"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, colder to-day; brisk west winds; fair to-morrow.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,380. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

$6,000,000 AWARD TO RAILROAD MEN

Arbitrators Give Part of Demand of Conductors and Trainmen.

DISSENTS FROM BOTH SIDES

But Labor Men Pleased at the Increase, Which Carries Much Back Pay.

FREIGHT RATES MAY GO UP

Men Lose on Overtime Demand—Question of Equality of Wages in East and West Not Determined.

The Board of Arbitration appointed to settle the differences between the Eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen filed its award yesterday afternoon in the United States District Court. Wages were increased, approximately, 7 per cent., as against about 21 per cent. asked by the men. The pay rolls of the forty-one roads concerned will be increased about $6,000,000, as against $18,000,000 which the granting of their entire demands would have cost.

The board estimates that this will involve a total increase in the payrolls of the forty-one roads of about eight-tenths of 1 per cent. on their total operating expenses. The $6,000,000 will be divided among nearly 100,000 employes, averaging $60 a year or $5 a month increase. The new scale is to take effect as of Oct. 1, 1913, involving considerable back pay to the men.

The two representatives of the railroads on the board and the two representatives of the men filed opinions dissenting on the points that went against them, but the dissent of the union men was much less convincing as to their disappointment than that of the railroad men. As a matter of fact, the labor representatives who gathered at the Hotel Manhattan to learn of the award were highly pleased when its terms were announced.

A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors, who, with W. G. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, conducted the case for the men, came to town just in time for the award, and when he heard what it was he came out with his face wreathed in smiles. He would not admit that he had gained more than he expected, but took no pains to conceal his gratification.

Elisha Lee, who handled the case for the railroads, was not about, but the dissenting opinion of the two railroad representatives expressed emphatically the view taken in his quarters.

As has come to be expected in these arbitrations, the award was a compromise, and in this case it was an avowed compromise. The very machinery by which it was effected was disclosed by the record of votes within the board on each of the questions involved. Nearly all of them were decided by votes of 4 to 2.

This meant that when the two neutral arbitrators, Seth Low and John H. Finley, agreed with the labor contention the labor men voted with them and the railroad men against them. When Messrs. Low and Finley agreed with the railroads' contention, the railroad men supported them and the union men voted against them. In this way a majority was obtained for each point of the award, and it was signed by all the arbitrators, despite the dissents on particular points.

The award was a compromise in a broader sense, too. The men had asked for wages in the East as high as those in the West. Formerly wages were lower in the South than in the East, but recently increases in the South have put that section above the East, though still below the West. The board compromised the demand by awarding wages substantially the same as those in the South.

Hint for Higher Freight Rates.

The board also cited increases obtained by engineers and firemen in the East in the last two years of from 5 to 10 per cent., and may have had this in mind in fixing 7 per cent. as the rate. The 7 per cent. was also related to increased cost of living since the last wage adjustment in 1910, which the board found was about 7 per cent.

As to the contention that wages should be as high in the East as in the West, the board confessed itself puzzled. It could find no reason for such a differential, but took cognizance of the prospect that any increase in the East would probably be followed by a movement by the same unions to restore the differential in the West, on the ground that it had always existed.

This question was disposed of by proposing that a Government commission make an investigation to decide whether rates should be higher West than East, that the unions commit themselves definitely upon the matter, or that the unions and railroads reach an agreement about it.

The other chief points on which the board decided against the men were their requests for overtime pay at the rate of time and a half, and for time and a half and double time for work on trains hauled by two or more engines.

While denying any jurisdiction on the question of higher freight and passenger rates, the board hinted strongly that its opinion was favorable to such increases, especially because of the importance of putting the railroads in condition financially to complete the installation of safety devices and the use of steel cars.

The actual advances in rates of pay under the principal classifications with those heretofore prevailing and those demanded are shown in the following table:

RATES PER MILE, (CENTS.)

PASSENGER SERVICE.

	Present Rate	Rate Demanded.	Rate Awarded.
Conductor	2.68	2.90	2.90
Baggageman	1.58	1.87	1.65
Flagman	1.50	1.80	1.60
Brakeman	1.50	1.74	1.60
THROUGH FREIGHT.			
Conductor	3.63	4.18	4.00
Flagman	2.525	2.88	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	2.78	2.67
WAY FREIGHT.			
Conductor	3.97	4.84	4.50
Flagman	2.80	3.31	3.00
Brakeman	2.70	3.21	3.00
WORK TRAINS.			
(Per day of 10 hours or 100 miles.)			
Conductor	3.81	4.50	4.00
Flagman	2.525	3.10	2.67
Brakeman	2.42	3.00	2.67

An additional classification of assistant conductors in passenger service was also recognized by the board and to these was given 2.3 cents per mile.

The board also adopted the principles of both a daily and a monthly guarantee. Conductors on runs of less than 155 miles are to get at least $4.50 a day, assistant conductors, $3.57; baggagemen, $2.75; flagmen, $2.69, and brakemen, $2.55. This was all that was asked for in the case of conductors, but less in the other classifications.

Continued on Page 2.

NO BLAKE-MACKAY SUIT.

Surgeon's Wife Drops $1,000,000 Action for Alienation.

Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, wife of the noted surgeon, has decided to withdraw her suit for $1,000,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections, brought against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, wife of the President of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company. After a long conference between counsel yesterday Mrs. Blake placed her approval on this carefully worded statement, issued late in the afternoon by Arthur C. Train of 30 Broad Street, counsel for Mrs. Mackay:

"The action commenced in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Joseph A. Blake against Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay for $1,000,000 for alienating the affections of Dr. Blake was discontinued to-day. At the time Mrs. Blake signed a consent to the discontinuance of this action, she executed an instrument releasing Mrs. Mackay from all claims of every description and character. Not one cent has been paid or promised to Mrs. Blake either by Mrs. Mackay or by any one acting for her or in her behalf for the discontinuance of the lawsuit or the execution of the release."

Mr. Train himself handed a copy of the statement to a TIMES reporter.

Further inquiry brought out the fact that the principals in the suit and their counsel had agreed to make no further statement at this time in explanation of the settlement. Much interest was added to the latest development by the fact that Mr. Mackay, who sailed for Europe on the Imperator on June 25 last, accompanied by his children, Katherine, Ellin and John William Mackay, without notifying Mrs. Mackay, is now returning to this city.

A representative of Dr. Blake said that the doctor had taken no part at all in the settlement.

George Gordon Battle, chief of counsel for Mrs. Blake, confirmed the statement given out by Mr. Train, and added:

"I can assure you that there will be no statement from Mrs. Blake or any of her counsel. The case will come up in Part II. of the Supreme Court and will be discontinued. I am sure there will be no complications. That is all."

LEITER WAS IN POWER POOL.

He Must Pay His Share of Broker's Loss in International Power Co.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago was adjudged yesterday in Justice Hendrick's part in the Supreme Court a partner with Cyrus Field Judson and J. W. Hoadley in a pool for the inflation of the value of the stock of the International Power Company. The case had been on trial for more than a fortnight.

Judgments of $65,700 against members of the pool had been procured by Franklin Scott & Co., brokers, who lost about that amount when the pool collapsed. Leiter denied that he was a partner in the pool and resisted payment. Yesterday's judgment makes him liable.

The brokers suffered their losses in buying and selling stock at the orders of the pool.

G. C. BOLDT'S HOME ROBBED

Three Men Accused of Looting His Island Estate in the St. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Thefts of material from the Summer home on Heart Island, in the St. Lawrence, of George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, became known to-day through arrests at Alexandria Bay. The thefts have been carried on systematically for months, and the property taken, consisting mainly of building material and interior decorations, has been disposed of to junk dealers.

Those in custody are George Britton, "Diamond Dick" Mullin, and a man named Clute. Another is being sought. The three named were held this afternoon, on a charge of grand larceny, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DELAY ON PANAMA CANAL.

Dredge Work Difficult and No Deep-Draught Channel Before Jan. 1.

PANAMA, Nov. 10.—The work of cutting a channel through Cucaracha slide is proceeding slowly. The two suction dredges set to work, one on each side of the slide, last month have given way to dipper dredges on account of the large number of boulders encountered.

The present outlook is that no navigable channel can be made through the slide for deep-draught vessels before Jan. 1.

WOULDN'T SEAT NEW MAYOR

Mitchel Forced to Stand with Other Late Theatregoers.

Several days ago it was announced by Klaw & Erlanger that at the opening performance of "The Little Café" at the New Amsterdam Theatre last night late comers in the audience would not be seated from the time the curtain rose until it came down on the end of the first act.

John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor-elect, was one member of the audience who got to the theatre after the first act had started, and he was not allowed to go to his seat in the orchestra until the act was completed, but was kept standing in the rear of the theatre with a crowd of other late arrivals.

NEGRO MAYOR IN LONDON.

J. R. Archer, Whose Father Was a West Indian, Elected in Battersea.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—For the first time in the history of England a colored man has been elected the Mayor of a borough.

John Richard Archer, whose father was born in the West Indies, was to-night elected Mayor of Battersea by a majority of 1 vote.

PLOT TO KILL DIAZ?

Cuban Police Warned of Conspiracy to Assassinate Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Cuban police have been warned of the existence of a plot to assassinate Felix Diaz, "even if it is necessary to follow him aboard ship when he starts to leave the country." Gen. Diaz remains close to his apartments, not having left them since he left the jail.

Latest Shipping News.

SS LUSITANIA, arrived at Liverpool, Nov. 10.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

GLYNN WILL AID IN BIG GRAFT HUNT

Pledges Support to Whitman, and Will Order All District Attorneys to Help Him.

TO COVER WHOLE STATE

Whitman, in Long Conference at Albany, Also Enlists Carmody's Support.

SIFT REPUBLICAN FUND

Progressives Charge That Democrats Aided Their Foes with Money in 1912 Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—After a long conference here to-day between District Attorney Whitman of New York, Gov. Glynn, and Attorney General Carmody, it became known that the John Doe inquiry in connection with John A. Hennessy's charge that contractors on barge canal and State highway construction had been required to contribute thousands of dollars to powerful Democratic politicians, would be carried into every county in the State if necessary to get at the whole truth.

Republicans as well as Democratic politicians may be involved in the prospective disclosures if reports that recently have come to Mr. Whitman are backed up by evidence.

The District Attorney has heard from Progressive sources that a huge fund was colected from a large group of contractors prior to the State campaign last year. This fund, according to the report, was divided under a bi-partisan agreement, which gave to the Republicans the lion's share of the spoils. The intention was to give the Republicans a large campaign fund which would enable them to keep the Progressives from becoming the second party in the number of votes cast for Governor. The Democrats, it was said, did not want the Progressives to become the recognized minority party, because they would have had to reckon with it in the matter of patronage and the manning of bi-partisan boards and commissions.

The Democratic bosses were anxious to keep the Republicans in second place because of a feeling that they could do business to better advantage with them than with the Progressive leaders who stood for the new things in politics. The remainder of the fund, according to the report, went to the Democrats with the understanding that it was to be put away by Tammany Hall for use in the municipal campaign in New York City this year.

The John Doe investigation from now on will broaden so as to include not only the Democratic campaign fund, but the Republican and Progressive funds as well with a view of ascertaining whether the Corrupt Practices act was violated by a failure on the part of the leaders to make full return to the Secretary of State of the contributions received.

Gets Glynn's Support.

District Attorney Whitman will have the fullest support of Gov. Glynn. Mr. Whitman told the Governor that he was determined to sift the Hennessy charges to the bottom, and that aside from the information he had gleaned from the Sulzer graft investigator, he had reports from other sources indicating that the field was a very promising one.

Gov. Glynn assured Mr. Whitman that every agency that could be set in motion by the State Administration would be at his disposal in helping him to sift the charges. The Governor told Mr. Whitman that he would order an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court and an extraordinary Grand Jury in New York County at once if Mr. Whitman so desired. The District Attorney replied that there was no occasion for such action at present and that for the present he intended to carry on his inquiry on the lines he had started out to pursue.

"Governor Glynn and Attorney General Carmody have both assured me of their fullest co-operation," said Mr. Whitman before he boarded a train for New York this afternoon. "With their aid the investigation now in progress will be carried to the limit in whatever part of the State or what person or persons it leads us to. We are now in a position to get through the aid and backing of the State Administration much necessary and important evidence which it would have been difficult for us to obtain under any other circumstances.

To Summon Contractors.

"We shall call all the contractors involved in the affidavit made by Mr. Hennessy. Their books will be subpoenaed to enable us to learn to what political assessments they had been subjected. From State records we expect to show supplemental awards to such contractors and subsequently the relation of these awards to the assessments."

The conferences between Mr. Whitman and the Governor and Attorney General occupied nearly all the forenoon. Mr. Whitman first had a short talk with the Governor alone. Then Attorney General Carmody was called in. The matter of procedure was discussed thoroughly and assurances of co-operation exchanged between the Governor and Attorney General on the one hand and Mr. Whitman on the other.

Gov. Glynn and Mr. Carmody will not be idle while the District Attorney goes on his still hunt for the elusive John Doe involved in his inquiry. Mr. Glynn expects to investigate the wholesale charges of graft in connection with highways construction and maintenance through a special Deputy Attorney General who will be appointed within the next day or two. The reports made by Mr. Hennessy will be used as a basis for this inquiry.

Mr. Hennessy's charges of an enormous amount of graft in connection with the State printing also will be investigated—in fact, the investigation is under way now. In his speech in the New York campaign Mr. Hennessy said that Gov. Glynn, least of all, could afford to ignore the printing graft charges because his own name was involved. Mr. Glynn is the publisher of a newspaper at the capital and is on very close and friendly terms with the head of the J. B. Lyons Company, which has done most of the State printing in recent years.

Hennessy Sees Glynn.

Mr. Hennessy had a talk with Gov. Glynn this afternoon and submitted a supplemental report to back up his graft

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Nipping a Wilson Conspiracy in the Bud

How recent elections blighted the hopes of a number of political leaders who planned a revolt against the President is told in an interesting article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

$1,986,346 OBTAINED FOR Y. M. C. A. FUNDS

Rockefeller Gives $350,000, Mrs. Straight $300,000, Mr. and Miss Dodge $250,000.

LAST SPURT STARTS TO-DAY

1,000 Workers Have Until Nov. 24 to Obtain Balance of $4,000,000 Building Fund.

To carry out plans made at a dinner at the Hotel Astor last night, one thousand workers, including many of the most prominent men and women of New York, will start out at 9 o'clock this morning to obtain the money needed to complete the $4,000,000 fund for new buildings for the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations of this city.

It was announced at the dinner last night that $1,986,346 of the entire fund had been subscribed, although more than one-half of that amount was given on the condition that all of the $4,000,000 were obtained. The workers must obtain subscriptions for $2,013,654 more, and as all the money must be in the hands of the treasurer, Henry P. Davison, by Nov. 24—or within two weeks—the great money-raising campaign must proceed rapidly.

More than 700 workers were present at the dinner last night in the north and east ballrooms of the Hotel Astor. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the campaign, presided. At the guest table were Miss Grace H. Dodge, who gave $250,000 to the fund; Charles S. Ward, the general director of the campaign; George Sherwood Eddy, Dr. John H. Finley, ex-President of the College of the City of New York, and recently appointed State Superintendent of Education; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who gave $10,000; Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, joint donor with her husband of $10,000; Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the Young Women's Christian Association; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., Richard C. Morse, General Secretary of the International Committee, and James Talcott.

Great enthusiasm was shown when the list of those who had subscribed to the fund was read, and every name was applauded heartily. Heading the list was John D. Rockefeller, with $350,000; then came Mrs. Willard D. Straight, who was Miss Dorothy Whitney, with $300,000. The next largest gifts were those of Cleveland H. Dodge and Miss Grace H. Dodge, who subscribed $250,000 each. An "anonymous lady friend" gave $215,000, and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who was Miss Helen Gould, gave $200,000. Here is a list of all those who gave $1,000 or more:

John D. Rockefeller	$350,000
Mrs. Willard D. Straight (Dorothy Whitney)	300,000
Cleveland H. Dodge	250,000
Miss Grace H. Dodge	250,000
Anonymous (Lady Friend)	215,000
Miss Helen M. Gould (Mrs. Finley J. Shepard)	200,000
Mrs. William Douglas Sloane	50,000
Mrs. D. Willis James	50,000
Julius Rosenwald of Chicago	50,000
Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	25,000
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness and Edward S. Harkness	25,000
Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly	25,000
Mrs. John French and family	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan	10,000
Robert S. Brewster	10,000
Mrs. Morris K. Jesup	10,000
John Sloane	10,000
William Sloane	10,000
Miss Eleanor de Graff Cuyler	10,000
Mrs. Charles H. Senff	10,000
Samuel Thorne	10,000
Mrs. Charles B. Alexander	10,000
Mrs. Andrew Carnegie	10,000
James Talcott	10,000
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard	10,000
Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting	7,500
Miss Mary M. Roberts	5,000
Thomas A. Buckner	5,000
Anonymous	5,000
Mrs. William Church Osborn	5,000
Mrs. W. E. S. Griswold	5,000
Mrs. George Blumenthal	5,000
Mrs. Russell Sage	2,500
Gilbert Colgate	2,000
Mrs. William H. Bliss	2,000
George T. Brokaw	2,000
James B. Ford	1,500
Mrs. Samuel Q. Brown	1,500
Banyer Clarkson	1,000
Mortimer M. Singer	1,000
Mrs. Moses Hopkins	1,000
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid	1,000
Mrs. Percy H. Stewart	1,000
Francis Louis Slade	1,000
John Sherman Hoyt	1,000
Seguin Garnett	1,000
Miss Annie B. Jennings	1,000
Mrs. William P. Hamilton	1,000
Mrs. Frances S. Welles (legacy)	1,000
Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt	1,000
Mrs. William H. Moore	1,000

Contributions under $1,000, amounting to $4,346, brought the total amount subscribed up to $1,986,346. It was pointed out that Mrs. Russell Sage had given at other times in addition to the $2,000 announced last night, upward of $750,000 to the Y. M. C. A. work in and around the City of New York.

George W. Perkins in his address last night said that this $4,000,000 was to be divided in four parts, three of which were to go to the Young Women's Christian Association, and the other million to the Young Men's Association. The guests laughed heartily when Mr. Perkins asserted that this was the basis on which a man divides his income with his wife.

"Of all the movements under way in this country," said Mr. Perkins, "I regard none as superior to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. in furnishing practical and up-to-date methods for interesting young men and young women in the importance of high aims in physical, moral, and spiritual living. I have been associated with the Y. M. C. A. since boyhood. I know it where it touches the city, where it touches the country, where it touches the factory, the mill, and the railriad; and it is the efficiency of its work that most strongly appeals to me; it is the cup of coffee taken to the mill worker in the middle of a cold, stormy night; it is the reading room next to the station for the engineer who is waiting for his run; it is the gymnasium, the bowling alley in the crowded city; it is the stenographic training for the girl, the chauffeur's training for the man; in other words, it is the extending of practical help to the practical problems of everyday life.

"The unprecedented extension and development of the work in the last ten years, not only in this country but abroad, is traceable directly to its efficiency in ministering to the practical every-day needs of young men and young women. It enters into their lives with a Christian spirit, and it is with them seven days in the week. And the object of this campaign is to erect a number of buildings throughout this city whose doors shall be open day and night, weekdays as well as Sundays.

"There are thousands of young women in this city who will be able to use these buildings; young women who, upon leaving their business occupations sorely feel the need of properly located centres where they can meet for social enjoyment, for the purpose of helping

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BEILISS ACQUITTED, BUT POGROM FEARED

Jury at the Kieff Trial Finds That the Murder Was Committed at the Zaiteff Works.

AGITATORS INCITING MOBS

Tone of Presiding Judge in Summing Up Moderate—Dismisses Testimony Against Tcheberiak Gang.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—The jury which for over a month had been engaged in the trial at Kieff of Mendel Beiliss, accused of the murder in March, 1911, of the boy, Andrew Yushinsky, last evening returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

There are curious discrepancies in the various reports of the result of the trial. The Daily Mail's Kieff correspondent says: "The verdict was that the murder was a ritual murder, but that Beiliss was guiltless."

Reuter's Kieff correspondent says the jury found that "Beiliss was not guilty, but that the murder was committed at the Zaiteff works." Beiliss was employed at the Zaiteff brick works, which are owned and worked by Jews.

The Central News correspondent at Kieff says:

"The court put to the jury the following questions:

"'1. Was Yushinsky wounded in the head, back, temple, and neck with some pricking instrument in order to draw out blood, and then murdered with the same instrument, receiving altogether forty-seven wounds?

"'2. If this fact is demonstrated, was Beiliss associated with some unknown persons, moved by religious superstition, in the commission of this murder?'

"The jury answered the questions as follows: No. 1, 'Yes.' No. 2, 'No.'"

The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent says the only positive answers given by the jury were that the murder was committed in the brickyard, that forty-seven wounds were inflicted, and that five cups of blood were withdrawn. The jury were allowed to give only monosyllabic answers to the questions.

"There is abundant evidence," says this correspondent, "that these positive answers will serve to embitter and prolong the intense hatred of the Russian Nationalists for the Jews in the western provinces of Russia by leaving open the supposition that there are Jewish religious perverts who periodically bleed a Christian to death to bake ritual bread with his blood. The partially open verdict, however, corresponds to the bewilderment felt by the masses of the people after enduring for months the harangues of police spies and theologians.

"The leader of the Constitutional Democrats of the present Duma, M. Shingareff, speaking to me to-night, welcomed the behavior of the Kieff jury, and said: 'A Russian peasant's conscience will not allow him to find a man guilty where he sees no proof.'"

The Times's Kieff correspondent expresses the belief that the result of the trial will have the effect of making the fires of controversy burn more fiercely than ever, adding:

"To acquit Beiliss but to declare that the murder was committed in the factory of Zaiteff will be generally regarded in the present circumstances as equivalent to declaring that the murder was of a ritual character."

It was, says the correspondent, decided to put two questions to the jury, which may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) "Was the murder committed at Zaiteff's factory?" (2) "Is Beiliss guilty of murdering Yushinsky, actuated by superstitious motives?"

"Putting the questions in this form," says the correspondent, "rather than as a direct request to the jury to decide whether the murder was of a ritual character or not, is regarded as an ingenious attempt to satisfy all parties."

KIEFF, Nov. 10.—"Mendel Beiliss is not guilty, but the murder was committed in the Zaiteff works," was the verdict returned shortly after 6 o'clock this evening by the jury in the Yushinsky case after two hours' deliberation.

When Beiliss was taken out of the prisoners' room of the court for the last time and brought along the dingy corridor it was seen that his guard had been increased to five soldiers. Two officers entered the dock with him.

Beiliss was outwardly calm. The court was crowded, but the deepest silence followed the entry of the President and the other Judges. The jury then filed in, and the foreman advanced a few paces from the box and read the verdict.

Beiliss was standing with his hands on the dock rails. He seemed to be in a state of coma, but was striving to collect his wits and comprehend what was being said. When he realized the meaning of the verdict he fell back into his seat, sobbing convulsively. His counsel approached the dock, and shook hands with him warmly.

The President of the court in his summing up observed a tone of moderation, but said that all the evidence pointed to the crime having been committed in the vicinity of the Zaiteff works and not in Vera Tcheberiak's flat. He also dismissed all the testimony pointing to the Tcheberiak woman

Continued on Page 4.

WILSON PLANS TO STARVE OUT HUERTA; HE SOUNDS POWERS TO STOP ALL LOANS

Porfirio Diaz Advises Huerta to Retire and Thus Save Mexico From Calamity

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz has advised Gen. Victoriano Huerta to retire from the Presidency of Mexico. Two friends of Gen. Diaz, each acting separately and by authorization of the ex-President, sent telegrams to Gen. Huerta last week to this effect.

In outlining his views Gen. Diaz said that in the present situation of the Mexican people in relation to the United States it was not a question of whether Huerta was the best man for the Presidency, nor was it a question of whether the revolutionists were right or wrong. It was a question of patriotism. He counseled Gen. Huerta to renounce any feelings of personal prestige or power, and thus save Mexico from a calamity.

Gen. Diaz meets many Mexicans here, friends of Huerta, friends of the Maderos, and old friends of his own. He spends half the day talking of the affairs of Mexico. He has been urged for some time to take an attitude for or against Gen. Huerta. It has been pointed out to him that his influence is very great in Mexico, far greater since his resignation than before, in consequence of the disorders and suffering that have followed it.

These appeals the former President has always ignored until now, and even now he only suggests to Huerta's judgment the question whether his love for his country does not require his renunciation of power in the face of the increasing pressure of the United States.

Gen. Diaz said to his friends that he would have telegraphed to Gen. Huerta himself, save for the fact that he had thus far taken no direct step in Mexican affairs since he left the country, and would prefer to convey his convictions through mutual friends of himself and Huerta.

The denial of a member of the Diaz household on Saturday that Gen. Diaz had sent a telegram asking Huerta to resign was, therefore, technically correct, as he had not done so personally.

BRITISH HANDS OFF, ASSERTS ASQUITH

Premier Declares, at Lord Mayor's Banquet, England Would Never Consider Intervention.

WILL NOT THWART AMERICA

No Vestige of Foundation for Recent Rumors — Interchanges of Views with Us Frank and Cordial.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Mexican situation as affecting the relations of the United States and Great Britain was the chief topic taken up by Premier Asquith in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night. His categorical denial that England had entered upon a policy deliberately or in fact opposed to that of the United States was loudly applauded, and his further statement that the British diplomatic relations with the United States were such that both felt the fullest assurance that nothing could disturb their common resolve to attain and maintain a friendly and sympathetic understanding, evoked even more marked approval.

The Premier's explanations of the way in which the British Government came to recognize Huerta were regarded by many of his audience as being so frank as to amount to an amende honorable—a public admission that a mistake had been made.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—In his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet to-night, Premier Asquith said in part:

"Our interests in Mexico call for vigilant care. Mexico is still in the throes of civil war, but there never was and never will be any question of political intervention by Great Britain in the domestic concerns of Mexico, or in the Central or South American States.

"It is no part of our duty to prevent revolutions or to control civil wars. The utmost we can do is to give what protection is possible on the coast to British subjects and property. There have been rumors that, after the United States had adopted a line of their own in regard to Mexico, we took a line calculated deliberately to thwart America. There is not a vestige of foundation for such a rumor.

"We have recognized President Huerta because, having neither the will nor the power to intervene, we were bound to deal with the de facto Government, and because, according to information then in our possession, there appeared to be no element except that of Huerta and his supporters which offered any prospect of the restoration of stability and order. That was on March 31. Very shortly afterward, in answer to our inquiries, we were informed by the Government of the United States that, as regarded the recognition of President Huerta, no definite answer could be given, except that they would wait some time longer before recognizing him.

"Since then there has been no change in policy and no departure of any kind. The change of Ministers to Mexico involved no change of policy. We have the right to assume that in whatever policy America adopts she will have regard for the legitimate commercial foreign interests in Mexico, as well as her own. There has been an interchange of views with the utmost frankness and cordiality on both sides. Our diplomatic relations with the United States have been, for a long time, such that, with the freest and frankest discussion on all matters that might from time to time arise, we both feel the fullest assurance that nothing can happen to disturb our common resolve to attain and maintain a sympathetic understanding.

"It is only right to say that no one in our time has contributed more largely to create and foster this temper between the two great and kindred peoples than our distinguished Ambassador, now once more home among us, Mr. Bryce."

Mr. Asquith began his speech with a review of the Balkan troubles, and he congratulated the Powers on preserving peace among themselves during those troubles. He pledged England to do all that was possible toward the rehabilitation of Turkey, but only after consulting the desires of the other Powers.

In concluding, Mr. Asquith warned his hearers that the "exuberant industrial development" of the older countries, side by side with the rapid development, largely by borrowed capital, of infant and adolescent communities, costly schemes of social reform and waste of wealth in warfare and armaments, portended a slackening in the volume and velocity of the present exceptional tide of productiveness. This, he said, made it expedient to ask the question if it was not time for statesmen and men of business to take counsel together to obtain a saner and more fruitful apportionment of the common resources of mankind.

The Right Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, damped the hope of those who looked forward to a possible cessation of naval construction by declaring that next year it would be his duty to present before Parliament estimates substantially greater than those of last year. Mr. Churchill emphasized the development of the submarine and aerial branches of the navy and also the increase in its personnel, which next year will amount to 150,000 sailors and marines, a total which for the first time will exceed the largest number ever raised for the Royal Navy in the greatest crisis of the Napoleonic war."

BRITISH PRESS GRATIFIED.

Times Hopes Asquith's Words Will Silence Obstruction Talk.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—The Times, in an editorial this morning, welcomes Premier Asquith's utterance as to the British attitude toward Mexico. It says it will be read throughout the empire with a heartfelt satisfaction which will not be less deep nor less general across the Atlantic, and it hopes that the Premier's speech will silence forever the reports that Britain deliberately entered upon a new departure in policy calculated to thwart the United States.

The Daily Telegraph says:

"We have in this country too much admiration of President Wilson to offer stupid opposition to his lofty, well-intentioned aims. Our only interest in Mexico is a commercial one, and anything that will secure tranquillity in that much-perturbed region will satisfy our requirements."

The Morning Post thinks it may be assumed that whatever is the outcome of the discussions between the British and United States Governments, Great Britain will not object to any action the United States may feel it desirable to take, provided British interests in Mexico are fully guarded.

OUR POLICY KNOWN TO GREY.

Daily Mail Says It Was Communicated by Ambassador Page.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—Prominence is given in The Daily Mail this morning to the following statement:

"Ambassador Page on Saturday made a communication to Sir Edward Grey concerning the policy which President Wilson proposes to follow in Mexico in view of the refusal of Huerta to eliminate himself at the request of the United States Government. Sir Edward Grey will reply to President Wilson's communication in due course.

"Some time ago President Wilson expressly requested European Governments to refrain from formulating any policy toward Mexico pending the announcement of his proposals for dealing with Huerta. Now that these proposals have been communicated, it is reasonable to suppose that action by the United States to enforce their policy of non-recognition of Huerta's blood-stained rule is imminent."

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

GENUINE crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never scratch. SPENCER'S, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

France and England Give Encouragement to the New Policy

BRYAN FATHERS THE IDEA

Proposal Is Thought to Afford an Escape from Raising the Embargo.

DANGER IN HELPING REBELS

Officials Fear It Might Prejudice American Claims for Damages.

HUERTA NOTE IN CAPITAL

It Dwells Strongly on the Impossibility of Retiring Before New Elections.

REASSURES LATIN STATES

Bryan Receives Ministers—Believed to Have Promised to Respect Their Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In the effort to make armed intervention in Mexico unnecessary, the United States Government has begun inquiries among the great money-lending nations with a view to preventing Gen. Huerta from obtaining financial aid. The primary object of this new move is to starve the Mexican Government into submission to the wishes of the United States—"starve" in this connection referring to finances. Without money, it is contended, Huerta's supremacy must end. That is the hoped-for outcome of the latest phase of this Government's endeavor to restore normal conditions in Mexico.

Already the "financial starvation" plan is meeting with encouragement. France, it is asserted, has shown a favorable disposition by notifying French bankers that the Paris Government will be displeased if money is furnished to the Huerta Administration.

The attitude of other great Powers has not been disclosed, but it is said here that the inquiries of the United States have resulted in bringing from Great Britain a denial of the report that Gen. Huerta has succeeded in obtaining from British capitalists enough money to run the Mexican Government for a month. Last week officials here said that they understood that this reported loan had come from the interests with which Lord Cowdray, the head of the great Pearson Syndicate, was associated.

Bryan the Author of the Plan.

The financial starvation plan is attributed to Secretary Bryan, who is credited with being flatly opposed to the proposal to remove the embargo on the exportation of arms from the United States into Mexican territory so that the Constitutionalists will be in better shape to drive the Huerta Government from power. Within the past few days President Wilson has been inclining toward lifting the embargo, and the gossip is that Mr. Bryan is seeking to show that this method of disciplining Gen. Huerta, which has been described in some quarters as barbarous, can be avoided by the negative and peaceable course of preventing him from obtaining any more money abroad.

It is not meant to indicate, even by inference, that there is any difference of opinion between the President and his Secretary of State over the proper policy to be pursued with regard to Mexico. Persons best informed as to Secretary Bryan's absolute loyalty to President Wilson realize that there is no danger of Mr. Bryan being offensively antagonistic to anything that the President desires. It is supposed, therefore, that the course attributed to the Secretary of endeavoring to persuade foreign Governments to stop their bankers from furnishing the sinews of war to the Huerta Administration is being undertaken with the full assent and approval of the President.

This idea fits in with the knowledge that the President, although he has been sounding Senators to ascertain whether they will approve the proposed lifting of the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition, is at heart opposed to this departure from previous views, and will be only too glad to take advantage of some other expedient that may assist in bringing the Huerta rule to an end.

The Administration's policy in regard to dealing with Mexico is yet to be determined. This may seem to be a surprising statement in the face of repeated reports from Mexico City and Washington that Gen. Huerta has been served with notice by this Government that he must get out or take the consequences. It is a fact, nevertheless, that the President and his advisers have not made

up their minds what course to pursue, now that Gen. Huerta has definitely announced that he does not intend to relinquish the Presidency.

No Time Limit Has Been Set.

From White House sources THE TIMES correspondent learns that no ultimatum or near-ultimatum has been delivered to Gen. Huerta, nor has a time limit been set by this Government within which Gen. Huerta must acknowledge directly to the United States whether he will or will not retire. From the same authoritative source the information is obtained that there is no truth in reports that the Mexican Government has made a defiant answer to any recent communication of the United States. At least, no such answer has been received here.

All the representations of this Government were of such a character, it is declared, that the way was left open for further negotiations, without compelling the United States, as a matter of national honor, to resort to force in order to obtain its ends.

Another report denied at the White House was that John Lind, President Wilson's special representative in Mexico City, had advised the President and Secretary Bryan that relations with the Huerta Administration should be broken off.

Up to yesterday the President appeared to be of the opinion that the only resource of the United States to force Huerta from power, short of armed intervention, would be a lifting of the barrier against the exportation of arms from the United States into Mexico for the use of the revolutionary forces. All his talks with Senators and others whom he called into consultation showed that, while he feared that he might ultimately be obliged to adopt an intervention policy, he hoped to avert such drastic action by removing the embargo. He found much sympathy among his callers with the suggestion that, if the Constitutionalists were permitted to receive arms and ammunition from this country without restriction they would be able to defeat the Federal army, march into the City of Mexico, and establish a Government there.

Fear Effect of Recognizing Rebels.

While sounding the sentiment among Congressmen on this problem, the President and other Administration officers have been giving consideration to the advisability of recognizing the Constitutionalist Government as a de facto authority in the northern portion of Mexico. Such action would mean a recognition of the belligerency of the revolutionists. It is understood that most of the opinions obtained on this particular phase of the subject have not been favorable to the suggestion. The fear is expressed that through this course the United States Government would forfeit its right to claim compensation in behalf of its citizens whose property rights in Mexico had been damaged or whose relatives had been killed.

A significant thing in this connection is that Dr. William Bayard Hale, who served as the special investigator of the State Department in the City of Mexico up to a few months ago, is now on the Mexican border and is in communication with Secretary Bryan. Mr. Bryan to-day admitted that he knew that Dr. Hale was in Tucson, Arizona, but he declined to say whether Dr. Hale was there in connection with business for the State Department or represented the department or the Government in any way.

It became apparent to-day that officers of the Administration were not satisfied in their own minds that if Gen. Huerta was forced to relinquish his authority, the Government that succeeded him would be able to do any better than he has done in the effort to end Mexico's troubles. Doubt is expressed whether Gen. Carranza, who supposedly would succeed Huerta as President if his cause obtained success, could guarantee that peace would be established under his rule.

The Administration is set in the idea that the only Government worthy of recognition by the United States must be established by means of a fair and free constitutional election. This has suggested the question: What assurance will there be that Gen. Carranza, or any other prospective successor of Huerta, will be able to insure elections participated in by all those eligible to vote throughout the country, that will be in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Constitution?

In this connection the statement made in a Washington dispatch printed in THE TIMES to-day that the President has shown apprehension "that, with Huerta retired from the management of affairs, a condition practically amounting to anarchy might be produced in Mexico, and the situation in that country might become worse than it is now," may be repeated with added emphasis.

If the Administration can be said to have a Mexican policy, it may be embodied in the statement: "Anything proper and honorable short of intervention." The idea of a resort to arms is still repugnant to the President and his advisers. As has been pointed out in these dispatches on several occasions, however, the fear that intervention is inevitable is in the minds of the chief officers of the Administration; but they are still hopeful that they will not be forced to adopt such a drastic course and are making every effort to find any expedient that will effectually postpone the day when they may be obliged to face this great question.

The State Department to-day received the full official text of the communication sent to foreign diplomatic representatives in Mexico City by Señor Moheno, the Minister of Foreign Relations, at an early hour on Sunday morning, in which it was announced that President Huerta had determined to hold on to the Presidency. This note is printed elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Administration officials found it interesting, but not surprising, for they had known its substance and tenor in advance.

The note is Gen. Huerta's final answer to the efforts of this Government to dislodge him, and it is expected that within a very short time the Administration will have something definite to propose to meet the rejection of its proposals. The President and his advisers have not determined what form their action will take. It is of possible interest to this phase of the situation that the authoritative statement was made at the White House to-day that the President has not prepared and has not decided to prepare any message to Congress dealing with conditions in Mexico.

The Ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama called in a body on Secretary Bryan this afternoon at his invitation. Mr. Bryan had a communication to make to them concerning the Mexican situation, and placed them all under a pledge not to disclose what he said.

It is believed that the Secretary of State gave assurances to the Central American representatives that their Governments need have no fear that any action taken by the United States with regard to Mexico, woulud be inimical to the interests of the Central American republics.

Secretary Bryan had a long conference with Señor Algara, Charge d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, during which it is understood he said the United States considered the election of Congressmen equally as invalid as the voting for President and Vice President.

A straw that may serve to show how the Administration wind is not blowing in the direction of armed intervention, or any course involving positive action by the United States, was the outcome of a visit paid to the White House to-day by the Secretary of the Navy to ascertain whether it would be advisable for him to make a Western trip next week. Mr. Daniels had accepted an invitation to speak at Kansas City, and he was anxious also on the same projected trip to visit the naval training station near Chicago and make addresses at Omaha and Lincoln. The President told him that he knew of no reason why he should not go. The significance of the President's answer comes from the fact that any positive action by this Government to meet conditions in Mexico would require the presence in Washington of the head of the Navy Department.

The figure of the straw and the wind is emphasized by the fact that Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will leave here Friday to inspect the naval stations at New Orleans and Pensacola.

An effort to-day to obtain figures showing the extent and character of American claims against Mexico on account of injuries suffered by American citizens in that country since Gen. Huerta became Provisional President brought the information from the State Department that Secretary Bryan had given strict orders against furnishing information on this or any other subject relating to Mexican affairs.

The most that could be learned was that the claims for loss of life or physical injury would be comparatively few. It was said that reports as to the number of Americans and other aliens killed had been greatly exaggerated, and that even a good many of those killed had not lost their lives at the hands of Federalists or revolutionists, but in private quarrels.

GEN. HUERTA'S NOTE IN WILSON'S HANDS

Full Text of Announcement That He Will Retain His Office Reaches Washington.

CALLS IT A "SACRED DUTY"

Says That Only the Present Government Can Call New Elections and Guarantee Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—It was not until this morning that the State Department received from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexican City, the text of the note of the Mexican Government, in which it was announced that Gen. Huerta would retain the Presidency pending another election. The note was addressed separately to each of the foreign diplomatic representatives in the Mexican capital, among them Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who put the text of it in cipher and telegraphed it to Washington.

Querido Moheno, the Minister of Foreign Relations, signed the note. It is devoted mainly to an argument setting forth Gen. Huerta's reasons for declining to relinquish the Presidential office. Gen. Huerta holds that there has been no election, and that in the absence of a Congress he is obliged to remain at the head of affairs.

The official text of the note, as obtained at the State Department, is as follows:

In conformity with provisions of Article LXXXI of the Constitution and in view of the lack of a President or Vice President and of the Secretary of State and of the Department of Foreign Relations, the Provisional Presidency devolved upon the Secretary of State and of the Department of Gobernacion, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, who from that time by the ministry of the law has discharged the duties of the office.

Thus, in accord with the will of the Mexican people formally made manifest in the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1857, there remained established the Presidential succession and the unquestionable legality of the present Government. The Congress of the Union and the Supreme Court of Justice of the nation solemnly recognized without objection the new ruler. In this way the three branches of the Government constituted the functions by whose conduct the Mexican people exercise the national sovereignty in accordance with Articles XXXIX. and L. of the same Constitution.

The political programme of the Provisional Government, constituted in this manner from that time, has been defined perfectly and concentrated on two fundamental propositions: To reestablish peace, in order that extraordinary elections might be held in compliance with the already cited Article LXXXI. of the Constitution, in order to turn over the executive power to the one designated by the popular will at these elections and to respect and make respected the law.

In compliance with this programme the Executive has issued a call for elections, taking care that there should be fixed for their holding a time which he deemed prudent, not only that the preparatory work might be carried out, but also that the republic might return to a state of order which had been deeply disturbed in some of the Northern frontier States, and also, though in a much less degree, in other States.

Acting in accord with the initiative of the Executive and in compliance with the constitutional precept quoted, the Congress of the Union convoked special elections to be held Oct. 26 past, since it was believed that by that time peace would have been established in all the republic and fair elections guaranteed.

In order to comply with the second of these proposals, the Executive made clear his respect for the other Governmental powers, but unfortunately one of the Houses of the legislative power, the Chamber of Deputies, attempted in such maner to invade the prerogatives of the Executive as to refuse in some cases to recognize the judicial power, and the conduct of some of the members who, shielded by their constitutional exemption from arrest, were publicly fomenting and even leading the armed rebellion, reached such a pass as to make impossible harmonious action with the Executive, without which any Government would go to pieces.

Forced to Dissolve Congress.

Therefore the President of the republic was forced to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies as a necessary measure for the salvation of the republic, foreseeing, as he did, the state of anarchy which inevitably would have been brought about if he had continued to tolerate revolution in the midst of one of the constituted branches of the Government ;and, as the Senate alone could not function constitutionally, he declared the Congress dissolved.

But, as it has never been the proposal of the Executive to govern outside the Constitution, he took care immediately to convoke elections to constitute a new Congress and solely in the meantime assumed extraordinary faculties in the Departments of Hacienda, Gobernacion, and War, where such action was indispensable, and this was done with the solemn promise to give account of the use which he has made of such powers to the new Congress as soon as it shall be installed.

It was also an object of especial care and attention of the ad interim Government to respect and uphold the judicial power, which continued without any hindrance in its august mission of seeing that individual guarantees were respected; so that the march of the public administration has continued without other obstacles than those which a state of internal strife, which even yet prevails in some portions of the republic, perforce brings with it.

The elections of President and Vice President of the republic and Deputies and Senators to the Congress of the Union already have been held, Congress will be installed within a few days, and in accord with the Constitution will pass upon the election of President and Vice President, and will render a decision as to their validity or nullity.

At the approach of the date fixed in the call for the holding of elections, the President of the republic learned that his numerous friends were putting him forward for the First Magistracy, and as, in accordance with Article 78 of the Constitution, he could not be elected legally, in a desire to avoid erroneous or malevolent interpretations, and as there was not time to make known his views to the friends who were putting his name forward, he made a most solemn declaration before the honorable members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited near the Government of this republic that the votes deposited for him in the ballot boxes would be null and of no value, and that even in the event, legally impossible, that the new Congress should declare him elected President, he would not accept the office.

The First Magistrate, inspired by his patriotic zeal, called together the candidates of the various parties, contenders in the electoral struggle, and in a solemn ceremony, in the presence of the entire Cabinet, repeated the declarations made before the Diplomatic Corps and called upon the candidates in the name of patriotism, of which they gave unquestionable proof, that they declare solemnly before the nation that if any one of them should be appointed by the popular vote, all the others should collaborate morally and patriotically, influencing their partisans to respect the President-elect and assist him in his functions, whatever might be his party affiliation.

And this they did, at the same time announcing to the Mexican people that if none of the candidates obtained the number of valid votes to be President of the republic, all would co-operate to sustain the constituted Government, to the end that the popular will be consulted at a more propitious time—that is to say, when peace in the republic would permit citizens in all parts of the country freely to cast their votes.

"Will Continue Exerting Himself."

Now, in view of the fact that through reports which the Government has received, there exists a strong presumption that, because of it having been impossible to carry on the voting in the number of polling places prescribed by law, so that the election may be considered as the true manifestation of the will of the people, and it is foreseen that said Presidential election will be declared null, he wishes to make known once more to the country and to the whole world that, in accord with h's determination, he will continue exerting himself for the pacification of the country, in order to be able to guarantee the absolute freedom and efficacy of the new elections which Congress must call.

As a necessary consequence of that declaration, in the same manner he wishes to make known once more before friends and outsiders that, being respectful toward the law and persuaded that by virtue of his having occupied the post of President of the republic while the election was being held, he considers himself constitutionally impeded from being validly elected, he will on no account take into consideration the votes which may have been cast in his favor, and no matter what may be the resolution of Congress, he will not accept in this case the constitutional Presidency of the republic.

Relying, as the President does rely, upon the solemn and important offer of the honorable citizens who figured as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and who represent all the political parties of the republic; sure that the most perfect harmony will reign between the three powers of the union, and that the Governments of the world will recognize, without exception, that only the present Government can call new elections and guarantee their freedom and efficacy, he hopes to be able to fulfill easily within the period which Congress shall designate his sacred duty of consulting the national desire to consecrate by the suffrage of the people the Executive who is to rule definitely the destinies of the country. Otherwise the realization of the Executive's programme would not be possible within a long period of time.

This programme consists of peace and legality, which are the only mediums in which the elections may become the expression of the true popular will, in which the individual, native as well as foreigner, may enjoy full guarantees, and in which the economic development of the republic may permit all social classes to gather the fruits of their labors and the products of their capital.

By direction of the Constitutional President ad interim of the republic, Gen. Victoriano Huerta, and with the unanimous approval of the Cabinet formed by Lics. Manuel Garza Aldape, Nemesio Garcia Naranjo, Rafael Rebollar, Jose Maria Lozano, and Adolfo de la Lama, as well as Gen. Marcelo Blanquet and Lic. Agustin Garza Gelindo, sub-Secretary of Justice, now charged with the administration of that office, I have the honor to acquaint the highly esteemed Government of your Excellency through your Excellency's honorable office with this general orientation of the policy of the Government of the republic to the end that all of the cultured countries by whose friendship Mexico is honored may do the Executive the justice of recognizing that his honest and patriotic effort is intended solely to bring about the well-being and prosperity of the Mexican Republic.

I have the satisfaction of renewing to your Excellency on this occasion the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

QUERIDO MOHENO,
Minister of Foreign Relations.

TREADWAY CRITICISES WILSON

Congressman Thinks Interference in Mexico Unwarranted.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Congressman Allen T. Treadway, Republican, of the First Massachusetts District, this afternoon criticised President Wilson's Mexican policy in an interview, in which he said:

"I feel that President Wilson has been extremely insistent with those in authority in Mexico that they should adopt his views and opinions. I fail to understand by what right our Government can insist upon who should be in control of the affairs of another nation. We, as Americans, would, I am sure, resent being told by a foreign power that any man could or could not be President; and, while we agree that the Mexicans have not so high a degree of intelligent citizenship as our people, it would seem that they should be allowed to select their own officials.

"I can hardly conceive of the convocation which can justify open hostility with Mexico. I realize many of our citizens have large investments within its boundaries, which should either be protected or receive some form of recompense. If protection is impossible without war, let us as a nation liberally recompense these citizens for any loss they may sustain."

WHEELING OFF FOR TUXPAM.

Sent In Haste to Protect Foreigners from Rebel Attacks.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 10.—The United States gunboat Wheeling made a hurried departure from Vera Cruz to-day. She is proceeding to Tuxpam, 145 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, in response to an urgent telegram from the American Consular Agent, Arthur C. Payne, who advised Rear Admiral Fletcher that 400 reebls were about to attack the town, and that a warship was needed to protect foreign property. Tuxpam has only a small Federal garrison.

From other sources it is reported that the rebel strength is 3,000, and that it is intended, after taking Tuxpam, to march against Tampico, which is also poorly garrisoned.

BEAUMONT, Texas, Nov. 10.—Constitutionalists were demanding $1,000,000 of the inhabitants of Tampico, and were threatening an attack last Thursday, when the money had not been paid, according to H. A. Stucky, a mining man, and G. O. Shalander, an oil man, who have just arrived here from that place. A mass meeting of citizens on Wednesday failed to satisfy the demand. Tampico is reported entirely shut off from communication, except by wireless. The railroad is open only about half way to Monterey.

I have a valuable pearl necklace—very large—worth about one hundred and sixty thousand ($160,000) dollars that I must sell for cash Will deal only through my brokers.
Address R. S., Box 114, Times Downtown.

WILSON'S POLICY AS LONDON HAS IT

To Vindicate Principle of Lawful Government, Says The Times in "Authoritative Statement."

VERY LOATH TO USE FORCE

But Would Do So, It Is Said, and Then Leave Mexico Free to Govern Itself.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—The Times publishes an "authoritative statement" emanating from "a quarter eminently qualified to interpret the standpoint of the United States in the dispute with Mexico, and in particular to explain the motives of President Wilson."

The statement says that the principles whereon the Wilson policy is based are recognized as valid by the whole country. The President is determined to vindicate the principles of representative and constitutional government, and hopes a check will be placed on revolutionary initiative in the republics of Central and South America when he has made clear that a successful adventurer cannot count upon recognition and the United States will only regard as the duly qualified head of an American republic a man who enjoys the support of a majority of his enfranchised fellow-citizens.

The statement goes on:

"Idealistic and unpractical, though his principle may be deemed in some parts of Europe, it is one on which the people of the United States are earnestly agreed. Should it not be feasible to secure its application to Mexico otherwise than by force of arms, force will inevitably be employed and when the United States Army shall have vindicated the principle, Mexico will be left to govern itself in accordance with constitutional precepts, which it will be the duty of the army to inculcate."

The statement adds that neither the President nor his fellow-citizens contemplate light-heartedly the application of military pressure, but it is an alternative wherefrom neither he nor they will shrink, should the necessity arise.

In conclusion the statement denies the reports that the President's attitude is influenced by wealthy interests and corporations, and says that these suggestions are both offensive and misleading.

LORD COWDRAY DENIES DEAL.

Tells Times Correspondent He Knows Nothing of Loan to Huerta.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord Cowdray, who is in Scotland, in reply to a telegram informing him of the reports from Mexico City, printed in New York yesterday, that he has lent his financial support to President Huerta, has sent the following dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Please advise THE NEW YORK TIMES that I know nothing whatever about the matter. COWDRAY."

Before Lord Cowdray's reply was received, inquiries made by THE TIMES correspondent in a well-informed quarter elicited answers tending to discredit the reports in question.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Nov. 10.—The English Government will not back Huerta against America. In case of trouble England will be found marching side by side with the men of her own blood. Any loan prospectively arranged, or actually made through Lord Cowdray, will have no political significance.

This opinion, summing up the Mexican situation, was expressed to-night by Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, member of the British Parliament, who is in Mobile for a few days looking after business interests.

"That an overestimate has been made of Lord Cowdray's influence through the loans it is reported he is willing to make to Huerta appears certain from his expressions," says Sir Arthur. "Lord Cowdray is a very broad-minded man. He is also a business man, and the right-hand confidant of Lord Murray of Elibank, whip of the Liberal Party. It may be true, as reported, that he is willing to arrange a loan for Huerta, but that loan is not going to be made unless substantial assurances are in evidence that it is safe. He is a friend of America, and would not make a loan merely to support the man in creating and keeping up trouble with the United States. He did, it must be remembered that he is not the entire British Government."

RUNS ON MEXICO CITY BANKS.

Financial Men Seek to Minimize Evidence of Strain.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—The withdrawals of silver to-day from the Bank of London and Mexico and the National Bank reached the proportions of a formidable run. Lines of people from the paying teller's windows extended for blocks. Hundreds stood for hours and finally departed with bags of silver coin. These were the only banks paying out silver.

The run had not abated at the closing hour. The doors were locked at the usual time, but depositors within the building continued to march past the tellers until 6 o'clock. An accurate statement of the amounts withdrawn was impossible to procure, but the aggregate was large.

The Government announced in the afternoon papers that it intended to order the immediate coinage of 50,000,000 pesos in fifty-cent pieces, the coin recently made legal tender, but there is doubt if this amount can be put out in time to satisfy the public.

The volume of silver currency in circulation in the capital was much larger than usual to-night, but that there is a tendency to hoard was indicated by the fact that some stores were cashing paper only at a discount. At some stores the customer was asked if he had the exact change for the purchase, and if not the sale was refused. The credit slip system inaugurated last week has not proved popular.

This acute stage of Mexico's economic situation served to accentuate the fears of the Mexican people. This, combined with reports of military operations in different parts of the republic, appears to have distracted the public mind for the moment from the possible dangers in the strained relations with the United States.

Javier M. Cancino, manager of the National Bank, minimized the importance of the run saying that less than one million pesos had been withdrawn in Saturday's run and up to noon today. He explained that most of those who withdrew their money were small depositors, the amounts being rarely more than 50 pesos.

Señor Cancino admitted that technically the banks were violating a recent decree, the language of which was imperative that the banks must redeem notes with specie. He added that the banks were active on a common sense basis, but they would not continue to pay out silver when it became necessary to touch the reserve.

President Huerta's note to the diplomatic corps of Saturday night, when he indicated that he would retain his office until after the holding of new elections, was applauded to-day by the press. The newspapers asserted that his stand met with the approval of the Mexican people.

El Independiente, under the caption "Huerta Is the Only Man Capable of Solving the Situation," points to the supposedly favorable attitude of Europe and to the press criticism of President Wilson's policy.

El Independiente prints a symposium of extracts taken from London, Berlin, Paris, and New York newspapers, and also quotes parts of the speech made by Henry Lane Wilson at Cleveland on Nov. 8, when the former Ambassador to Mexico criticised the Mexican policy of the Washington Government.

Among Mexican officials the general anxiety is well masked, those connected with the Government continuing to manifest complacency over future developments.

At all the legations there is anxiety over the situation, and also among the better-informed business classes.

John Lind, President Wilson's personal representative here, asserted to-day that he was in ignorance of the intentions of the United States Government, and said he was awaiting instructions from Washington before taking any further step in the Mexican situation.

The State Legislature of Tamaulipas was dissolved to-day by order of the Military Governor, Gen. Antonio Rabago. None of the Deputies was arrested. Gen. Rabago remains the only representative of the Federal Government in that State.

Dispatches giving the news state that according to Gen. Rabago the lower house was in a condition of disintegration, most of the members having disappeared, presumably to join the rebel forces.

BLAMES PRESIDENT WILSON.

Got Into Trouble Through Talking Too Much, Says A. D. White.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-Ambassador to Germany and Russia, who celebrated his eighty-first birthday Saturday, said to-day that he feared a war with Mexico and criticised President Wilson.

"President Wilson has got himself into a great difficulty by saying what he could do and would not do in case certain things happened," said Dr. White. "Although the South American countries may seem in accord with our measures they really are unfavorable to the policy which the United States has adopted toward the Central American countries.

"One of the most absurd things which I have noticed is that Huerta has appealed to The Hague. For a man of his calibre to do a thing like this is against all reason. Huerta is little else than a murderer.

"A war is, however, a bad thing for the people who bring it on. The Generals who carry it to a successful finish are the ones whom the people demand for President rather than the ones who were responsible for it."

RELELS ATTACK CULIACAN.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 10.—According to official reports to Gen. Carranza, Gov. Riveros of Sinaloa, with 5,000 men, to-day attacked Culiacan, the State capital, which has a Federal garrison of 2,000.

Gen. Obregon has ordered an aggressive move in his capacity of commander of the Constitutionalist forces on the west coast.

$6,000,000 AWARD TO RAILROAD MEN

Continued from Page 1.

The monthly guarantees, exclusive of overtime or extra service is to be $135 for conductors, $82.50 for baggagemen, $8 for flagmen, and $67.50 for brakemen. This again is all that was asked for conductors, but less for the others. It represents an increase of $10 in the conductors' guarantee. For special and incidental service a series of increases is given on a percentage basis, running from 4.9 to 13.2 per cent.

Can't Change Better Conditions.

All the new rates apply to trains operated by electric as well as steam engines, but for multiple unit electric service, it is decreed that where standard rates are now in force, the new standard shall obtain and where special rates exist they shall be increased according to these last percentages, but in no case shall exceed the new standard.

The wages of yard conductors and trainmen are increased 1 cent an hour, but not to exceed the Western standard.

No wages are reduced or working rules made harder by the award, where better conditions prevail, the men thus gaining their contention that standardization should be up, but not down in any case.

In reaching its conclusions the board had several general questions to settle. One was the contention of the railroads that a cycle of wage increases had been completed when the firemen's award was made. They pointed to the increase for trainmen in 1910, followed by the engineers' arbitration in 1912 and the firemen's early this year. The board held, however, that the present movement was the close of an old cycle beginning with the engineers' case, and not the beginning of a new one.

Another was the argument of the railroads that all the statistics furnished by the men as to increased traffic, labor, and cost of living from 1900 to 1911, was aside from the point, inasmuch as wages had been adjusted in 1910, taking most of these facts into consideration. On this point the board agreed with the road, and took the 1910 conditions as the starting point in considering the statistics.

In suggesting a determination by others of the question of a differential between East and West, the board said:

"Some public authority authorized by the Congress should make an independent inquiry as to whether there is any longer any substantial reason for the maintenance of a wage differential between the West and the East based on territorial conditions. Such an inquiry ought also to result in a recommendation if it is found that a differential ought to exist, as to what such differential should be. This suggestion does not contemplate that the body making such inquiry should attempt to fix wages, but only that it should make a study of the proper basis for the fixing of wages. Possibly the Industrial Commission may see its way to organize a special force to make the inquiry."

Coming to Higher Freights.

"This single arbitration, following though it does the arbitrations of the engineers and of the firemen within the same territory, can do no more than carry forward by a little space the principles upon which a completely just relationship between the railroads and their employes may one day be established.

"The prevailing opinion of the board is that it must take the adjustment of 1910 as its starting point, and that it cannot be controlled in its findings by the argument for standardization, although it may be influenced by it. The prevailing opinion of the board is that standardization as to pay and rules, as between the Eastern territory and the Western territory, is at the present time impossible. Not only is the differential between the two territories as it affects the conductors and trainmen very large, but it is not clear that the policy of standardization which is favored in the East is responded to by the conductors and trainmen of the West.

"It is the prevailing opinion of this board that the policy urged by the men in this regard is in the large interest of the railroads as well as of the public, so that progress should be made in this direction as fast as circumstances will permit."

Interstate railroading is characterized as a national public utility and comparison is made with the railway Post Office service, where there is no territorial differential, and the opinion is expressed that "the railroads will in the end be obliged to conform their practice to the Government practice."

"The rates which railroads are permitted to charge both for passengers and freight," the board continues, "must in the opinion of this board be adequate ultimately in all parts of the country to permit uniform rates of pay to be paid. So believing, as to standardization, this board has done what it properly can do to standardize rates of pay between the Eastern territory and the Southern territory, the rates in the latter territory being now somewhat above the Eastern and somewhat below the Western rates.

"This board has no authority to determine the passenger and freight rates to be paid in the Eastern territory; neither is it in a position to determine whether such an increase is justified, as a matter of fact, by all the circumstances. This board, however, believes that it must make its finding as to what is a proper rate of pay to be awarded to the conductors and trainmen as a result of this arbitration, without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by the laws which make it impossible for them to increase passenger and freight rates without the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the Railroad Commissions of the various States.

"To take any other view of the question would be to decide that no increase of pay, while the laws remain as they are, can ever be made except voluntarily by the railroads. Such a decision would render arbitrations like this valueless, and it would be in effect to hold that railroad service in the Eastern territory must continue to be rendered at existing rates of pay, even though this were to condemn the employes of the railroad to work for rates of pay which have been determined by the most careful inquiry to be inadequate.

Cheapest Freights on Earth.

"At the present time a ton of freight is moved in the Eastern territory more than three miles for the value of a two-cent postage stamp. This is the cheapest railroad service to the shipper to be found on the face of the globe. In the face of such a fact it would be unjust to say that railroad employes must continue to be satisfied only with what can be paid from freight rates as low as this.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission and not this Arbitration Board has the duty of determining whether the railroads can earn in addition to their other charges, without an increase of freight rates, the rates of pay that this board believes to be due at the present time to the conductors and trainmen, which rates are embodied in the award.

"One other factor this board believes should be called vividly to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The connection between the decrease of hazard, the danger to life and limb, through the installation of safety appliances, by the substitution of steel for wooden cars, by double tracking, by increasing railroad facilities, as railroad business increases, appears to this board to be direct and not indirect.

"The unquestionable fact remains that the most hopeful method of reducing the vast number of railroad casualties and the large number of deaths due to accidents on railroads in the United States is to enable the railroads as rapidly as possible to substitute steel cars for wooden cars, air brakes for hand brakes, improved signal systems for old-fashioned systems, and the like.

"All of these things cost in the aggregate an immense sum of money. Any policy that would make it impossible for the railroads to command this money would be a profound misfortune to the whole nation. Such a policy would be bad enough in its effect upon transportation, because it would reduce the efficiency of the railroads; but it would be criminal, in the sense that it would make the great army of railroad employes, who are numbered by hundreds of thousands, follow their hazardous occupations under conditions more hazardous than are necessary, and, indeed, more hazardous than are justifiable in a country like this.

"The increasing safety of passengers is equally involved. No American reads the records of railroad accidents in the United States without feeling a sense of reproach. This board wishes to call the attention of the country to its belief that railroad accidents can be reduced almost precisely in proportion to the modernizing of roads and the improvement in their equipment."

New Dangers Balanced.

The Board finds that the elements of risk and labor growing out of increased size of trains and cars are practically offset by the substitution of steel for wooden cars and the various safety appliances installed. It believes, however, that there has been a certain increase in responsibility, especially upon the conductor, with the increased length and loads of trains. Increased productivity, it holds, comes from the increased number of engines and not to any measurable extent from the labor of trainmen and conductors.

The railroads asked that extra men made necessary by full crew laws get less wages, but the board says that it is "not its function to correct mistakes of the legislature, if such mistakes have been made." Higher pay for overtime is rejected, because, while in other trades the employer has the option of working men overtime, the railroad has no option and cannot prevent delays.

Objections of Railroads and Men.

The minority report of L. E. Sheppard and D. L. Cease, representing the unions, objects to the rulings against extra pay for overtime and for work on trains hauled by several engines and the failure to fix a uniform wage rate "for the greater part of the country."

The minority report of W. W. Atterbury and A. H. Smith, Vice Presidents of the Pennsylvania and New York Central, quotes from the majority report, and intimates that the general conclusions found did not govern the actual changes made. It says:

"The 7 per cent. additional wages granted by this award, which will cost the railroads $6,000,000 a year, is in addition to the $4,000,000 recently added to railway expenses through extra crew laws passed in this territory at the behest of these labor organizations. Thus a total of $10,000,000 annually is added to the pay of trainmen without additional service being received by the railroads or the public.

"The annual burden of $8,000,000, which the award imposes, as well as the additional $4,000,000, must necessarily precede all fixed charges. The sum of $6,000,000 represents the annual interest at 5 per cent. upon $120,000,000 capital, and this annual burden is thrust upon the railroad companies at a time when the public should have increased and improved facilities and when the difficulties of raising new capital are daily increasing.

"We believe that every class of employes should be properly and equitably treated. This award, further widening the disparity between trainmen's wages and those in other lines, adding to wages already unduly high, makes equitable treatment of all employes difficult, if not impossible.

"We hope that the board's conclusion that their action may result in a greater contentment and a greater stability of rates of wages within the Eastern and Southeastern territories will be realized, but we fear the result of this arbitration cannot but further encourage that continual round of wage demands upon the railways which regularly involve strike votes, public anxiety, mediation, arbitration, and compromise.

"It has been an endless chain process, one section of the country being exploited by means of another; railway employes previously satisfied have been stirred into restlessness by other classes of labor receiving unjustified wage increases.

"We are in accord with the board's opinion that some competent Government body should make a study of the proper economic basis for the fixing of wages.

"It is most unfortunate that the railways should be compelled to divert further sums from the essential investments—improved signals, elimination of grade crossings, heavier track and bridge structure, steel cars, and other improvements absolutely necessary to the highest state of safe operation and to greater safety of the public and the employes themselves.

"We had hoped this arbitration would bring the wage problem more nearly to a solution, but we cannot subscribe to the reasons advanced for the conclusions reached, and therefore feel constrained to dissent therefrom."

RAILROAD STOCKS SUFFER.

Roads Hit Are Trying to Get 5 Per Cent. increase in Freight Rates.

The railroads affected by yesterday's wage award, which will increase their payrolls for conductors and trainmen alone $6,000,000 a year, following an increased cost in the same service of $4,000,000 through full crew laws, are the same roads whose application for an increase in freight rates of 5 per cent. is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

They are the same roads whose payrolls have also been heavily increased in little more than a year by the arbitration of the engineers' and the firemen's demands. Their application for an increase of 10 per cent. in freight rates three years ago was denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This "dilemma," as the Arbitration Board described it in its report yesterday, has had a marked effect on the market prices of the shares of these Eastern roads. The low prices made yesterday for several of them, while rumors of an increase to be granted late in the day to the conductors and trainmen, was an influence, with their rates of dividends, were as follows:

Railroad.	Dividend Rate.	Yesterday's Low.
Baltimore & Ohio	6%	90
Chesapeake & Ohio	5%	55½
New York Central	5%	94
New Haven	6%	77¾
Pennsylvania	6%	109
Reading	8%	158¾

Similar losses have been shown by the other railroads in the Eastern territory.

REFUGEES DESCRIBE MEXICAN HARDSHIPS

Women and Children Nearly Starved in Their Flight from Torreon.

DON'T WANT INTERVENTION

Smelting Company Official Says a Blockade Is the Best Plan of Pacification.

American refugees arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Ward liner Guantanamo from Tampico. In the party were Arthur Gregory, cashier of the American Smelting and Securities Company; Mrs. F. L. Hurd and Mrs. W. H. Greene, who came from Velardena in the State of Durango; Mrs. R. L. Bonnet and son, the Misses Julia, Lillian, and Florence Severin, Miss Daisy Trainer, and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Fletcher and child, all from Torreon, and Benjamin E. Massey, from Monterey.

Of those refugees, perhaps the one most thoroughly conversant with conditions in Mexico, is Mr. Gregory. Mr. Gregory thinks that intervention to the extent of an invasion of Mexican territory is as yet unjustifiable, and believes that a blockade of the ocean ports and a rigid border patrol would be the most effective means of pacifying the country.

He said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he did not leave because of any fear that harm would come to him. He left because it was the desire of the American Government that citizens of this country, domiciled in Mexico, get out until orderly conditions were restored. He admitted, however, that he had experienced a lot of thrills before he got away. For instance, he was one of a dozen men who were stood up against a wall by the rebels and told that unless a certain amount of money was forthcoming every one of them would be executed. The money was produced, and the twelve were liberated. That incident, however, happened many months ago, while Madero was still in power.

"How about Carranza? What would his success mean?" Mr. Gregory was asked.

"His success would mean more revolution," Mr. Gregory answered, "and if it comes to that, I think the best thing we can do is to go in and restore order ourselves."

"Who, in your opinion, is the strongest and best-qualified man in Mexico to restore order?" was another question.

"Huerta," was the answer, "and, next to him, Blanquet."

Concerning the attitude of the Wilson Administration, Mr. Gregory said that morally it was absolutely the right one. He intimated, however, that the time and manner chosen for putting it into execution had been ill chosen.

Mr. Fletcher has large lumber interests in Torreon.

"The city," he said, "was attacked on July 22 by several thousand rebels under command of the desperado rebel leader Francisco Villa, better known as Pancho Villa, the Chihuahua bandit. After eight days of incessant fighting the rebels were driven back. During those days of continuous battling Mrs. Fletcher, our baby, and I were kept jumping from one part of the town to another to avoid the flying bullets. Several hundred other Americans were in like danger.

"When this attack failed things quieted down far a while, but early in September came rumors of another rebel force assembling to attack the city, and we decided to send most of the women and children to Monterey and thence to the coast. There were 310 refugees, mainly women and children, on the train that we bade good-bye Sept. 25. We expected they would reach Tampico in about three days, but we stocked the train with provisions to last a week.

"The first stage of the journey was to Monterey, about 300 miles, and ordinarily it takes about twelve hours. My wife and those with her had to stay in those dirty, suffocating day coaches for fourteen days before they got to Monterey."

In the meantime Villa and his rebel bands had stormed Torreon a second time, and had captured it.

"After the capture," continued Mr. Fletcher, "we thought matters would improve; but early in October Villa issued a demand for a loan of $100,000 for his army, and when it was not forthcoming he issued a second order to the effect that unless it was contributed it would be taken by force. By that time some of the Americans in business in Torreon decided that the time to leave was at hand, and so we went to Villa and convinced him that the best way to get the money was to let us go outside and try and raise it. We also wanted to know if our women folk had gotten to Tampico safely."

Villa finally consented to the plan, and about thirty Americans, among them Mr. Fletcher, left the city, reaching Monterey only a little later than their families, who had started two weeks before. Mr. Fletcher is a native of

SNOW WRECKS AND STALLS TRAINS

Big Lake Steamers Lost or Driven Ashore and Crews May Be Drowned.

MILES OF WIRES DOWN

Many Towns Isolated, Some In Darkness, Schools Closed, and Suffering Is General.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—Western Pennsylvania is still demoralized by the worst early Winter storm in its experience. Almost every activity is badly deranged. Trains are held up or late and all other forms of transportation within cities and towns and between them are seriously interfered with. Snow fell to-day, but mostly in light flurries. The temperature hovered between 21 and 25 and caused much suffering.

Telegraph and telephone wires are still badly crippled. In many places miles of poles, with their wires, are down and it will take weeks to re-establish normal conditions. Several towns were in darkness throughout the night. Many schools are closed. Snow lies to a depth of from one to two feet over this part of the country. Information from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio is that the fall there is from 10 to 20 inches.

Hundreds of passengers from trains stalled or derailed have had to seek shelter in near-by farmhouses.

The passenger train of the Washington & Waynesburg Railroad, a narrow gauge line, which has 100 passengers, including United States Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa, aboard, is stuck in snowdrifts three miles from Washington, Penn. Senator Cummins had been visiting his father at Carmichaels, Penn. The train, bound for Washington, became snowbound last night and a relief train was sent out. The engine of the relief train jumped the track within sight of the stranded train.

The entire party was without food for over twenty-four hours. To-day neighboring farmers went to the aid of the passengers, and all were taken to farmhouses. Roads are impassable on account of drifts and railroad officials say the train will not reach here before noon to-morrow.

The passengers were forced to shovel snow this morning to keep from freezing. Six young men left the train and walked here to-day. They were exhausted when they arrived and are under the care of physicians.

All of the roads operating in Western Pennsylvania were affected. Many towns have been isolated, both as to train and wire service. There was one fatality in Washington County. Grant Southworth, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Company, was blown off a pole. He was found dead, lying in a drift with a broken neck.

In Pittsburgh and environs there is much suffering in the tenement districts. The Salvation Army, Associated Charities, and other charity organizations are working overtime supplying clothing, fuel, and food. All are sending out requests for relief funds.

Many accidents on slippery sidewalks and streets were reported. Street cars were delayed, and traffic on some of the hilly thoroughfares was almost impossible. Conditions here resulted in extreme congestion this evening, when the office and shop crowds started homeward. Many were compelled to wait for an hour or more. Men hung to the edges of the crowded cars. Several fell off or were swept off by wagons and automobiles.

Even the wheels of justice were almost stopped because of the storm this morning. At the opening of the criminal court few jurors or persons having business in court were present.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Nov. 10.—Snow continued falling to-night in the mountains in the vicinity of Oakland and Terra Alta, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Passenger Train 8 from Chicago reached Cumberland to-night nearly thirteen hours late. For a time this train was completely lost.

Reports from the Western Maryland Railway offices this evening state that the fall of snow around Thomas is from 15 to 20 inches, while at Markleton, on the New Connellsville Division, it is 24 inches deep. Traffic is moving on this division, however. The tie-up is on the West Virginia Division.

FORTY MAY BE DROWNED.

Lake Steamship Capsized, Others Wrecked, Crew of 28 in Peril.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 10.—A large steel freighter, overturned, was found floating in Lake Huron late to-day about eight miles northeast of Port Huron. Capt. Reid of the wrecking crew which discovered her arrived here to-night and said a heavy sea was running when the freighter was found, and there was no distinguishing mark to identify her. Marine men think the boat may be an ore carrier, which became uncontrollable in the storm and shifted her cargo.

Capt. Reid said he believed the steamer to be a six-hundred-footer, and that she had carried a crew of about forty men. "I have no doubt," he said, "that every soul on board has been lost."

The wreck lies in the path of vessels navigating Lake Huron, and Capt. Reid said his tug would stand by all night to warn passing vessels of the danger. No attempt, he said, would be made to go alongside the derelict until daylight.

The water where the wreck lies is about sixty feet deep. The stern is submerged, while the bottom of the forward part of the ship projects above the surface.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Nov. 10.—A telephone message from Big Bay, twenty-five miles northwest of here, reports that the cabin and part of the upper works of the steamship L. C. Waldo have washed ashore near that point. Nothing else concerning the possible fate of the ship is known there. The Waldo is owned by the Roby Transportation Company of Detroit and has a carrying capacity of 7,000 tons.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 10.—The steamship Acadian, a 300-foot steel freighter, owned by the Merchants Mutual Line of Toronto, is hard aground on a reef in Thunder Bay, seven miles off this port. Capt. Robert McIntyre and his crew are believed to be safe on board.

CALUMET, Mich., Nov. 10.—In the face of a fifty-mile gale on Lake Superior to-night, fear is expressed for the safety of the crew, numbering twenty-eight men, aboard a steamer stranded on Gull Rock, off Manitou Island. The life-saving crew at Eagle Harbor is trying to make a run for the wreck.

The vessel was sighted Saturday afternoon by the steamer George B. Stephenson. The Stephenson could see the crew aboard the craft, but could not reach the wreck and gave up the attempt after a struggle of six hours. The Stephenson then came on to Bete Gris, requiring twelve hours to make the distance of 12 miles, and reported the wreck.

The passenger steamer Huronic of the Northern Navigation Company is stranded on Whitefish Point and two steamers are reported ashore at Isle Royale and Copper Harbor.

The watchman at the Portage Lake ship canal reports that the steamer Simon Langall and two consorts left there Friday morning up bound and have not been heard from.

Ten boats are in shelter at the ship canal's harbor of refuge, and three more at Bete Gris. No more boats can get into the ship canal because of the heavy seas.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Among vessel accidents reported to-day were:

Steamer Victory of the Interlake Steamship Company, driven high up on east bank of entrance to Livingstone Channel in the Detroit River.

Steamer W. G. Pollock of Cleveland, ashore at the entrance of the St. Clair ship canal.

An unidentified steamer of the Tomlinson fleet, reported hard aground in the St. Clair River.

The steamer Thistle of Oshkosh, loaded with grain, driven ashore at Calumet Harbor.

The 600-foot freighter D. O. Mills of Cleveland, driven ashore just outside of the breakwater at Harbor Beach.

Steamer Mathew Andrews hard aground and steamer Hawgood ashore off Wees Beach, opposite Port Huron.

The United States Lightship located in Lake Huron, just beyond St. Clair River, blown from her moorings, thrown violently upon the Canadian shore, and partially wrecked.

BLIZZARD SWEEPS BUFFALO.

Damage in City, Fatal Train Wreck Near Leroy, Lake Ships in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—This city was swept by a blizzard to-day. A wind from the upper lakes blew at a speed of 72 miles an hour, and brought with it a sleet-like snow that soon crippled every street-car line in the city and tore down every wire to the West. A dozen serious accidents have occurred in the city.

In the storm to-night an Erie accommodation train went into the ditch near Leroy. The Rev. James A. Anderson of Nichols, Tioga County, was killed. Eight persons were injured. They include Miss Katherine Timmons of Batavia, Misses Louise and Jennie Fugel, sisters, of North Java, and Mrs. J. D. McGammon of Corning. Mr. Anderson formerly occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Leroy, and was on his way to that town.

Scores of big windows in the city were blown in. Two men were caught in a crash of falling glass in Pearl Street and so badly cut that they will probably die.

A house in course of construction on Essex Avenue was blown down and many carpenters had narrow escapes from death.

Main Street this afternoon presented the appearance of an arctic maelstrom, with every corner a whirling eddy of snow and humanity. The storm whipped down the street and lashed the faces of the pedestrians so hard that it was almost impossible to walk along the streets.

The breaking of a cable and the piling of the streets full of snow blocked the car lines and for several hours not a wheel turned.

Somewhere out in Lake Erie a dozen big freight vessels are battling to reach this port. They have not been sighted, although they are now many hours overdue. The Marconi Wireless Station is unable to establish communication with any of them, and it is feared that some of the boats have met disaster. None of the passenger boats has cleared from Buffalo since early yesterday morning.

The wind has abated somewhat to-night, and the Life Saving Station is playing powerful searchlights out on the lake, hoping to get some trace of the lost freighters.

There is no wire service west of Buffalo. Reports from the surrounding towns in Western New York tell of many barns and small buildings being torn down and of great damage by the blizzard.

HAVOC IN CLEVELAND.

Windows Blown In, Traffic Tied Up, and One Man Killed.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 10.—The most severe early Winter snowstorm in many years in Cleveland and the immediate vicinity began yesterday afternoon, and continued this morning. Communication with the outside world by telegraph and telephone, rail, or water was cut off for thirty hours.

Railroad trains were from twelve to eighteen hours late. Hundreds of telephone poles in the city were blown down, and car traffic was tied up. Driven by a wind which reached a velocity of nearly seventy-five miles an hour Sunday night, the snow fell to a depth of from five inches to five feet in the drift. One man was killed by being blown from the top of his boxcar.

Many street car passengers had narrow escapes when poles fell on the cars, and the windows were blown in by the wind. Many big plate glass windows were pushed in by the enormous pressure which the wind attained in the narrow streets.

All except the downtown section of the city was in darkness last night because of the failure of most of the outlying electric plants.

CHICAGO'S DAMAGE HEAVY.

Lincoln Park Yacht Harbor Destroyed—Two Men Killed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—A tremendous surf driven in by the fifty-mile gale did $500,000 worth of damage along the Chicago waterfront during the last twenty-four hours. Breakwaters and made land, comprising the new Lincoln Park yacht harbor, were undermined, and piers, sea walls, and piling washed away. Antonio Zupsuys and an unidentified man were blown into the Chicago River at different points and drowned.

At Milwaukee a $30,000 breakwater, part of the new harbor project, was destroyed, and more than that amount of damage was done to shipping.

TRAINS HERE HOURS LATE.

Telegraph Service Hampered Between Here and the West.

The mercury fell almost but not quite to freezing point yesterday when at 9 P. M. the thermometer reading at the Weather Bureau was 34 degrees. But chill winds made it seem colder throughout the day, and heavy overcoats came out of the closets of New York. It will be even colder to-day, and the weather will continue unsettled, although we have had all we are going to have of that particular disturbance which has so unstrung Cleveland and the Middle West.

Trains due in this city from the Middle West were much delayed by the storm yesterday. The Pennsylvania Limited, due here at 5:28 o'clock yesterday afternoon, did not arrive until after 10 o'clock last night. Some of the trains due here in the morning came straggling in in the afternoon.

The Twentieth Century Limited, due at the Grand Central Terminal at 9:40 o'clock in the morning, arrived here in the middle of the afternoon, and the Erie reported some delays. All this was due to interrupted wire service, which, in turn, was due largely to fallen poles.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad reported that, notwithstanding the storms in the region of the Great Lakes, its trains had come in on time.

The telegraph systems suffered greatly from the storm, and Chicago was practically cut off yesterday morning, with no wires working west of Buffalo. Instead of the thirty-six wires which usually carry messages between Chicago and New York, three wires carried them by way of Atlanta, Memphis, and St. Louis. There was only one wire between New York and Pittsburgh. By 9 o'clock last night the New York-Chicago service was much improved, although it was still less than 50 per cent. of normal.

At that hour Cleveland was practically isolated from the rest of the country. The Western Union office in New York could not reach that city.

Meanwhile New York and vicinity began to take account of stock after the windstorm of Sunday. The fine white elm which had stood for half a century in front of the New York Foundling Hospital in East Sixty-eighth Street was uprooted and the giant black walnut tree in Orange Road, Montclair, gave way and fell after more than a hundred years.

BANKER'S WIFE HID IN HER OLD HOME

Missing Mrs. Fitzpatrick Found in Brooklyn Restaurant by Friend of Family.

SHE PHONES TO HUSBAND

Ill from Poor Food and Cold—Her Mind a Blank About First Two Days' Wanderings.

Mrs. Alice Fitzpatrick, the wife of the banker, Frank E. Fitzpatrick of 220 West Ninety-eighth Street, who had been missing from her home since Nov. 3, was found last night in the restaurant of Emil P. Saunders at 82 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, by Dr. J. S. Quinlan, a dentist of 76 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, who formerly treated members of her family. She had lived alone since last Wednesday afternoon in her old home at 731 Elmore Place, Flatbush, from which Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick moved on Nov. 1, and she was very weak from insufficient nourishment and the cold of the last two days. She was taken home by Mr. Fitzpatrick, who came over to Brooklyn in an auto, and was placed under the care of a physician.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said later that his wife did not know where she had been or what she had done during the first two days of her absence from home. She remembered leaving the house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and going to a baker's shop in Amsterdam Avenue near Ninety-seventh Street, where she made a few small purchases. Then she found herself in the Flatbush house late Wednesday afternoon. She did not go straight to the Brooklyn house, however, Mr. Fitzpatrick said, because he and two detectives searched it as late as Wednesday morning.

When she discovered that she was in her former home, Mrs. Fitzpatrick said she thought nothing was wrong. Forgetting that she had moved to Manhattan, she wondered why her husband did not come home, and from Wednesday night until last night she continued to worry about her husband, and had no idea that she was causing him worry over her. She admitted herself to the house, she said, with a passkey, which she had always carried, and made herself at home in her old room. The furniture had not been moved and she made her own bed every day. Occasionally, she said, she went out and bought something to eat with a small supply of money she had with her. There was no heat in the house, however, and she suffered much from the cold.

Goes Into Restaurant.

Last night Mrs. Fitzpatrick went to the restaurant to get something warm to eat. She was melancholy, she said, because she had decided that her husband had deserted her, and sat down at a table in absolute dejection. Dr. Quinlan, passing in front of the restaurant, saw her sitting there. He recognized her at once, and, without letting her see him for fear that she would become frightened, he went to the nearest telephone and rang up A. L. Fitzpatrick, the banker's brother, who lives at 334 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Fitzpatrick told Dr. Quinlan to watch until he came, and he hurried to the restaurant.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick entered the restaurant his sister-in-law looked up and recognized him at once.

"Where have you been, Alice?" he asked.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick passed her hand wearily over her head and said:

"Why, I've been home."

The brother then told her that her husband was frantic over her absence, and that the police and private detectives had been searching for her. She then suggested that she telephone her husband, and got up to do so. When he answered the 'phone she said:

"Frank, is this you?"

And as her husband's voice came over the wire she dropped the receiver and commenced to sob.

The brother told the husband where his wife was, and he then waited with her until Mr. Fitzpatrick arrived in an auto.

Dr. J. B. McKenzie, who lives in the same house as the Fitzpatricks, was called in as soon as Mrs. Fitzpatrick reached home. He said that she was suffering from a severe mental strain as well as cold and too little food, but that a few weeks of quiet would restore her health.

Mr. Fitzpatrick telegraphed his two daughters, who are in a New Jersey convent, as soon as their mother was found.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick, whose husband is associated with the banking house of L. F. Dommerich & Co., 254 Fourth Avenue, has suffered from melancholia for some time. Previously she made attempts to leave her home and one attempt at suicide, so a nurse was employed to watch her. On Nov. 3, however, she was apparently in such good spirits that when she expressed a desire to go to a grocer's in Amsterdam Avenue near Ninety-seventh Street alone, the nurse permitted her to do so. She left the house about 5 o'clock, and, as later investigation showed, did go to the grocer's and make several small purchases. She did not return to her home, though, and after waiting for her for several hours, Mr. Fitzpatrick notified the police and a general alarm was sent out.

The day after his wife left his home, Mr. Fitzpatrick said that she had done the same thing before on several occasions, but had always been found in a short time. Her most recent disappearance, he said, was about three weeks ago, when he was shopping with her in a Brooklyn department store. Saying that she would return to him in a moment, Mrs. Fitzpatrick left her husband standing by himself at a counter and walked off. She did not return, and was found the next day in Brooklyn. She said she did not know why she had run away.

Two months ago, said Mr. Fitzpatrick, his wife attempted to kill herself by swallowing bichloride of mercury tablets. She was saved only by the prompt action of a physician, and after this experience Mr. Fitzpatrick employed the nurse.

WILL SPEAK ON CANADA.

Two Canadian Cabinet Ministers to Address Canadian Club.

George E. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Louis P. Pelletier, Postmaster General of Canada, will be among the speakers at the dinner of the Canadian Club of New York at Hotel Astor this evening. The British Embassy at Washington is sending as its official representative Lord Campden, who has been traveling extensively through Canada. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin will represent the United States.

Among the guests at the dinner will be Sir George Paish, Editor of The London Statist; Bliss Carman, the Canadian poet; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Jacob H. Schiff, William C. Brown, President of the New York Central Railroad; Frank Turnbull, Chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad; Joseph T. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank; Ernest Thompson Seton, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U. S. N., Commandant of the navy yard, and Col. John S. Mallory, U. S. A., commanding the Twenty-ninth Regiment.

CONTROLLER'S SHAKE-UP.

Transfer of F. J. Prial Fills Finance Officials with Alarm.

It was learned yesterday that just before Controller Prendergast sailed for Europe on Saturday he transferred Frank J. Prial, the Examiner in Charge of the Bureau of Claims in the Finance Department at $5,000 a year, to the position of Examiner in the Bureau of Municipal Investigation and Statistics at a salary of $2,400 a year.

Mr. Prial is the President of the New York Civil Service Society, Incorporated, and a letter which he signed as President of the society was used in the campaign by those opposed to the Fusion candidates.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Prial's transfer would be the first step in a general shake-up in the Controller's office upon Mr. Prendergast's return. A number of employes in the Finance Department, who are in the exempt class, are known to have been against the re-election of the Controller.

DEAL FOR RECALL OF MAYOR

Petition Also for Recalling Commissioners, All New York Men.

DEAL, N. J., Nov. 10.—Petitions for the recall of Mayor William Levy and Commissioners George C. Frick and Aaron J. Bach are being circulated here to-day. It is charged that the Commissioners did not held meetings between April and September of this year, that the day and hour of the meetings were changed without notice, that the Commissioners have bought supplies and materials from a borough official, and that ex-Mayor William Hogencamp has been employed as Borough Superintendent at the "exorbitant salary of $3,250 a year."

Another charge is that an item of $9,000 in the budget of last year for a Borough House was for the purpose of building a residence for the Borough Superintendent. The house was not built. None of the Commissioners is in Deal. They live in New York in the Winter, while R. W. Lawrence, the Borough Clerk, lives in Jersey City.

ORDERS WITNESS'S ARREST.

Ex-Congressman Hanbury Held for Refusing to Answer Questions.

Because ex-Congressman Harry A. Hanbury of Brooklyn refused to answer questions put to him in his examination in supplementary proceedings instituted against Patrick H. Flynn by J. B. Roache of the Russel Sage Foundation, Justice Benedict of the Supreme Court, that borough, ordered his arrest yesterday. Hanbury was held in $5,000 bail to appear before Justice Maddox in Special Term on Nov. 14. Bail was furnished and Hanbury was released.

Mr. Roache is trying to collect a judgment of $50,000 from Flynn. When Hanbury was called to testify he was asked to account for money which had passed between him and Mrs. H. I. Meht, a niece of Flynn. On the ground that this transaction was a private matter and had no connection with the action against Flynn, the witness refused to answer.

WILSON IS BLAMED FOR CURRENCY HALT

Bill Progressed in Committee Till President Interposed After Elections, Says Hitchcock.

CAUCUS NOT TO BE BINDING

Drawing of Party Lines Spur Republicans to Fight—243 Pending Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The growing irritation in the Senate Banking and Currency Committee at President Wilson's active interposition in favor of certain features of the Owen-Glass bill found open expression on the floor of the Senate this afternoon. Responsibility for the committee's deadlock was charged directly to the President by Mr. Hitchcock of Nebraska and Mr. Reed of Missouri, both Democrats. Mr. Reed has lately been wavering in the direction of a surrender to the White House, but in his speech to-day he defended one of the most important of the committee's amendments as a step toward Government control and away from the bankers' domination provided in the House bill, which the President has indorsed.

Mr. Hitchcock, who has led the attack on the bill in committee, criticised the President still more pointedly. Until last Wednesday, he said, the committee was making good progress toward agreeing on a favorable report. On that day, however, which followed the elections, pressure from the President began to make itself felt in the committee, two Democratic critics of the bill were called to its support, a committee amendment was reconsidered, and the deadlock precipitated in an effort to substitute for the amendment language understood to be acceptable to the President. The move for a party caucus, he said, was the last phase of Executive pressure upon the committee, and he made it clear that he thought it the worst.

Republicans for a Fight.

Republican Senators both in and out of the committee made it plain that a tightening of party lines would drive them into concerted opposition to the bill. The action of the committee in amending the House bill seems to have met the general approval of Republican Senators, while the call for a Democratic caucus to get those amendments out of the way has produced a declaration of war.

Debate in the Senate over a partisan currency bill is certain to last many weeks, and may well drag on for months. The statements that the conference on Wednesday would not be binding makes more than ever doubtful the prospect of accomplishing much in the direction of expediting legislation. The one promising suggestion came from Mr. Hitchcock when he said that he would favor a motion to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill and let the Senate thrash out the various details. There are now pending before the committee 243 amendments to the bill, said Mr. Hitchcock, and a caucus would not be able, even if it had the moral right, to dispose of those details intelligently.

Senator Hitchcock in his speech said he would not change his convictions "even to meet the views of the President of the United States," and that he would not enter a caucus that would prevent his voting his convictions.

"We were told that the President could not accept the decisions reached by the majority of the committee, and we were urged to retrace our steps," he said. "I know full well the force of such an appeal, and I have no criticism for those who yield to it. Were the issue political, I should yield to it on proper occasion. In my opinion, however, the banking and currency question is not political or partisan and should not become so.

"I should prefer to retire from a committee rather than to vote for a vital or fundamental feature against my convictions, even to meet the views of the President of the United States. The result was that the committee became and is now deadlocked. It may be said that it is Presidential influence which has produced the deadlock or that I have produced it."

Deferred to Wilson, Says Reed.

Senator Reed said that the vote for four regional banks was made under the impression that the President was not wedded to any particular number of banks, and was rescinded when his wishes were made known. This vote was the immediate cause of the impending deadlock. The Secretary of the Treasury was retained by the committee as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, he said, out of deference to the President's wishes.

"It seems to me," Mr. Reed went on, "that the one great question on which the committee is likely to be in irreconcilable conflict is: 'Shall the Government of the United States appoint a majority of the Directors of the regional banks, or shall the majority be selected by the bankers?'

"I believe it to be dangerous to bring together more than 7,000 national banks, and possibly all the State banks and trust companies, an aggregate of approximately 20,000 banks, in which are the deposits of all the people of the United States, and to organize them into four, six, or even twelve regional banks, in which they will have a common stock ownership. It seems to me that if there is anything in the claim that a money trust now exists, we shall greatly aggravate that condition by bringing into a common organization these banks and making it possible for them through this organization to act in obedience to a common purpose.

FEWER BANKS ORGANIZED.

Opposition to Currency Bill Checks Applications for New Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Opposition by national banks to the Currency bill is reflected in a decrease in the number of new institutions organized the last six months. This decrease is interesting compared with the first half of the twelve-month period that ended on Nov. 1, but is even more striking compared with the number of national banks organized during the periods of previous years which correspond with the six months which began with May 1 and ended on Oct. 31, 1913.

During the past six months charters were granted by the Government to seventy-nine new national banks, the smallest number organized during any corresponding period since the Spanish war. The number of national banks organized for each month, covering the period of each year corresponding to the months spanned by consideration of the Glass Currency bill, since May, 1900, compared with the period from May to October of this year, was:

	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Tot.
1900	66	35	46	44	20	25	296
1901	54	40	41	27	23	27	212
1902	50	42	38	42	38	33	243
1903	47	58	43	36	31	57	272
1904	42	43	22	38	32	43	220
1905	49	48	37	44	35	36	249
1906	45	42	32	38	31	41	224
1907	52	55	40	39	46	38	270
1908	33	21	37	20	14	18	143
1909	24	44	28	32	24	27	174
1910	21	40	19	12	27	22	141
1911	20	21	13	15	13	8	92
1912	22	14	18	15	20	15	102
1913	23	14	12	13	12	6	79

The financial year of the office of the Controller ends on Oct. 3. Further figures show also a notable falling off in the number of national banks organized between May and October of 1913, inclusive, compared with the preceding six-month period from November, 1912, to and including April, 1913. For these two periods, constituting the Controller's financial year, the figures are:

Month.	No. of Banks Organized.	Capitalization.
1912.		
November	6	$255,000
December	14	1,125,000
1913.		
January	16	1,455,000
February	16	1,235,000
March	16	920,000
April	25	1,530,000
Total	93	$6,520,000
May	23	1,165,000
June	14	800,000
July	12	450,000
August	11	585,000
September	13	415,000
October	6	270,000
Total	79	$3,655,000
Grand total	172	$10,175,000

The number of national banks of less than $50,000 capital each organized during this period was:

Month,	No. of Banks Organized	Total Capital.
1912.		
November	4	$105,000
December	7	175,000
1913.		
January	8	205,000
February	8	210,000
March	8	210,000
April	15	380,000
Total	50	$1,285,000
May	18	$465,000
June	8	200,000
July	8	200,000
August	8	205,000
September	12	315,000
October	4	120,000
Total	58	$1,505,000
Grang total	108	$2,790,000

The number of national banks of $50,000 capital each, or over, organized during this period was:

1912.	Number of Banks Organized.	Total Capital.
November	2	$150,000
December	7	950,000
1913.		
January	8	1,250,000
February	8	1,025,000
March	8	710,000
April	10	1,150,000
Total	43	$5,235,000
May	5	$700,000
June	6	900,000
July	4	250,000
August	3	330,000
September	1	100,000
October	2	150,000
Total	21	$2,150,000
Grand total	64	$7,385,000

There are now thirty-eight applications pending which have been approved, but the bank organizations have not been completed.

ENGLISH SURGEONS HERE.

Sir William Lane and Dr. Peterson Will Attend Chicago Congress.

Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, one of England's foremost surgeons, arrived in New York on the Cunarder Caronia yesterday afternoon. Sir William, who is accompanied by Dr. Herbert Peterson, also prominent in British medical circles, comes to attend the Congress of North American Surgeons, soon to convene in Chicago.

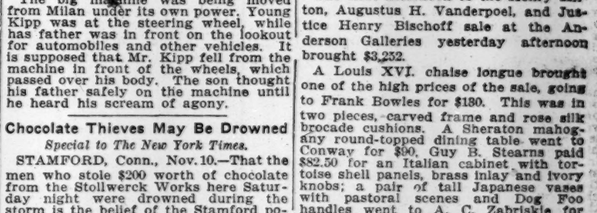
Milo

The EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE of QUALITY

MILO Cigarettes possess a refreshing mildness—are appreciated by those who want only the best.

Cork Tips — Plain Ends

Price—25 cents for 25 years



The Surbrug Co.

GLYNN "NO MAN'S MAN."

Governor Announces Himself in Accord with True Progressive Spirit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—At the banquet at the Rathbone Club at the Emanuel Baptist Church to-night Gov. Glynn said:

"I am for measures, not for men. No man owns me, and I serve no man. All the people are my clients, and I intend to keep spotless my commission as a public official. The opinions of all men I respect, but to public welfare only do I pledge allegiance.

"I welcome suggestions from all quarters, but to myself I reserve the privilege and responsibility of decision. First and foremost I am for a just and equitable workman's compensation law. I advocate a better and broader direct primary law. I stand for the development of the magnificent water power in our State, for the revision of our archaic tax laws, and for an improvement in our banking laws. My political creed is the religion of political humanitarianism, and to the interpretation of political principles I intend to apply the laudable sociological trend of thought which marks the true progressive spirit of the day."

SUMMONS FOR SHAKESPEARE

Not the Poet, but a Property Owner the Supreme Court Seeks.

Supreme Court Justice Delany signed an order yesterday for the service by publication on William Shakespeare of a summons and complaint in a foreclosure suit. The service is not an attempt to bring the Bard of Avon legally before the court.

Shakespeare figures on the books of Register Grifenhagen as the owner of record of 29 West 130th Street, proceedings to foreclose a mortgage against which have been instituted by Anne D. Thompson. Efforts to find Shakespeare to serve him in person have proved fruitless, and the best information obtainable was that he had left for British Columbia.

KILLED BY HIS THRASHER.

Farmer Falls Under Wheels of Machine Driven by His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Philip Kipp, aged 65, a prominent farmer of north Dutchess County, was run over and instantly killed this afternoon by a thrashing machine driven by his son James.

The big machine was being moved from Milan under its own power. Young Kipp was at the steering wheel, while has father was in front on the lookout for automobiles and other vehicles. It is supposed that Mr. Kipp fell from the machine in front of the wheels, which passed over his body. The son thought his father safely on the machine until he heard his scream of agony.

Chocolate Thieves May Be Drowned

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 10.—That the men who stole $200 worth of chocolate from the Stollwerck Works here Saturday night were drowned in the storm is the belief of the Stamford police. The chocolate was found yesterday in a rowboat which had been stolen and which was adrift in the outer harbor. Pickets broken off a fence have been used as oars. The police believe the men were lost off the boat as they sought to paddle away with the stolen goods.

Killed by a Train in the Storm.

PERU, Ind., Nov. 10.—The mangled bodies of Harry Smith, aged 28, and Otto Lawdrum, 22, were found buried in the snow beside the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks just east of McGrawsville to-day. It is presumed that while walking along the track in a blinding snowstorm last night they were struck by a train. Both men were married.

POULTRY AUCTION FAILS.

All the Buying by Consumers Put Off to the Week End.

The effort to run the live poultry business in Gansevoort Market by an auction system has not proven successful, and the Live Poultry Auction Company, organized recently with a capital of $1,500,000 for the purpose of doing away with the expense of cartage and handling and thus save the public and consumers about $1,000,000 annually, was forced yesterday to discontinue business. After giving the experiment a brief trial along the same lines as the fruit-auction sales, the auctioneers found that on account of the peculiar conditions of the trade the enterprise could not be carried on.

Receivers of poultry held back the supply, it is said, and the wholesale grocers, packing houses, and butchers waited to buy until the end of the week to get lower prices. A promoter of the auction plan, who is one of the largest commission dealers here, said that 95 per cent. of the poultry bought at the market was sold within twenty-four hours and consumed on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

Some thirty stalls in the market will resume the commission business.

TO ATTACK TARIFF RULING.

Mann Calls McReynolds's Abrogation of American Discount Absurd.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Representative James R. Mann, floor leader of the Republicans, is preparing to attack the Democratic Party over the provision in the Underwood tariff act allowing a 5 per cent.discount in the customs dues on goods imported in American vessels. Mr. Mann intends to challenge from the floor the construction placed upon that provision by Attorney General McReynolds, who held that the discount could not be given without impairing existing treaties, and that, consequently, the section was inoperative. Secretary McAdoo has instructed Collectors of Customs to allow no discount.

"This is an absurd construction of the provision," said Mr. Mann to-day. "If that construction is followed, it will amount to a flat violation and repudiation of the act."

Mr. Mann to-day introduced resolutions to direct Secretary Bryan to transmit to the House a copy of the opinion as well as a list of all foreign nations with which the United States has any treaty regarding the admission of goods.

LOUIS XVI. LONGUE FOR $130.

Sheraton Dining Table Sold for $90 at Hilton-Vanderpoel-Bischoff Sale.

The first afternoon of the Henry Hilton, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, and Justice Henry Bischoff sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon brought $3,252.

A Louis XVI. chaise longue brought one of the high prices of the sale, going to Frank Bowles for $130. This was in two pieces, carved frame and rose silk brocade cushions. A Sheraton mahogany round-topped dining table went to Conway for $90. Guy B. Stearns paid $82.50 for an Italian cabinet with tortoise shell panels, brass inlay and ivory knobs; a pair of tall Japanese vases with pastoral scenes and Dog Foo handles went to A. C. Zabriskie for $65, and a Sheraton mahogany library sofa with satin wood inlays, covered with rose moire silk, went to W. S. Howard for $57.50.

The sale will be continued this afternoon with porcelains, bronzes, English silver, cabinets, French tapestry, and drawing room suites.

A Columbus Caravel in Peril.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The Santa Maria, a reproduction of Columbus's caravel of the same name, was torn from its moorings during the storm this morning and carried on to a sand bar outside of the harbor. Tugs worked all day trying to release the caravel, but gave up to-night.

Omega Oil for Pains in the Back

Soak a towel in boiling hot water, wring it dry, place it over the part of the back that hurts for a few moments. This opens the pores. Then rub in some Omega Oil. Quick relief usually follows this simple treatment. Trial bottle 10c.; large bottles 25c. 50c.

Bent Bones vs. the EDUCATOR SHOE

The Educator way — The wrong way

DON'T pack your toes like sardines in narrow, vise-like, pointed shoes. Give them a square deal in good-looking, roomy-toed Rice & Hutchins Educators, made purposely to rid you of corns, bunions, flat-foot, etc.

For men, women, children, $1.35 to $5.50. Next time you buy shoes, try on the Educator.

It's not an orthopaedically correct Educator, unless Educator is branded on the sole.

Made by RICE & HUTCHINS, Boston, Mass. Makers men's All-Americas, Signets; women's Mayfairs

We sell Rice & Hutchins Educator Shoes

Signet Shoe Co.,
112 West 125th St.
and
149th St., Cor. of Third Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Clothes of the First and Second Degree

THE big Broadway restaurants and hotels have one scale of prices for luncheon and another for dinner.

* *

The food is the same. The chief difference is that you feel more stylish at eight in the evening than you do at noon.

The waiter has a more obsequious bow. So you pay the more "stylish" prices without complaint.

* *

Some clothiers put a lot of style in a suit at $40, or thereabout, and give you a pretty plain looking affair at $20 or $25.

Not only is there different cloth and lining, but a difference in the grade of tailoring and the cut of the suits.

The same tailors do all the work on Weber and Heilbroner $20 and $25 suits and overcoats as on their $35, $40 and $45 suits and overcoats.

* *

While there is a legitimate difference in richness of quality, that is all.

We have no first and second degree of style. That is why you get more here for $20 and $25 than elsewhere.

Weber and Heilbroner

Eleven Stores

241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th & B'way, 42d & 5th Ave

Why you should care for your Throat Daily

ENRICO CARUSO,

The world's greatest tenor, writes: "I have found Formamint Tablets very pleasant to the taste and beneficial to the throat."

From an article in "The Lancet," March 28, 1908:

"The sole object of a medicinal lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT—which meets this requirement."

YOU can now give the same daily attention to your throat as to your teeth; and throat care is even more important than tooth care.

The throat is the great breeding place for infectious germs which lodge there when inhaled from the dusty air and often invade the body to cause influenza or other infectious fevers. Sometimes they attack their breeding ground itself and give rise to sore throat or tonsilitis.

Throat specialists and the medical profession generally have hailed with great acclaim

Wul

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

ALARM IN HAVANA OVER OUTLAW BAND

One Newspaper Charges That Disappointed Interests Are Trying to Stir Up Revolt.

MENOCAL SCOUTS THE IDEA

Liberal Leader Visits President and Assures Him That Party Is for Law and Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—There was a strong rumor to-night that the Santa Clara outlaws were backed by financial interests seeking to bring discredit on Cuba and hoping that an uprising of a few men might furnish the spark to start a general conflagration which ultimately would upset the Menocal Government. Failure to obtain certain privileges and concessions is said to be the motive. Inquiry at the palace by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent regarding the report resulted in confirming the fact that some of the prominent officials believed it, but it was understood that President Menocal believed that the men were nothing more than bandits.

One prominent Conservative Havana newspaper declares that the Cuban Ports Company, whose concession President Menocal recently practically annulled, is backing the uprising. Local officials of the Ports Company ridicule the idea. If there is any hope that the uprising will start a general movement, the backers of it will be disappointed, because all reports that other bands were springing up have proved to be without foundation, and all the political parties have expressed condemnation of the movement.

Alfredo Zayas, the Liberal leader, called on President Menocal and assured him that his party "lamented and disapproved any interference with public order, and offered aid in its re-establishment."

Although 300 soldiers have been pursuing the outlaws, the only indication that they have been overtaken was contained in a telegram this afternoon from the ex-Governor of Santa Clara, saying he had received a telephone message saying heavy firing was heard near Corojo. He supposed it was between the outlaws and a party of two guards, two policemen, and two citizens who had gone in that direction. The Government has instructed the Governor of Santa Clara to remove all dynamite from places where it might fall into the hands of the outlaws.

Señor Hevia, Secretary of Government, issued this statement to the press to-night:

"The movement has no political significance nor political importance, because nearly all the men in the uprising have penal antecedents and have not shown any flag."

Chencho Garcia, the leader, started an uprising during Gen. Wood's Governorship, but surrendered shortly afterward.

The commander of the rural guard station in Santa Clara wired to-night that he had heard the guards were engaged with the bandits near Pedro Barba, but was unable to confirm the report. He also said he had found several abandoned and fatigued horses.

Later Lieut. Izquierda telegraphed that all the outlaws had abandoned their horses and entered the woods. The Rural Guards expect to capture them at daylight.

Medals Given to Scott Survivors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society to-night Lord Curzon presented medals to the surviving members of the Scott antarctic expedition. The Italian Ambassador, on behalf of the Royal Italian Geographical Society, handed medals to Lady Scott, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Oates, and Mrs. Bowers. The widow of Petty Officer Evans was not present. The medal will be forwarded to her.

ALSATIANS MOB GERMAN OFFICER

He Had Offered $2.50 to Any Soldier Who Ran Through a Native Who Molested Him.

RIOTERS BEAT A SERGEANT

Latter Had Told Recruits He Would Increase the Reward — Troops Called Out to Clear Street.

ZABERN, Alsace, Nov. 10.—A violent outbreak of indignation, accompanied by riots, was brought about in this little garrison town last evening by the publication of some remarks of Lieut. Baron von Forstner of the Ninety-ninth Infantry to the recruits of his company while he was instructing them as to the manner in which they should conduct themselves toward the townspeople.

The Lieutenant said he would reward with the sum of 10 marks ($2.50) any of his soldiers who "ran through any Alsatian vagabond" molesting him.

A crowd of angry residents waylaid the Lieutenant in the afternoon at a house where he was making a call, and he was obliged to send for a squad of soldiers, who, armed with loaded rifles, escorted him to his residence.

In the evening thousands of persons besieged the Officers' Club. The police were powerless, and the firemen were summoned to disperse the crowd with the help of their hose, but the pipes were soon cut by some of the more daring. Troops were then called out, and with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets they cleared the street.

A Sergeant of the regiment, who was reported to have told the recruits he would "add 75 cents to the Lieutenant's $2.50" was caught by the crowd, dragged into an alley, and badly mishandled.

No denial has been issued of the Lieutenant's reported remarks.

NOT TO ABROGATE ALLIANCE

Denials from London and Tokio of Report About Negotiations.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—The Morning Post says it understands on the best authority that there is not so much as the flimsiest foundation for the report published in New York regarding the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It adds:

"The question of the abrogation of the alliance has never on any occasion been raised in any form whatever by either of the Governments concerned, and Sir Edward Grey's reported reply to the Tokio Government is a pure newspaper invention."

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The Foreign Office to-day authorized the statement that there is not a shadow of truth in the report that the Japanese Government has been in communication with the British Government with a view to the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

TOKIO, Nov. 10.—The suggestion that Japan intends to abrogate the alliance with Great Britain is regarded here as groundless. No question of abrogation has been raised by Japan, it is stated here, and the only point discussed in Tokio in connection with the alliance has been that of Great Britain's attitude toward its continuance.

Choze Koike, Director of Political Affairs, in a speech to-day declared that while he was in England as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy he had found no desire or disposition whatever to discontinue or minimize the value of the alliance. Englishmen, he said, were trying to solve the question of harmonizing the alliance with the American situation in the event of the Californian land ownership dispute straining relations between Japan and the United States, and also with the situation between Great Britain and colonies like Canada and Australia, where Japanese immigrants were not welcomed.

Hamburg-American Ship Damaged.

HAMBURG, Nov. 10.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company says its vessel, the Rhenania, with 300 German soldiers on board, bound for German East Africa, ran into port at Corunna, Spain, to-day for repairs. She had encountered very severe weather, during which her pumps became clogged.

PLOT TO KILL TWO KAISERS.

Anarchists Planned to Slay the German and Austrian Rulers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Nov. 10.—The arrest a few days ago of an Italian Anarchist, François Bonati, at the little town of Rouereto, on the Swiss-Austrian frontier, on a charge of being implicated in a plot to assassinate the Emperor of Austria and the German Kaiser was not at first taken seriously by the papers.

Correspondence found upon Bonati and in his rooms, however, gives another aspect to the affair and proves the existence of a well-planned plot. Two other men have been arrested by the Austrian police, but whether they were Bonati's accomplices is not known.

Bonati lived near Zurich in poor circumstances, but he received a large sum of money before he left there for Italy some time ago. At Zurich the police, aware that Bonati was a dangerous Anarchist, kept a watchful eye on him, but, as he had done nothing in this country which would entail his expulsion, he was tolerated.

The Swiss police are aiding the Austrian police in every way.

ZELIE EMERSON HURT.

American Suffragette Said to Have Been Badly Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Zelie Emerson, the well-known suffragetteof Jackson, Mich, is lying seriously ill from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries suffered in the riot at Bow Baths, in the East End of London, on Nov. 5, according to an announcement made today by Mrs. Dacre Fox at the regular weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Miss Emerson presided on Nov. 5 at a meeting, at which it was announced that a volunteer corps was to be organized for the protection of the militant sufufragettes. Sylvia Pankhurst was present, and when the police tried to arrest her a violent fight with sticks and clubs took place, in the course of which Miss Emerson was knocked down with a blow on the head.

DETROIT, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and Mrs. R. H. Emerson of Jackson, mother of Zelie Emerson, met for the first time here to-night.

Mrs. Pankhurst came from Ohio to address a Suffragist mass meeting in Detroit. When she reached her hotel a telegram regarding Miss Emerson's injury was shown to her.

"This incident will cause some American people to realize the desperate battle which we women are fighting in London," said Mrs. Pankhurst.

A white-haired woman approached. She saw the suffragette leader in the midst of a group of women, and hurried to grasp her hand. As they met Mrs. Pankhurst asked a reporter if further details concerning Miss Emerson's condition had been received.

"Why, Mrs. Pankhurst, has something happened to Zelie? I am her mother," said the Jackson woman. Mrs. Pankhurst began to reply, wavered, and burst into tears.

Newspaper men attempted to tell Mrs. Emerson of the injury to her daughter, but before they could finish their story Mrs. Pankhurst, still weeping, asked Mrs. Emerson to accompany her to her room.

Both later declined to be interviewed.

ABRUZZI VISITS WARSHIPS.

Big British Army Concert for Our Tars at Malta.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Nov. 10.—The reception given to the officers and crews of the American vessels now visiting Italian ports is cordial in the extreme.

At Genoa this afternoon the city greeted not only the Americans but a number of Italian soldiers who fought in Tripoli, and it was difficult to tell whether the applause for the soldiers returning from the war or for the American sailors was the greater.

The granting of an audience by the Pope to the Americans is a special honor. The entourage of the Pontiff are now very chary of arranging audiences, but it has been agreed that the sailors shall go to the Vatican, not all on one day, but on several days. The Pope when approached on the subject gave his most willing assent, saying: "Some of my most devout sons come from America. I shall be delighted to see them."

NAPLES, Italy, Nov. 10.—The commanders of the American battleships Arkansas and Florida visited the Duke of Aosta to-day and were invited by him to attend a military review to be held to-morrow in celebration of the birthday of King Victor Emmanuel, for which he placed his carriages at their disposal.

The Duke of the Abruzzi arrived here on his way to the Aegean Sea and exchanged visits with the American commanders.

MALTA, Nov. 10.—Gen. Sir Henry Macleod Leslie Rundle, the Governor and Commander in Chief of Malta, was the guest to-day at luncheon on board the Wyoming of Rear Admiral Badger and the American officers. After luncheon Lady Rundle joined her husband on the battleship and remained to tea.

A musical performance by the massed bands of the entire British infantry was given on the Floriana parade ground this afternoon in honor of the American visitors.

The Governor, Gen. Sir Henry Rundle and Lady Rundle, Rear Admiral Badger, and other American officers occupied reserved inclosures, while the whole district was packed with many thousands. The British and American national anthems evoked much enthusiasm, the whole assembly standing at salute.

In the evening Rear Admiral Badger, Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, and the other officers of the Wyoming were the guests at dinner of Rear Admiral Sackville H. Carden, Superintendent of Malta Dockyard, and Mrs. Carden, who had invited a number of British naval officers and their wives to meet them.

The Wyoming sails to-morrow at daylight for Naples.

NICE, France, Nov. 10.—Six hundred bluejackets from the battleships Utah and Delaware left here to-day on excursions to various parts of France, Spain, and Italy.

$30,000,000 LOAN TO CHINA.

Contract Signed by the Chino-French Bank at Peking Yesterday.

PEKING, Nov. 10.—The Chino-French Bank to-day signed a contract for a loan to the Chinese Government of $30,000,000. Of this sum, $12,000,000 is intended for the construction of the Port of Pu-Kow, in the Province of Klang-Su, and $12,000,000 is for the building of a bridge between Hankow and Wu-Chang over the Yang-Tse River.

The remainder, $6,000,000, goes to the Ministry of Finance.

CHAMBERLAIN CELEBRATION

Famous Statesman and American Wife Were Married 25 Years Ago.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the latter formerly Miss Mary Endicott of Washington, D. C., celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday.

A romantic story is connected with the engagement and marriage of Mr. Chamberlain. He journeyed to America to receive the acknowledgment of his success in negotiating the fisheries treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and first met his future wife at the British Legation at a dinner in honor of the plenipotentiaries. Twelve months later the marriage took place, and after a honeymoon in the Riviera Mrs. Chamberlain for the first time met at his home in Birmingham her husband's relations.

A public presentation was afterward made to the couple, and Mr. Chamberlain in his reply remarked: "I have done all that is in my power to promote a union between this country and America."

PORTUGAL TO ARM.

OPORTO, Portugal, Nov. 10.—The Portuguese Army and Navy are to be reorganized at a cost of $80,000,000, if a Government bill providing for that expenditure, which is to be introduced in Parliament, is passed. This announcement was made by the Premier, Dr. Alfonso Costa, at a political meeting to-night.

The war strength of the army is to be 150,000 men. Three dreadnoughts, three cruisers, three submarines and six torpedo boats are to be added to the navy. The Lisbon arsenal is to be remodeled.

BEILISS ACQUITTED BUT POGROM FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

and her band. He remarked how few were the witnesses who had given direct evidence against Beiliss.

The jury must consider, the Judge said, whether the possibility of such ritual murders had been proved, and, if proved, whether Beiliss must be condemned. Two questions were put to the jury, the first of which made no mention of Beiliss, but simply inquired whether the crime as described was committed on the brickworks premises. This was answered in the affirmative. The second question, asking whether Beiliss was guilty, was answered in the negative.

Counsel for the defense protested against the mention of the Zaiteff works as the scene of the crime.

The strictest precautions had been taken to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access to the court. The police were in great force both within and outside the building.

While the jury was deliberating a memorial service for the murdered boy, Yushinsky, was being held in St. Sophia Cathedral, within a stone's throw of the court. The cathedral was thronged with a great crowd, and the Bishop delivered an allocution in which he dwelt upon the awful crime. He said that the authorities had made a most minute investigation, and he urged the people to conform to the court's decision, whatever it might be.

All the afternoon the streets of Kieff were crowded, and after the verdict was pronounced the police dispersed numerous gatherings all over the city.

An uneasy feeling prevails, for it is not known what capital the Black Hundreds will make out of the jury's finding that the murder was committed in the Zaiteff works. Thus far, however, there has been no disorder.

Anti-Semitic agitators, many of whom are students, are openly inciting mobs to pogroms by affirming that the Jews purchased the verdict.

The Governor of Kieff to-night called a meeting of representatives of the Jews and promised that everything would be done to prevent outbreaks. He asked that the Jews on their part eschew jubilant demonstrations.

Beiliss remained in prison to-night.

HISTORY OF BEILISS CASE.

How a Poor Brickmaker Was Made Victim of Anti-Jewish Plot.

The mutilated body of Andrew Yushinsky, a thirteen-year-old boy, was discovered on March 25, 1911, in a small cave just outside of Kieff. The hands were tied behind the back and an examination showed no fewer than forty-seven knife wounds.

The cave was one of a hundred excavations which were cut in the rock ten centuries or more ago, when Kieff was the principal city of Russia. The city, which is situated in southwest Russia, on the Dnieper, has to-day a population of 250,000, and is the seat of the University of St. Vladimir, which has 2,500 students.

The discovery of the murder made a sensation in Kieff, which soon spread through Russia. The hatred of the Jews at once prompted the suggestion that it was a "ritual murder." The investigation made by Chief of Police Krassevsky, however, threw suspicion on Vera Tcheberiak, a notorious woman, who was associated with a band of criminals. Krassevsky's belief was that the boy was tortured to make him confess that he had given evidence to the police against the gang of criminals, many of whom were then in jail.

There were strong reasons, however, why the Russian Government might wish to put the crime upon a Jew and to increase the hatred against the Jews in Russia by attempting to fix the stain of a "ritual murder" case on the race.

The reason was that one month after the murder of Yushinsky 166 members of the Duma had united in favor of a bill which would abolish the Jewish Pale and give Jews the right to enter any city they wished in Russia. By a vote of 208 to 138 this bill was referred to a committee. The proceeding was regarded by Governmental officials as a dangerous symptom of disaffection, and the charge has been universally made that the Russian Government determined to seize the opportunity presented at Kieff and by supporting the "ritual murder" charge to justify its anti-Semitic policy. This meant the revival of the charge that has figured for centuries in trials in Russia that the Jews use Christian blood in the preparation of their Passover broad, and kill Christian children to obtain it.

Two months had passed after the murder of Yushinsky before a man was selected to be charged with the murder. He was Mendel Beiliss, a brick maker, who lived near the murdered boy's family.

He was not arrested at the wish of the local authorities. Chief of Police Krassevsky resigned shortly after his arrest, saying that the Tcheberiak woman and her gang were guilty and that he could find no evidence against Beiliss. Misshcuk, Chief of the Kieff Detective Bureau, asserted the innocence of Beiliss and produced proofs. Mishchuk was thereupon arrested on the charge of manufacturing evidence in favor of Beiliss. He was acquitted on one trial. Then he was taken before the Supreme Court of Kieff, tried the second time, convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

Two years passed before the indictment of Beiliss was made public. The document in large part is a treatise by Russian Professors representing the Government, skillfully intended to prove that the Jews practice 'ritual murder,' and that Yushinsky was a victim of that practice. Little attention is given to Beiliss in the indictment and the evidence against him that it does contain was torn to shreds on the trial.

Prof. Sikorsky of Kieff University and a priest named Pranaites were the men principally relied upon by the prosecution to draw up an indictment against the Jewish people. Prof. Sikorsky asserted that the crime must have been committed by several persons and that it was carried out according to plan with the greatest technical skill. He argued then that persons of weak intellect could not have committed such a murder because, owing to differences in the nature of mental diseases, combination for a common purpose is impossible.

Contradicted by the Police.

Sikorsky's assumptions in regard to the manner in which the boy was killed were founded on autopsy reports and were contradicted in every detail by the police who were imprisoned and forced to resign and by scientists called by the defense. The indictment itself, which purports to give both sides, contains the opinions of other professors, who deny Sikorsky's theories and arguments.

The other important witness of the prosecution stood forth in the indictment as a witness, not against Beiliss, but against the Jewish race. This was the priest Pranaites, who charged that the "blood dogma" existed among the Jews.

"The feeling of hostility and hatred which the Jews, actuated by their religious law, entertain against persons of other races and creeds attains its greatest severity against the Christians," said the priest. "From this feeling originates the permission, nay, the command, to kill non-Jews. The prohibiton to take human life, which finds expression in the command, 'Thou shalt not kill,' relates only to the killing of Jews."

During the trial and for months before it the Russian Government had all its machinery in operation to create sentiment against Beiliss and against the Jews. Policemen who could find nothing against the prisoner were sent to jail. Newspapers which attacked the prosecution of Beiliss were suppressed. All the semi-official Russian organs carried articles condemning Beiliss and taxing the Jewish race with the "blood dogma." The Russian Government refused to entertain any of the flood of petitions against the trial which came in from every part of the civilized world.

On Oct. 8 a large detachment of Russian soldiery was stationed around the Court House in Kieff and the trial started before four Judges in the Supreme Court. The jury, which was selected the first day, consisted of six peasants, three minor Government officials, two tradesmen and one professional man. Since being sworn in the jurors have slept at the Court House under guard and have been denied the newspapers and all communications with the outside world by conversation or letters.

On the following day Beiliss stood up to plead not guilty to the indictment. He said:

"Your Excellency, I am an ex-soldier. During my whole life I have worked honestly filling orders for bricks. My only thought has been for my family, for my wife and children. I was arrested and have been in custody for twenty-six months, though I do not know why."

How Government's Case Crumbled.

The case against Beiliss crumbled to dust at the very outset. The first witness, mother of the murdered boy, said that she had never seen Beiliss before. Two of the dead boy's schoolmates testified that the police had threatened to imprison them if they did not swear that they had seen Beiliss giving chase to Yushinsky a few days before the murdered boy's body had been discovered. Several criminals who appeared on the stand in their prison clothes broke down under cross-examination and said they remembered nothing, though they had made depositions that they had seen Beiliss and the Yushinsky boy together in the brickyard in which Beiliss worked a few days before the murder. Vera Tcheberiak testified that a position in the Post Office had been promised to her husband on condition that he and she would find evidence against Beiliss. Witnesses told of overhearing the Tcheberiak woman coaching her children to take the stand against the prisoner.

The evidence introduced by the prosecution took a tremendous range, and the major part of it related in no way to the prisoner. Among the exhibits of the State were two rare volumes from the Library of Vilna, one dated 1648 and the other 1792, both on the subject of ritual murder. Archimandrite Ambrosius, an ecclesiastic of the Greek Catholic Church, was called to the stand to tell what he had been told by convert Jews about the ritual murder.

An effort was made to introduce the minutes of ancient ritual murder trials, but this was ruled out.

Prof. Sikorsky took the stand and repeated the arguments in the indictment. The defense summoned numerous professors to refute him. For many days the jury heard nothing but learned discussions. It was noted by the defense that during a whole day's session the name of Beiliss had not been spoken once.

Counsel for Beiliss relied largely on the testimony of the police who had been punished for considering him guiltless. Many other witnesses, however, were summoned to prove his good character and the impossibility of his committing the crime.

The conduct of the Judges throughout the trial received general praise. Of the Presiding Judge a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent wrote:

"The President of the court, Judge Boldirieff, displays punctilious impartiality and patience, the latter especially when children and peasants are giving evidence. He explains in the simplest language questions put by counsel that might appear obscure to witnesses."

MANY DIVINES REJOICE.

Philadelphians of All Faiths Pleased with Kieff Verdict.

Special to The New Y rk Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Eminent clergymen of many faiths and others of high standing to-day joined in hearty approval of the verdict acquitting Mendel Beilis. Bishop Rhinelander of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Rabbi R. L. Leventhal rejoiced when they received news of the acquittal.

Rabbi Leventhal said: "I never believed Beiliss would be convicted, even in Russia, with all the powers of the Government against him. We will now start to complete plans for a celebration of this great victory for right and for religious freedom, the desire for which had much to do with the establishment of this great nation."

Rabbi Isaac Landman said: "I have always maintained, as have others of my belief, that it is the Government and not the people who are behind these persecutions of the Jews."

"I rejoice," Bishop Rhinelander said. "The verdict is one that should be cause for all right-loving people to rejoice. It had been so apparent that this man was the victim of religious and racial prejudice that all fair-minded and justice-loving people of all races and all religions had to be in sympathy with the man who was being persecuted on account of his religion."

"The verdict shows," said Judge Sulzberger, "that the power of Church and State combined has not been sufficient entirely to exclude from the minds of the body of the Russian peasantry the enlightened influence of Western opinion."

When Mrs. Velvet Rubin of 1904 South Ninth Street heard to-day that Beiliss, who is her brother-in-law, had been acquitted, she fell to her knees and wept with joy.

"Heaven be praised!" she cried again and again. Her husband wept with her in the great relief which followed weeks of suspense.

HEBREW TRADES CELEBRATION

Organization Plans Big Demonstration Over Beiliss Verdict.

At a conference of the leaders of the Hebrew Trades of New York yesterday afternoon a movement for a great national demonstration by the Jews in celebration of the acquittal of Mendel Beiliss was officially launched. It was announced that the 300,000 members of the organization in all the large cities of the United States would participate in the demonstration. The plan is to have simultaneous mass meetings and parades in every city in the country where there is a considerable Jewish population.

The officers of the Hebrew Trades participating in the conference yesterday were Samuel Liebowitz, General Organizer; Bernard Weinstein, Secretary, and Max Kasimirsky, a prominent labor leader.

Mr. Kasimirsky said the organization was committed to the demonstration, and there was no doubt of its being unanimously approved.

"The acquittal of Beiliss," he said, "is a great triumph for the Jewish race and should be celebrated. It is also a triumph for liberal and progressive ideas which have driven the Russian autocracy to cover. The Government of the Czar was afraid of stirring up a great popular upheaval against the autocracy by allowing the conviction of Beiliss. The Government is backing out of its plans to foment race hatred. Public opinion has become too strong for the autocracy.

"The Government is no longer able to set in motion the waves of religious fanaticism which in the past have had their consummation in massacres of the Jews."

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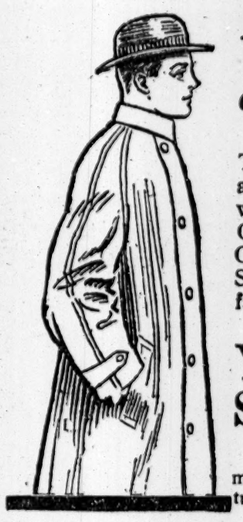

Here's an offering that is just as timely as turkeys for Thanksgiving, for we are just getting into the season when a good raincoat is an absolute necessity. Many of these were imported by The Big Store direct from P. B. Cow & Co., the famous raincoat house of London, England. Other raincoats in this lot (domestic grades) in Pencil-Striped Gray and Tan Tweed effects now in such high favor. Remember, only 318 raincoats. Sale, today only.

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Full range of styles and sizes for men, youths and young men. Grays, tans, browns, pencil-stripes, and blue all-wool serges. Very handsome patterns—too many to describe in this limited announcement. All sizes. Please COME EARLY, as there are only 600 suits at this price.

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Next Time You Build a Bridge

it will save time if you get Murray O'Neil, a builder and something more—in Rex Beach's new novel, "The Iron Trail." This is O'Neil's story. He's no handsome, dashing hero, but a tall, heavy man of forty, with slightly graying temples and the facial marks of strenuous endeavor. But he can love and fight and build. The story certainly is in Alaska.

THE CORYSTON FAMILY.

¶ Heckling a woman is a ticklish sport, especially when the woman is Lady Coryston. And, sure enough, she lifts it to the heights of a battle of ideas, and a fine warrior she is—in the finest story Mrs. Humphry Ward has ever written. This new book is called "The Coryston Family."

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¶ Blaming the woman won't do, and Will N. Harben shows why in his big, new novel called "The Desired Woman." It shows what a man can make of his life when no forces but those of his own consciousness are brought to bear. "The Desired Woman" might have been an objectionable story in some hands. But not in his. All Harper books are clean.

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS.

¶ No man's woman is Lady Mary Christian. She is a living reality in H. G. Wells's new novel. In it Mr. Wells says some sharp things about our right to live our own lives. He tells us how one man and one woman did it in this new code which is called "The Passionate Friends." It is a good story—and much more.

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Gordon Arthur Smith, who recently can[ed] ...rary prominence by the publica[tion] ...s the son of the auth[or] ...d the Dancer." "Th[e] ...He is a youn[g] ...class of 1908, ...been study[ing] ...as-carose ...of the M[id]... of romanc[e] ...fully blend. ...headings gives so[me] ...suggestion ...e:—Thou Shalt ha[ve] ...a Hero and a L...e; The Hero Sh[all] ...Prove Himself ...There Shall be ...Bearded Villain; ...re Shall be a Wo...y Monk; The He... Sh... be Honored ...a Great Lady; Th... Shall Come a C...t Lord to Woo the Great Lady; The ...ero Shall Offend the Great Lady; The ...ero Shall Strive to Make Amends; T... Villain and the Great Lord Shall Provid... ntertainment; There Shall be Treachery ...The Hero Shall Aid the Heroine; The ...ro Shall Declare his Love; There Shall ...shameful Injustic/; The Heroine Shall ...the Hero; There Shall be Love-Maki... The Villain Shall Appear to Relent; ...re Shall be a Wedding; The Great L... Shall Aid the Hero; There Shall be ...v for Lovers; There Shall be a ...on Distast...ful to Many.

In fact "Mas... s a charming bit of pure romance, ...tastic enough to be entirely indepen... e prosaic sides of the world w... ...ts faustibility, and just ...n give it a note of jollity ... burlesque. In other w... ...ie of knights, troubadou... which the old fashion of ... handled with a modernness of ... and boy-like zest that make it over altogether. Mr. Smith has found a novelty. $1.00 net.

$1.50 IMPORTED FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST. $10.
PERRIN GLOVES
FAMOUS THE WORLD OVER
FOR MEN FOR WOMEN
Every PERRIN Size Stamped in the Ace of Clubs

PLAYER PIANOS

Don't lose your Piano in exchanging for a Player Piano, when you can have it turned into a Player Piano for a moderate charge.

Christmas Player Actions can easily be installed in any Piano, and are a great success.

Send for Circular.

UNUSUAL BARGAINS

In used Baby Grand and Upright Pianos in Steinway, Knabe, Sohmer and many others.

$100 UPWARDS

Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

Christman Sons,
35 West 14th St., Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

ROOSEVELT BLENDS RICHES AND IDEALS

Half Truths the Great Danger, He Tells Argentinans in Expounding His Creed.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Great Enterprises Left to Individuals Must Be Closely Watched, He Asserts.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 10.—Theodore Roosevelt this evening delivered an address at the Colon Theatre before the Museo Social Argentina, taking for his subject: "Truths and Half Truths." His speech was a continuation of the recital of his political creed, a portion of which he outlined on Nov. 7, when he told of the work that he and his followers had set themselves to accomplish in the United States.

Col. Roosevelt spoke of the need of the whole truth in dealing with all questions, social and political, and said it was absolutely essential to the well being of a democracy to combine idealism with political good sense. This, he said, was an example of combining two half truths in reaching a vitally necessary whole truth.

"There must be ever before our eyes the ideal of freedom, of liberty," he said.

"This is a great and noble truth; but it is only half the truth. Unless we use common sense in realizing the ideal of freedom, it will only lead to anarchy and through anarchy to despotism and the destruction of the State in soul and in body.

"The citizen must be so trained that he shall be able in time of need to defend his rights with a strong hand. This is a truth, but only a half truth. Its vitally necessary complement is that there is no surer nor more fatal sign of weakness than facile readiness to resort to arms in foreign, and above all in civil and domestic, affairs; for a state which acquires the revolutionary habit, and is unable to secure the needed governmental growth and transformation without violence is doomed.

Wealth and Poverty.

Touching on wealth and poverty and the application of idealism to materialism, Col. Roosevelt showed that both were half truths in their general application and that the middle ground was the only safe ground.

"Many closet philosophers and many demagogues sneer at material wealth, and advocate as a matter of theory complete disregard of it; and this is the position taken, purely as a matter of theory, by a large number of the men who speak of wealth from the pulpit or the rostrum," he said. "Here each side has seized a half truth which by itself spells destruction; the theory represents hypocrisy and the practice represents a base and degrading materialism.

"A man whose wife and children are hungry cannot permanently be a leader in good citizenship; it is his primary duty to see that they are fed, clothed, and housed; and it is the primary duty of all of us to see that the conditions are such that if he has the right stuff in him he has the opportunity to feed, clothe, and house those dependent upon him and give him a reasonable chance to enjoy the good things of the spirit no less than the good things of the body. These conditions, this opportunity, cannot exist unless there is a general high level of business prosperity. Therefore, it is essential that there shall be material prosperity in the State, that railroads shall be built, that ranches and farms, business houses and factories, shall prosper. To rail at such prosperity is not evidence of a sound heart. It is merely evidence of an unsound head.

Honest Business.

"The honest and successful business man is a vital factor in the success of the community, and the community where he does not exist can never rise and will probably fall into utter decay. But where his is the only avenue open to success, where he is the only leader, the community can never contribute anything of lasting consequence to world history—and this is a truth which it especially behooves my own countrymen to remember.

"What is needed is so much of collectivism as will set the average individual most free, and a development of individualism up to the point where it ceases to produce the highest capacity among the people as a whole for individualistic expression. We wish to destroy neither collectivism nor individualism. We wish to use so much of collectivism as will form the best basis for an altruistic individualism; an individualism which is self-reliant but which heartily respects the rights of others.

"In the industrial world this means that there are some things that the State can do which the individual should not be permitted to do; some things which should be left to uncontrolled individual action; and some things which should be left to individual action exercised under strict Governmental control. Where the line should be drawn in any case is a mere matter of expediency. Small enterprises can be left as yet with but little more than ordinary police supervision. But the great industrial enterprises, which it is wise to leave to individual enterprise rather than to the State—and this is always wise unless there is convincing truth to the contrary—should, in the interests of the community as a whole, be subjected to thoroughgoing Governmental supervision and control.

"At present in the world of industry the difference in the reward of the man at the top and of the man lower down is often well-nigh infinite, and represents a travesty upon justice. And, moreover, the difference between the reward given the man who merely handles th money and the rward givn the man who actually handles the men and machinery, is wholly disproportionate to the difference of service. We propose sanely and cautiously but resolutely to strive to reduce this inequality and to bring about a condition of affairs more nearly corresponding to justice.

"We are neither fanatics nor visionaries. We do not expect to go forward so far and so fast that in any near future all that we ultimately hope for may be realized. Nor, on the other hand, do we belong among those timid and sordid souls who fail to go forward at all because the upward path is beset with difficulties. We do not intend to pull down unless at the same time we build up; and we do not intend to pull down at all unless it is necessary. We believe that the growth of modern industry has necessitated a great increase in the exercise of governmental functions by the tSate.

Fools and Wise Men.

"We do not intend to favor the vicious and the idle as against the trustworthy, the foresighted and the hard-working. We know that it is folly to try to make the fool the equal of the wise man. But we intend to control greed and cunning and brutality in high places just as we control greed and cunning and brutality in low places.

"We intend to provide for the mother whose husband, the breadwinner, has died; and we intend to follow the man who deserts his wife or the mother of his children and force him to support her and them by his labor under the direction of the State.

"We do not intend to destroy property. We intend to protect property. But we intend to strive for a juster and fairer correspondence between the possession of property and the service whether of mind or of body which warrants such possession. We do not intend to destroy machinery. But we intend that machinery shall be the handmaiden and not the mistress of humanity.

"We do not intend to destroy individualism. We intend to further its development. But we intend that it shall be developed as the servant and not the master of man. All the most highly developed nations of the modern era are profoundly affected, for weal and for woe, by the play of the blind, tremendous forces which have produced, and are being produced by, the complex industrial civilization of to-day.

"We refuse to sit, cowed and supine, before the changing play of these vast dim powers. Men of valiant soul must be the lords and not the servants of what they have themselves created. As long as strength is given us with cool heads and fearless hearts we shall war unceasingly against what is evil and for what is good, so as to bring nearer the day when justice shall be done every man, every woman and every child within the borders of the wreat free commonwealths to which we belong."

Honor Roosevelt with Degree.

The university to-day conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Col. Roosevelt. In an address at the ceremony the ex-Foreign Minister, Estanislas Zeballos, eulogized the ex-President of the United States and his policy toward Panama. The speaker said that the United States must dominate in the Carribean Sea, otherwise the republics in that section would invite European intervention.

Señor Zeballos said the Argentine Republic's homage to Canning was uncalled for, and suggested that the name of Canning, given to a street in Buenos Aires, be changed to that of Monroe. He declared that nowadays the Argentine Republic did not accept the protection of the Monroe Doctrine, but it did acept Pan-Americanism. This did not mean hostility to Europe, he said, as that continent supplied both immigration and capital to the country.

Col. Roosevelt in his reply recognized that Argentina did not need the protection of the Monroe Doctrine.

"We should have regard for Europe," said the ex-President, "but above all we should be citizens of our own countrys. I will always denounce revolutions in countries where the people are unable to govern themselves."

AWAIT WASHINGTON'S REPLY

Business in Government Departments at Manila at Standstill.

MANILA, Nov. 10.—Gov. Gen. Harrison left here to-day for Mindanao, accompanied by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commander of the Philippines Department. It is generally expected that the result of his journey will be the appointment of a civil Governor. The American troops have already been withdrawn from that territory.

The Philippines Commission is holding its sessions without the presence of any American member, and many vacancies in the Government service are to remain unfilled until the return of the Governor General.

Legal difficulties which have arisen in connection with the offices of Acting Secretaries have been referred to Washington, and the business of the departments is at a standstill pending the receipt of a reply.

$1,986,346 OBTAINED FOR Y. M. C. A. FUNDS

Continued from Page 1.

one another in their business struggles, and receiving advice and assistance in finding occupations for which they are best fitted. These buildings will also administer to the needs of the stranger in our midst.

"The work along these lines already accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. has been a signal success as every one in any way connected with the movement knows; and if anything approaching a similar success can be achieved for the young women of this great city, the investment of this money we are raising will return the handsomest sort of dividends. That this money will be well invested goes without saying, for the movement is not in the hands of amateurs or theorists, but in the hands of practical, experienced, earnest men and women. The experience has been had, the ned is apparent, and surly this great and wealthy city will not be slow in responding to such a thoroughly practical appeal."

Mr. Perkins then introduced Mrs. James S. Cushman, President of the Y. W. C. A., who thanked the men for being willing to take one million and give the girls the other three. She told the history of a youn ggirl who had dwelt in the shadows of the city until she finally ended up in the Bedford Reformatory and showed how the association had so benefited her that the girl once exclaimed: "If there were enough of these associations in the city there would be no need of reformatories."

"This movement is a protective one," said Mrs. Cushman, "and in asking the city for help let us remember that it is for the purity, decency, and general efficiency of the girlhood and womanhood of New York."

Mr. Perkins then thanked Miss Grace H. Dodge for her work in bringing the Young Women's Associations of the United States into one great organization and added, with a laugh, that he hoped the hand of the Attorney General would no fall heavily on her shoulders. He then introduced William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Y. M. C. A., who read telegrams wishing the Campaign Committee success from George Ainslee, Mayor of Richmond, Va.; Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester; H. C. Hocken, Mayor of Toronto; James H. Preston, Mayor of Baltimore, and Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mayor Adolph L. Kline wrote that he could think of no cause to which money could be contributed that would be productive of so much practical help to the young men and women of this city. He commended the campaign to the citizens of New York. A letter from Jonn Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor-elect, was then read. In it Mr. iMtchell said:

There can be no doubt in the mind of any one as to the practical value of this movement, and I am heartily glad that it has begun under such splendid auspices. I wish strongly to assert my very high admiration and respect for those who have instituted this project, and I extend to them and to those who are going out so unselfishly in the performance of this valuable work my soncerest good will and good wishes.

George McAneny, President-elect of the Board of Aldermen, sent a similar letter.

Charles S. Ward, the general director of the campaign, who has obtained over $20,000,000 in the last eight years in building fund campaigns, explained the system by which the money was to be acquired. The 1,000 workers are divided into ten committees of 100 each with a capatin. A list of 20,000 names, carefully selected from knowledge of their owners' liberal natures, were passed around and the workers selected the names of those whom they thought they could best influence in favor of the cause.

"Being a military organization we are regulars," said Mr. Ward. "We do not go forth as guerillas. The money is not raised in a house to house canvass. That would lack effectiveness as well as dignity. You workers must make it plain to the givers of New York that they cannot afford to let too many days go by before committing themselves to the contributions. You must tell them to heed the warnings of their own Subway guards and "step lively." This campaign will last two weeks it is true, but that's a short time to get aboard the Twentieth Century Limited of generosity, when so worthy a cause as ours is before a rich and liberal community. Your kindest advice to the philanthropically inclined would be to make reservations for parlor car chairs in the Y. M. C. A and Y. W. C. A. express rather than to be left cooling his heels on the lonely platform, where good intentions that have gone astray are bundled into a storeroom by the lost property clerk."

Among those present at the dinner were Dr. George F. Kunz, William M. Kingsley, W. H. Bennet, John C. Clark, Mrs. John High, Miss Dorothy Perkins, William Jay Schieffelin, Miss Alice Guernsey, Mrs. William E. Carlin, Mrs. Frank G. Gibson, Mrs. Nathaniel B. Potter, Mrs. Elijah W. Bliss, Mrs. Florence Stowell, Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick, Mrs. Seabury Cone Mastick, Mrs. Franucis Lou's Slade, Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, Miss Emily B. Wilson, Miss Anna Maxwell, Miss Florence H. Colgate, Miss Mary Baker, Miss Mildred Dodge, Miss Constance McKelvey Henry M. Orne, Cleveland tA. Dunn, Thomas A. Buckner, Robert C Scoville Edward C. Baldwin, Miss Cora L Tatham, and M. Taylor Pyne.

It was announced that a Citizens' Committee had been formed to aid in the campaign. The list of names on this committee included practically every man and woman prominent in the city's social, business or political life.

It was also announced that beginning with to-day lunuucheons would be served in the headquarters of the campaign, at 25 Broad Street, where the leaders would report progress. As the money came in, the total amounts would be shown on three clocks, one at Broad and Wall Streets, on the site of the new J. P. Morgan building, another at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, on the Theresa Hotel, and the largest above the clock on the Metropolitan Tower, which would be lighted at night. The diameter of this clock is thirty feet, and it can be seen from the shores of New Jersey. The other two clocks are fifteen feet in diameter.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW OF 1613

Yesterday's Pageant a Reproduction of It, with Other Features.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sir T. Vansittart Bowater was to-day installed as Lord Mayor of the City of London with all the solemnity and display that ancient custom demands.

The usual formalities having been carried out at the Guildhall, the new Lord Mayor, with his predecessor, and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Councilors, went in their old-time costumes to the Law Courts, where the oath was administered by the new Lord Chief Justice, Sir Rufus Isaacs.

The "Lord Mayor's Show," with which this pilgrimage was accompanied, was a reproduction of the show of just 300 years ago. Called "The Triumph of Time," it is described on the title page of a contemporary account of it as "A Solemnity Unparalleled for Cost, Art, and Magnificence." The whole "Triumph of Time" was repeated to-day. The floats represented "The Triumph of Reunited Britannia, 1605; Sir John Swinnerton's procession in 1612; "A Masque Given at Redding to Celebrate the Marriage of the Count Palatine with Lady Elizabeth," 1613; "Himatia Poleos," 1614, and "Chrysanalira," 1616.

In addition to the early seventeenth-century pageant, the Show included detachments of soldiers and sailors in uniforms of the period of Waterloo and Trafalgar in compliment to the Lord Mayor, who had ancestors in both battles.

Held in Elevator Shaft for 2 Hours.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Andrew Bengert of 105 North Ninth Street was caught to-day between the elevator and the fourth floor in the an Winkle hardware storerooms. He was there for nearly two hours before he was discovered, and the Fire Department had to be called to release him. He is in the Paterson General Hospital in a precarious condition, with the lower half of his body swollen to twice its normal size.

Fireman Found Shot on Engine.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Harry Hinneman, a fireman on the Monticello Branch of the Ontario & Western Railway, was shot in the head by a rifle bullet while making the run between Monticello and Summitville last night, and was found lying unconscious in the coal pit of his engine, bleeding profusely from the wound. There are many deer hunters in the vicinity.

BONWIT TELLER & Co.

Will Continue Today, Sale of

French Trimmed Hats and Reproductions

At Greatly Reduced Prices

10.00 15.00 25.00 45.00

Formerly 17.50 *to* 85.00

French hats from the leading Paris modistes, together with accurate reproductions from our own workrooms

NO C. O. D.'S, EXCHANGES OR APPROVALS

Fifth Avenue at 38th Street

James McCreery & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT

Unusual Offering

Of Imported Models from the best Paris and London Makers

Two-piece Tailored Suits.....
65.00, 95.00 and 125.00
formerly 125.00, 175.00 and 225.00

Afternoon and Evening Gowns.....
75.00, 115.00 and 175.00
formerly 150.00, 195.00 and 325.00

Three-piece Suits for afternoon or reception wear..
150.00 to 195.00
formerly 250.00 to 425.00

Thirty-fourth Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE 46th & 47th STS.

FEATURE *Extraordinary Values* IN

Velvet Wraps—$58, $65, $75, $95
Newest shades, richly fur-trimmed. *Usually $75 to $150*

Handsome Evening Gowns, $95 & $125
Decollete styles, round lengths or en train. *Usually $125 to $175*

Dinner and Dancing Dresses—$65, $75
Jeweled or beaded effects. *Usually $85 to $100*

Velvet Afternoon Dresses, $45, $65, $75
Usually $65 to $95

Decided Reductions on Imported Model Gowns

Corduroy & Velvet Suits, $75, $85, $95
Rich qualities, trimmed in prime-skin fur. *Usually $95 to $150*

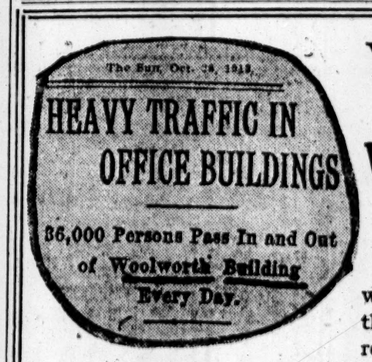
Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits—$58, $65
Usually $68 to $95
Three-Piece Suits—usually $95 to $125—$75

Horse Show Millinery

New Importations of exclusive *Dress Hats*—exquisite styles in gold and silver lace, trimmed with flowers and furs—*$30, $35, $40, $50.*

Street & Semi-Dress Hats—$18 & $25. Motor Hats, $15

Fur Coats, Sets, Muffs and Scarfs at unusually attractive prices



Your Store in the Woolworth Building

will get the benefit of this traffic in store revenue.

Ground Floor Stores
Also Office Space
Edward J. Hogan, Agent
Tel. Barclay 5524

Andrew Alexander

Shoes at Special Prices

Tuesday and Wednesday Only

Tango Slippers
For Women—Patent leather, black and white satin—correct in model and making—all sizes and widths. $3.65

Women's Boots
Patent leather button boots with kid tops—also black kid button or lace boots—unequalled at $3.75

Small Boys' Shoes
Sturdy orthopedic models in patent leather, tan and black Russia calf, sizes 10 to 2—rare value at $2.25

Men's Fine Shoes
Black box calf or tan Norwegian grain Bluchers, double sole to heel; tan and black calf lace shoes, regulation and college lasts with heavy single soles $4.65

Children's Shoes
Tan and black calf, button and lace; patent leather, button; our famous wide-toe, broad-sole models, much below usual prices; sizes 11 to 2. $2.45 Smaller Sizes $1.95 Larger Sizes $2.95

At Sixth Avenue Store Only

Sixth Avenue
A: Nineteenth St.

548 Fifth Avenue
Above Forty-fifth Street

GIMBELS

Store Opens at 8:30 and Closes at 6

Let It BLIZZ! These Fine Warm LONDON OVERCOATS for MEN

Are Not Afraid of a Cold Wave

From London, where they reckon cold by "degrees of frost" come these hardy Overcoats that will resist the rigors of the severest American Winter.

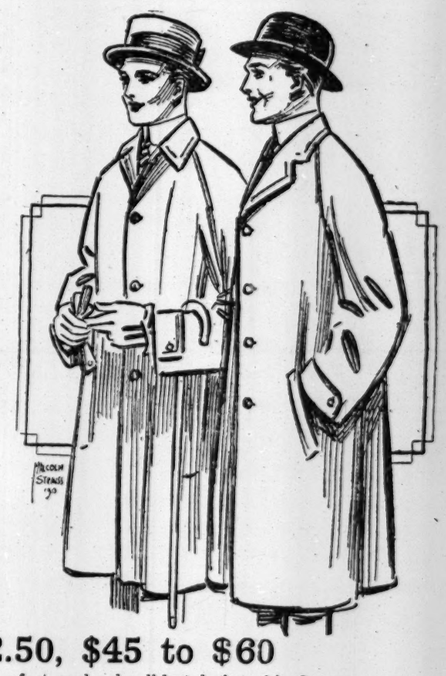
Their very appearance radiates warmth—soft, thick, all-wool fabrics, which, for all that, are not a dead weight to carry around on one's back.

The Overcoats bear the name of a London tailor who is famous the world over.

The Two Types Illustrated are both in a vastly comfortable Raglan shoulder style, with deep sleeves, and either with notch collar or buttoning to the neck.

There are two variations of the London Box Coat, both single-breasted and one a bit more "skirty" than the other.

Then there are wonderful Greatcoats or Ulsters, double-breasted, with plain or belted backs, that are veritable blizzard kings.



$40, $42.50, $45 to $60

From another maker who sews comfort and splendid style into his Overcoats, comes a group of heavy Motoring Coats, double-breasted, of extra length with soft wool fleece lining. Couldn't be made in America at their prices—$35, $37.50 and $40. Fourth Floor

NEW—IN THE MEN'S STORE

English Linen Collars, 25c Each

Usually the smooth, cool feel of linen around the neck, in such collars as these, has to be paid for at the rate of 40c a collar.

But these new collars, made especially for us in London, have all the fine points of style, comfort and service, (thoroughly shrunk) and are but 25c each. Thirteen correct styles for various degrees of formality and dress.

Knitted Reefers for Evening Dress

They act as a buffer between the habiliments of joy and the cold unfeeling world. Unimaginably soft and luxurious, in every shade, from dazzling white to hectic hues. A wonderful collection, truly—and one a man will not usually meet the likes of. All imported. Incidentally, $3.75, $5, $8.50 to $10.

Smart Mushroom Plaited Shirts, $2

A brand new lot that reveals hitherto unsuspected possibilities in arrangements of stripe and combinations of color—but conservative withal. Fine practical stiff turn-back cuffs. Most distinguished—$2 each. Main Floor

Men's Winter Underwear—*Timely Savings*

Such fine makers as Allen Solly, I. & R. Morley and leading American firms are represented; and qualities are all high grade.

There are Shirts, Drawers and Union Suits, in merino, pure wool, and silk-and-wool.

Size-assortments are broken, hence the low prices—$2 and $3 a garment, usually $3 to $6 and even more.

But the man who can find his size and style will get the best underwear bargain of the season.

Especially Good Lots in Our Regular Stock Include:

Shirts and Drawers of medium weight worsted at $1, and of Jaeger gray worsted at $1.50.

Men's Union Suits in cotton or wool at $1.50 to $3.75. Main Floor

Flannel and Domet Pajamas

All-wool, or in combination with silk or cotton. Patterns that won't keep you awake. Luxurious in cut, careful in making, $3.50, $5, $7.50 a Suit.

Pajamas of domestic flannel; all cotton, extra value at $1 and $1.50. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS AT THE NEW SCRIBNER BOOKSTORE, ON FIFTH AVE. AT 48TH ST.

The children's department is equipped for the holiday season. The children's books of all publishers, especially the new holiday editions with colored illustrations, are conveniently displayed. One large table is given up to boys' books, another to girls' books, and a section of several tables to books for little children.

But there are certain specialties—for instance, such children's classics as "The Wonder Book," "Alice in Wonderland," The Jungle Books, and so on, in leather and morocco bindings; and translations of French children's books illustrated with quaint little child-figures by such artists as De Monvel.

ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS

CONVERTIBLE BRACELET
—AND—
WRIST WATCHES

One of fashion's favored fancies for the season. Gold watches which may be worn with or without the expansion bracelet or may be interchanged with wrist straps to match the color of the gown. The bracelet also be worn separately.

The prices range from $60 for a Gold Watch with four assorted wrist straps to $90 for a Gold Watch, gold expansion bracelet and six assorted wrist straps.

"Being in Business Since 1845 Means Something"

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SON
256 Broadway
Opposite City Hall Park

The Voice of Men's Fashions

"I,M Lounge Topcoat. I'm made in weights to suit Your warmth needs. You can order Me from 15 oz. Harris Tweeds to 32 oz. Irish Friezes. You can have me full-lined, half-lined or without any linings at all. Mr. Nicoll and his Sons are making Me at *both their stores*, and showing some wondrous cloths at $30.

Men's Clothes
$25 to $60, made to measure.

ESTABLISHED 1849
Nicoll The Tailor
Donald Nicoll & Sons,
1242 at 31st St. BROADWAY 918 at 21st St.

Nuyle's
Baking and Cooking
CHOCOLATE

When you eat chocolate sauce, chocolate icing or chocolate candy, it is good to know that it is not only delicious but wholesome—real food for health and energy.

That's why Nuyle's Baking and Cooking Chocolate gives enjoyment.

Nuyle's Baking and Cooking Chocolate (Premium, Blue Wrapper), unsweetened, 10c and 20c cakes.

Nuyle's Vanilla Chocolate (Pink Wrapper), sweet, 5c, 10c, 20c cakes.

At Your Grocer's

Good office assistants specially obtained through a Help Wanted advertisement in The New York Times. Read by skilled employes. Next to last page.—Adv.

MALONE NOMINATED AS PORT COLLECTOR

O'Gorman's Son-in-Law to Succeed Mitchel—Senator, Avoiding Comment, Tells a Story.

WILSON'S PERSONAL CHOICE

Appointment Thought to Show Satisfaction at Tammany's Defeat—Splendid Selection, Says Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Dudley Field Malone, Third Assistant Secretary of State, son-in-law of Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, friend and political supporter of John Purroy Mitchel, and bitter critic of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, to which Mr. Malone's father-in-law belongs, was nominated by President Wilson to-day to succeed Mr. Mitchel as Collector of Customs for the Port of New York. The place pays $12,000 a year.

Senator O'Gorman, who had declared for the candidacy of Edward E. McCall for Mayor of New York, immediately following a speech by his son-in-law in favor of Mr. Mitchel's candidacy for that office, declined to make any comment regarding Mr. Malone's nomination. He would not say whether he had been asked by President Wilson, in accordance with custom, to assent to the nomination, and refused to give any information in regard to a visit he paid to the White House this morning.

In the course of a conversation with newspaper men, in which efforts to learn the Senator's attitude toward Mr. Malone were made, Mr. O'Gorman, seemingly apropos of nothing, told a story about a Judge Lynch, an Irish Magistrate of several hundred years ago, who sentenced his own son to death for having killed his rival for the affections of a young woman. That was all there was to the story, and it was suggested to Senator O'Gorman that it sounded rather ominous in view of the previous conversation about Mr. Malone.

"Oh, things are likely to undergo a great change in the course of two or three centuries," answered the New York Senator, smilingly, and that was all he would say.

Mr. Malone's appointment was personal with President Wilson. In political circles it is regarded as significant of the President's satisfaction over the defeat of Tammany Hall in the recent Mayoralty election. The Collectorship of Customs is considered the finest piece of New York patronage and the incumbent of the office, as a rule, has been looked upon as the political representative of the national Administration in New York City. Whether Mr. Malone will occupy that position cannot be ascertained in the best informed Administration circles. It was said, however, that it was doubtful if he would be intrusted with the leadership of any movement that President Wilson might be inclined to make to reorganize the Democracy in New York.

The appointment of Dudley Field Malone to be Collector of the Port of New York by President Wilson yesterday did not come as a severe blow to Tammany Hall, as it might have been under different circumstances, for Tammany had reasoned that it had lost the place in any event, and that any appointment that the President made would be antagonistic to the organization. John Purroy Mitchel, the Mayor-elect, expressed his gratification at the appointment.

"President Wilson has made a splendid choice," he said. "I don't think that he could have done better. You know that I was for Malone from the start, and I am glad that he is going to succeed me now, for I believe that he will carry out sympathetically the work that has been commenced here."

Mr. Malone was one of the original Wilson men. He accompanied the President on many of his pre-election trips and made many speeches in his behalf. He was prominent on Mr. Wilson's behalf at the Baltimore Convention, and shortly after Mr. Wilson's election was appointed by the President to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. At that time Mr. Malone was an Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York. In the recent local campaign Mr. Malone made a speech at Madison Square Garden against Tammany, which was supposed to reflect the Administration's attitude toward the local political situation.

Mr. Malone was born in New York City thirty-three years ago. He was graduated from St. Francis Xavier's College in 1905 and from the Fordham Law School two years later. Following his admission to the bar Mr. Malone became associated with the law firm of Battle & Marshall.

In 1908 Mr. Malone married Miss Mary O'Gorman, daughter of United States Senator O'Gorman. Mr. Malone is an orator of ability and was prominently mentioned as Mr. Mitchel's successor when the latter resigned as Collector to run for Mayor on the Fusion ticket.

When told of his appointment last night Mr. Malone said:

"It is difficult for me to leave my close contact of friendship with the President in Washington and my delightful association with Mr. Bryan in the absorbing work of the Department of State. However, there is real satisfaction in coming back home to New York to work in co-operation with my old friend, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo.

"I appreciate the confidence which is reposed in me by this appointment. The efficient administration of the office of the Collector of the Port of New York, under the new tariff law, will be of vital concern to the business interests of the country. And I know that to be the successor of John Purroy Mitchel in any post is a great honor and a great responsibility."

Mr. Malone received many messages of congratulation last night, the senders including Senator O'Gorman, Mayor-elect Mitchel, Col. Edward M. House, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, James B. Regan and Frank L. Polk.

PINDELL NOMINATION HELD.

He May Not Get Mission to Russia on Account of Lewis Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The nomination of Henry M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., to be Ambassador to Russia was to have been sent to the Senate to-day, but Mr. Pindell's name was not among those transmitted for confirmation. Although no authoritative statement was forthcoming at the White House, it is evident that the withholding of the nomination was due to the publication last week of a letter written by Senator James Hamilton Lewis to Mr. Pindell, in which Senator Lewis said that Mr. Pindell could have the Russian Ambassadorship for a year under a stipulation laid down by Secretary Bryan that he would resign at the end of that period.

At the White House to-day it was said that President Wilson had not yet taken up the matter. Experienced observers here think it a foregone conclusion that Mr. Pindell's nomination will never go to the Senate, and that there will be no official statement on the subject. The expectation is that Mr. Pindell will save embarrassment to the Administration and himself by requesting that his nomination should not be made.

It is likely, however, that Republican Senators and Representatives will bring up the alleged political bargain involving Mr. Pindell and insist on an explanation from the President or the Secretary of State, and perhaps on a statement from Senator Lewis.

OBJECT TO PAGE'S SPEECH.

Germans and Irish Deny Anglo-Saxon Ascendency in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Protests from the confederated German-speaking societies and the Robert Emmet Society of Portland, Ore., against Ambassador Walter H. Page's recent London speech, in which he was credited with having said the United States was "English led and English ruled," and "that the obligations of government and civilization rest with the people who speak the language of Shakespeare," were read in the Senate to-day at the instance of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon.

The protests asserted that Ambassador Page had "an erroneous conception of the many races going to make up these United States," and requested that the incident be called to the attention of the Ambassador, "with a view to the avoidance of such pro-British sentiments in the future." The petitioners also asked that their protest be forwarded to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

Alaska Banker's Sentence Annulled.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The prison sentence imposed upon C. H. Summers, President of the First National Bank of Juneau, Alaska, for alleged misapplication of the bank's money, was set aside to-day by the Supreme Court. Summers was found guilty of fifty-six separate offences and was sentenced to five years on each, the sentences to run concurrently. The court held that only one count should have been included in the indictment.

FOOD ACTS AS POISON.

It Kills a Cat and Makes Three Girls Dangerously Ill.

The Health Department authorities are investigating the poisoning of three maidservants employed by Mrs. Hilda Brickman, who keeps a furnished room house at 138 East Fifty-first Street. Mary Shibelowsky, Anna Sabuka, and Sophia Marshunudo were taken seriously ill yesterday, less than an hour after they had eaten oatmeal and milk for breakfast. A cat which had drunk some of the milk died.

The girls were sent to Bellevue Hospital, where their cases were diagnosed as "intestinal poisoning." They are expected to recover.

The Health Department will make an analysis of the contents of the cat's stomach. The police of the East Fifty-first Street station, who are also investigating the matter, believe that the milk contained an injurious chemical preservative.

MORSE AIDS INDICTED MAN.

Many Such Cases Brought to His Attention, He Says.

Charles W. Morse paid a visit to the Criminal Court Building yesterday to intercede for Frederick D. Holder, who was arrested on an indictment charging him with complicity in the swindles of Antonio Musicci and his song hair dealers.

"The case," Mr. Morse explained, "is simply one of many that have been brought to my attention by friends. In this case I believe the man is innocent of any wrongdoing, and I am willing to help him all I can."

Mr. Morse visited Judge Warren W. Foster of the Court of General Sessions and Assistant District Attorney Charles C. Nott, Jr.

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Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Ave. at 20th St.

QUICK FUND NEEDED FOR CANAL DEFENSE

Forts Almost Ready and No Barracks for the Troops, Says War Department.

REPORT GOES TO CONGRESS

Appropriation of $3,000,000 Required to Shelter Increases in Garrisons on Isthmus and in Hawaii.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—As a result of mandatory instructions from Congress, the officials of the War Department were to-day forced to show their hand regarding plans for the defense of the Panama Canal and the Hawaiian Islands. Just where the garrisons of the mobile army and of the coast defense would be stationed on the Canal Zone and in the Hawaiian group, the strength of the military forces which the military experts would like to station there, was disclosed by Henry Breckinridge, Acting Secretary of War, in plans transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Acting Secretary said the canal defense works were almost completed, and it was necessary to have money at once to build barracks for the troops.

For several years the War Department has been appealing for funds for the erection of barracks, but the House Appropriations Committee has been reluctant about making the appropriations in the absence of detailed plans and estimates. The committee decided to ask for such plans and estimates when the last Sundry Civil bill was reported.

These estimates were submitted to-day, first, for organizations at full statutory strength, and, second, with regiments of infantry increased to a possible maximum of 3,000 men. The estimates call for an expenditure of $1,753,000 in the Hawaiian Islands and $1,268,580 in the Canal Zone—a grand total of $3,022,180. The detailed estimates for the Canal Zone are:

Repairs to canal buildings	$100,000
Stables and gunsheds	193,780
Barracks, eight companies coast artillery at Balboa	684,000
Barracks, two companies coast artillery at Margarita Island	225,800
Repairs to buildings at Toro Point	5,000
Lighting system, Toro Point	60,000

The Canal Zone estimates provide for the following forces:

Three regiments of infantry, (statutory strength;) one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, (mountain;) twelve companies of coast artillery, one company of engineers, one telegraph company, Signal Corps; one aeronautical detachment, Signal Corps, and one ambulance company; six regiments of infantry, one battalion of engineers, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of field artillery, one battalion of heavy field artillery, one aviation company, and thirteen companies of coast artillery are asked to hold the Hawaiian Islands.

In his letter to the Speaker, Acting Secretary Breckenridge said:

The estimates for construction in the Canal Zone are based upon the assumption that sufficient canal buildings will be available for the shelter of the great bulk of the personnel of the mobile army and for the enlisted and commissioned personnel of that portion of the coast artillery forming the garrison of the artillery defenses at Toro Point. The amounts requested are absolutely necessary to properly shelter the troops. At Panama, the sanitary conditions are such that it would be most unwise to send troops until proper shelter is provided. The coast defense works are rapidly being completed, and it is of the greatest importance that the estimates for barracks and quarters for the coast artillery be granted, as the guns will be in position before the barracks can be completed, and artillery troops should be on hand as soon as the guns are ready for service.

MET RUSSIAN EXPLORERS.

Capt. Kleinschmidt Tells of Men Who Found New Arctic Land.

Capt. F. E. Kleinschmidt, an explorer who returned recently from Eastern Siberia, where he obtained 4,000 specimens of bird and animal life for the Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh, is staying at the Hotel Astor. He and his party met off the east coast of Siberia on July 19 the Russian polar expedition, which has since reported the discovery of a new continent.

The Captain, accompanied by Marshall Scull and A. M. Collins of Philadelphia and Dr. Arthur Elting of Albany, left Seattle on May 4 and cruised along the Alaskan Coast in the schooner Abler to within a thousand miles of the pole.

Capt. Kleinschmidt's diary tells of meeting the Russian expedition. The explorers were entertained by the Russian officers while they were at Wrangle Island, where the ice breakers Taimyr and Vaigatch stopped for coal before making the final dash through the Northeast Passage. On July 19 the Captain was invited to dinner by Commander Wilkitzky and Gen. Sargolof. His diary gives this account of the feast:

I had the seat of honor next to the General and Captain. The Captain spoke broken English and the General nothing but Russian, so the conversation did not flow quite freely. We had an enormous dinner, including frankfurters, sauerkraut, chicken, vegetables, ice cream, vodka, Madeira, and several other kinds of wines. The officers were very cordial and gave us free access to the coast.

After dinner Baron von Heinifer Huhne came on board, all dressed in white. It was very strange to see a man dressed as though for a tropical climate way up in the arctic. A little later six of the other officers arrived and we showed them the pictures of my former hunts and trophies of the hunt.

Capt. Kleinschmidt and his party saw the two iceboats depart. They proceeded upon their course ten miles apart and in constant wireless communication. Capt. Kleinschmidt returned to Seattle on May 8. One of the most exciting incidents of the trip was the roping of a live polar bear from the deck of the schooner. In addition to the polar bear, the members of the expedition brought back a live walrus. They are now in Woodland Park, Seattle.

HELD FOR AUTO FRAUD.

Lambert Arrested After Owner Visits the Rogues' Gallery.

Mrs. George H. Barrett of 305 West Seventy-second Street, wife of an artist, with a studio at 27 West Sixty-fifth Street, advertised some time ago that she had an automobile for sale. A white-haired man, who called himself George Lambert, agreed to buy it. The old man gave a deposit of $100, and promised to pay the remainder of $1,250 in monthly installments. His manner was impressively straightforward, and this arrangement satisfied Mrs. Barrett.

However, when the second payment did not come and no word was received from the purchaser, Mrs. Barrett went to Police Headquarters about it. She looked through the Rogues' Gallery till she came to the face of a white-haired, soldierly appearing man, and she immediately declared that he was the purchaser of the car.

The police records showed that the picture was that of a man who under the names of "Dr. Camp," "Dr. Eggleston," and "Dr. Lewis," and served a total of eleven years and six months in penal institutions, including prisons in this city, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Two months ago he was released from Blackwell's Island.

Detectives McMann and Durgan of the Central Office found the man yesterday at the New Grand Hotel. He was held later under $3,500 bail in the West Side Court.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Tuesday) a Sale of

Men's Shirts and Pajamas

at unusually attractive prices.

Men's Colored Negligee Shirts, plain or plaited, with stiff cuffs; actual values $1.50 & 1.75, at . . . . . 95c.

Men's Outing Flannel Pajamas, actual value $1.50 per suit . . . at $1.10

B. Altman & Co.

are displaying, in the HOUSE GOWN DEPARTMENT, a remarkably attractive novelty in a Smoking Costume for women. A long blouse of rich chiffon velvet, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and finished with gold buttons, is combined with a skirt of brocaded silk in contrasting color, presenting a strikingly picturesque ensemble.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Opportunities Multiply at the Hackett, Carhart Retirement Sale

In order to raise cash at once and pay the numerous debts of Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail, their entire stocks of highest grade winter overcoats are being sold at 50% reductions.

Liquidation with honor can only be accomplished through the fulfillment of their obligations, and men are daily reaping the benefits of the situation in which this company is placed.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

Sixty models in over 750 fabric designs comprise this greatest collection of overcoats for business, dress, motor, travel and storm service, in sizes for men, young men and boys. Many models are suitable for women.

CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS

$9.50 Values to $20 | $13.50 Values to $25 | $17.50 Values to $32.50

Chinchilla overcoats, in long or short, single and double breasted models, shawl, storm or convertible collars. In all the newest shades. At values that cannot be equalled at double the price anywhere in New York.

$9.50 Highest Grade Suits and Overcoats. Values to $22.50

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$20.50 Highest Grade Suits and Overcoats. Values to $40.00

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PARIS MONTREAL LONDON

DIRECT PRIMARIES NOW URGED BY GLYNN

Present Legislature Should Enact Bill Embodying Real Reform, Governor Tells Leaders.

NO CERTAINTY OF SUCCESS

Wagner Predicts Harmony, but Speaker Smith Seems Dubious—Glynn Denies Patronage Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The matter of direct primaries as an issue was revived to-day when Gov. Glynn told Senate Leader Wagner, now Lieutenant Governor, and Elon R. Brown, leader of the Republican minority, that the Legislature ought to pass a genuine direct primaries bill before adjourning the special session sine die. Mr. Glynn sent a hurry call to New York for Mr. Cummins, head of the Bill Drafting Department, to return to Albany forthwith.

The Governor's proposal made a painful impression upon the legislative leaders. They had expected to put through some routine legislation and adjourn sine die toward the end of the present week. Gov. Glynn's unexpected demand destroyed that programme, and it was admitted to-night that final adjournment might not come until just before the Christmas holidays. The Legislature to-night adjourned until Dec. 8.

Gov. Glynn did not make it clear just what sort of Direct Primaries bill would meet his views. From a State official whom the Governor had consulted it was learned that the minimum of reform Mr. Glynn would accept would involve the abolition of the party emblem on the official primary ballot and of the party designating committees which now designate the party candidates for nominations to places in the party column on the official ballot used at primaries.

Whether the Governor would insist on the abolition of the State Convention and the nomination at the primaries of candidates to be voted for throughout the entire State could not be learned. It was this provision of the Sulzer Direct Nominations bill which was partly responsible for the fight between Sulzer and the organization. The Direct Nominations bill advocated by Gov. Hughes stopped short of this. There are some indications that Gov. Glynn may follow the Hughes plan.

Wagner Predicts Harmony.

Among legislative leaders there was expressed to-night considerable difference of opinion as to whether Gov. Glynn would succeed in getting his direct primaries programme through. Lieut. Gov. Wagner predicted that in the end there would be harmony between the Governor and the Legislature with relation to primary reforms. Senator Brown said the abolition of the Designating Committees and of the party emblem came well within the Republican primary programme. Speaker Smith of the Assembly indicated that in regard to direct primaries legislation he would be distinctly from Missouri. "Show me the bill," he said.

Gov. Glynn, without prompting, told the newspaper correspondents, when he received them this afternoon, that he thought the Legislature ought to pass an amended Direct Primaries bill this year. He said:

"I have talked the matter over with two of the Senate leaders. We did not come to an agreement. Of course, I do not want to jam my personal views down the throat of any other man or set of men, but I have most decided views on the subject."

"What are they?" he was asked.

"I am not going to tell you now," was the reply. "But I will say this, that I am for a much better law than the law we have on the statute books. We are pledged in the Democratic State platform adopted at Syracuse a year ago to improvements in the present law. There should be no attempt to dodge that issue. I consider it imperative that we do something to redeem our platform pledges before the present session concludes."

"Have you received any assurance through the leaders that the Democratic organization will back you up in your effort to get primary reform?"

"See Senator Wagner about that," said the Governor. "It will be necessary for the lawmakers to come back in December and attend to this primary matter. In the meantime all that can be done will be to clean up some of the deficiencies to enable the wheels of the State to move around and to pay some of the debts Sulzer created."

Nominations Might Wait.

"In the meantime will you send to the Senate nominations to fill vacancies in State departments?"

"I think not."

"Your appointments wouldn't have to wait on any direct primaries programme, would they?"

"They might," said Gov. Glynn in a tone seemingly full of meaning. This ended the interview.

Lieut. Gov. Wagner said later:

"I have every desire to confer with the Governor and to work with him. Of course, legislation of this nature must necessarily be a matter of study and compromise. I think we ought to come back about Dec. 8. I believe that the Governor and the Legislature will be in absolute harmony with regard to this proposed legislation before we are through."

"The Governor intends to hold up all appointments pending the passage of a direct primaries bill," the Senator was told. A frown appeared on his face.

"The Governor didn't say a word about that to me. I don't think he could have meant that," was his reply.

Speaker Smith said: "If I have my way, we will clean up everything this week and quit. I do not see how we are going to get a quorum to pass a primary bill. Of course, I might use my personal influence and get the members here, but I have done that so often this session to no purpose that I am ashamed to do it again."

"Would you use your personal influence for the passage of a primary bill such as Gov. Glynn advocates?"

"Show me the bill, and then I can tell whether there could be a quorum to pass it," said the Speaker. "Some people want to enact such direct primary legislation as to fix it so that no Tammany man could run for office. Well, you know where I would stand on such a proposition. My opinion is that we will get enough trouble and have it handed to us hard enough after Jan. 1. I don't see any good excuse for running around looking for trouble now. If what they want is the Sulzer bill or anything like it, you couldn't pass it in this Legislature. That bill was a joke."

No Patronage Club.

After Mr. Wagner had held another conference with Gov. Glynn, the latter again summoned the newspaper men.

"Do you interpret what I just said as indicating that I intend to use patronage as a club?" he asked. One correspondent said he did.

"No, no! I do not intend to do any such thing. Absolutely, no!" said the Governor. "I want to make it clear that I won't use any patronage to get any legislation I am in favor of. I have said that in every interview I have given out, and I don't want to be put in the position of turning a somersault. So that you won't misunderstand it, I want to say again that I won't use any patronage to force my ideas on anybody. Gov. Hughes didn't do it, and I don't intend to do it. I intend to follow Hughes's footsteps in that respect. He fought for a principle, and he did not use patronage to force his ideas through."

"He didn't get any direct primary legislation," was suggested.

"Well, he made it a pretty live issue, didn't he?" said Gov. Glynn. "He was a pretty good Governor. Even if I am a Democrat, I say it. I think if I imitate him along that line I won't be imitating a very bad example. There will be no use of patronage to force any of my ideas through."

Table Anti-Sulzer Resolution.

Only about half of the Senators attended the session of the Legislature to-night, and there were only about 25 of the 150 members present in the Assembly. The only action taken was the passage of a bill correcting a technical error in the law under which a stamp tax is collected on the transfer of shares of stock on the Exchanges. The bill, which, it is estimated, will save the State $100,000 a year, was passed under an emergency message from Gov. Glynn.

In the Assembly Mr. Cuvillier, from the Thirtieth (New York) District, offered a resolution calling for the indictment and prosecution on criminal charges of William Sulzer, the deposed Governor. The resolution was tabled after Majority Leader Levy had pronounced it uncalled for and beyond the province of the lawmaking body.

KILLED IN SUBWAY SHAFT.

Foreman and Laborer Crushed Under Tons of Rock.

Charles Thompson of Jersey City noticed yesterday morning, when work was resumed in the new subway excavation at Broadway and Waverley Place, that the timbering of a platform loaded with excavated rock was shaky. The platform, which was ten feet above the bottom of the tunnel where fifteen men were at work, had supported ten tons of broken rock and two one-ton steam shovels since work stopped on Saturday. Some of the men feared that the rain had weakened the platform supports.

Thompson went over to examine the shoring and called for a light. An Italian laborer came over with a torch. Just then the platform gave way and dropped its burden of ten tons on them. A number of firemen and excavation laborers went to work, and in half an hour they reached the two bodies. The dead Italian could only be identified as "Laborer 232."

LEGISLATORS UNITE TO FIGHT THE BOSSES

Independent Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives Meet Here and Lay Plans.

SULZER HASN'T JOINED IT

Campaign for Direct Primaries to be Made—Needed Legislation to be Supported.

A conference for united action among the independent and anti-Tammany members of the Legislature at the next session, particularly for the purpose of continuing the "fight against the bosses," and for the direct primary campaign, was held yesterday by the Assemblymen-elect here, with some from other counties in the State, at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street. The Progressive, Republican, and Democratic Parties were represented by the twenty-six Assemblymen-elect who attended, and fifteen other newly elected members who were unable to be present sent regrets. William Sulzer did not attend. With Mrs. Sulzer he went to Orange, N. J., Saturday, to visit his mother, Mrs. Lydia Sulzer, and returned too late to go to the meeting.

Schuyler M. Meyer, who was made temporary Secretary, said that no pledge had been exacted of those who attended, and that it was not intended to make the conference a caucus to bind the new members of the Legislature to any special policy in advance of the opening of the session, but was to arrange a general agreement. This resolution on the Primary bill and the "bosses" was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the independent members of the Assembly, Progressives, independent Republicans, and independent Democrats, should form an independent conference during this session of the Legislature for the purpose of organizing the Legislature against the bosses and supporting a real State-wide direct primary bill and other needed legislation.

It was decided to have another meeting Monday, Nov. 24, and invite all the independent members to join in a conference with those who were at yesterday's meeting. For this purpose this committee was appointed: Wilmot E. Knapp, Republican, of Chemung County; August L. Martin, Democrat, Westchester County, and Andrew F. Murray, Progressive, Manhattan. The committee was authorized to increase its membership to seven.

Assemblyman-elect Sulzer said last night that while he had been invited to attend the conference, he had not made up his mind whether to join at this time.

MAHONEY APPOINTED JUDGE

Gov. Glynn Gives Wagner's Law Partner an Ad Interim Place.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—Gov. Glynn to-night appointed Jeremiah T. Mahoney, a New York attorney, as Judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan. Mr. Mahoney will serve six weeks, the balance of the term for which Judge O'Sullivan was elected.

Jeremiah T. Mahoney is one of the two Commissioners of Accounts appointed by Mayor Gaynor in August, 1912, to succeed Raymond B. Fosdick, resigned. He is the law partner of Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, the Tammany leader of the State Senate.

The new Judge obtained his education in the New York public schools, the City College, and New York University. After teaching school several years he was admitted to the bar in this city in 1899. The following year he was appointed Assistant Counsel to the City Controller's office, and in 1906 he was made Chief Counsel. As such he successfully defended Controller Herman A. Metz when the Civil Service Reform Association brought charges against him in 1909. In 1910 Mayor Gaynor appointed Mr. Mahoney to the Aqueduct Commission, and in 1911 made him a member of the Board of Education to succeed James Creelman, resigned. As special counsel to the State Banking Department, Mr. Mahoney had charge of the investigation following the failure of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn in the Spring of 1912.

Mr. Mahoney was born in New York City and always has lived here. His home is at 5 West Eighty-second Street and his office at 51 Chambers Street.

GLYNN WILL AID IN BIG GRAFT HUNT

Continued from Page 1.

charges in connection with the canal and highway construction and the printing at the capital.

"I told Gov. Glynn that I would return, and aid him in every possible way in my power whenever he sent for me," said Mr. Hennessy as he left the Governor. "With the material already on file in the Executive Department and the report I filed to-day there should be basis for some action."

Mr. Hennessy said he had called upon John Martin, whom he employed as road engineer in connection with his investigation of the highway graft, to turn over to him the books containing field notes. In a recent statement Mr. Martin said that, in all his investigating, he had found waste but no graft in connection with highway construction and maintenance.

"Mr. Martin has two books filled with notes, and these will prove my assertion that there has been no end of graft, and will disprove Mr. Martin's statement that there was nothing worse than waste," said Mr. Hennessy.

"When I talked with Mr. Martin over the telephone he admitted that he had two books, and said he would turn them over to me. When the man I sent to get the books called on him Mr. Martin said he had only one book of notes, and that he did not propose to turn it over to me, because my relations with the State Government had been severed, and that instead he would turn the notes over to Gov. Glynn or Carlisle, the State Highway Commissioner. But I have the reports Mr. Martin made to me, and these prove that he must have been in error either when he made his statement or when he made his reports to me."

The "Black Book" Up.

The "black book," containing the alleged Stilwell dialogues at Sing Sing, as caught by the dictaphone installed by a private detective agency, came in for some discussion at the conferences between District Attorney Whitman, the Governor, and the Attorney General. Mr. Carmody has information which leads him to believe that the book does not contain the matter credited to it by the detective agency that is supposed to have made the record of the conversations. The Attorney General has heard that while a dictaphone was installed at Sing Sing it was not in the room where Stilwell was questioned. An investigation of the matter is under way and it is intimated here that there may be interesting disclosures before long.

James W. Osborne has been asked to prosecute certain indictments obtained by Mr. Hennessy in connection with road graft in Dutchess County, but according to information obtained here has declined to do so on the ground that it would be hopeless to expect a conviction on them.

Before leaving Albany Mr. Whitman received Gov. Glynn's promise that he would instruct every District Attorney in the State to co-operate with the New York District Attorney in the fullest measure. Attorney General Carmody told Mr. Whitman he could have the aid of a deputy attorney general or any lawyer he would select to help him in the graft inquiry. Or, he said, Mr. Whitman himself could be designated a special deputy attorney general in order to be vested with the broader powers of subpoena beyond New York County such a designation would afford.

"There will be the fullest co-operation between this office and the District Attorney of New York County with reference to this investigation," said Gov. Glynn. "Mr. Whitman's ideas and mine are alike. We are going to work together. Anything I can do to aid him I will do, and anything he can do for me he has promised to do."

Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark accompanied Mr. Whitman to the Capitol, and while there obtained copies of contracts awarded to contractors mentioned by Mr. Hennessy and George H. McGuire as having been visited and plucked by political bagmen.

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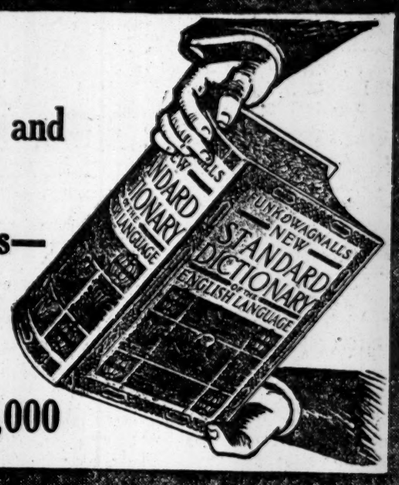

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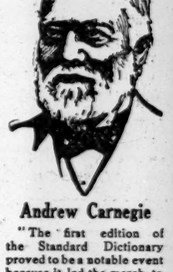
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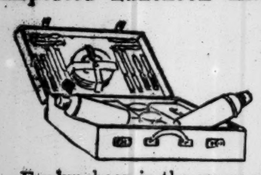

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INSANE WOMAN TOOK THE SAUTER CHILD

Deranged by Grief for Lost Baby, She Thought Kidnapped Girl Was Her Daughter.

FAMILY UNITED IN COURT

Mrs. Sauter's Husband Arrested for the Abduction Proved His Innocence and Went Back to His Wife.

Three-year-old Florence Sauter, who was kidnapped on last Thursday by a woman in St. Gabriel's Park, at Thirty-sixth Street and First Avenue, was returned to her mother yesterday afternoon in the Domestic Relations Court, in East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Sauter was waiting there to testify against her husband, August Sauter, who had been arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the abduction of his daughter. He was held later on a charge of abandonment and non-support. Upstairs, in the Yorkville Court, Mrs. Rose Bero of 88 Fourth Street, Long Island City, who had been arrested by Detectives Murphy and Ginta of the East Thirty-fifth Street Precinct as the kidnapper of the child, was protesting her innocence before Magistrate House. It was by a strange series of coincidences that the chief actors in the case were brought together under one roof.

Mrs. Sauter told Magistrate Harris, in the Domestic Relations Court, that her husband had deserted her and their three children about six weeks ago, and that she had neither seen nor heard anything of him since he departed from his home, at 633 First Avenue, until he was arrested after the disappearance of their daughter. Sauter convinced the court that he was not concerned in the child's abduction and that he did not know the woman who had stolen the little girl. He said he left his home because he was out of work and did not want to live upon the slender earnings of his wife. He said that he was willing to return home and that he was anxious to obtain employment. Magistrate Harris put Sauter upon probation for six months, and ordered him to contribute $4 a week to the support of his wife and family.

In the Magistrate's court upstairs Mrs. Bero pleaded not guilty to the charge of abduction. She is a Hungarian and speaks broken English. Magistrate House was unwilling to proceed with her case without an interpreter, and adjourned the hearing until to-morrow morning. The police say Mrs. Bero is insane, and her bearing in court bore out the assertion.

According to the detectives, Mrs. Bero was an inmate of a sanitarium at Fishkill Landing about five years ago, following the death of a little daughter to whom she was devotedly attached. She is said to have delusions that children who have attracted her attention are her own. John Bero, the prisoner's husband, told the police at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station yesterday that Mrs. Bero had disappeared about five weeks ago and that he had been unable to obtain any trace of her until last Thursday night, when she returned, bringing with her the Sauter child. He had heard from his wife in her absence, Bero told the police, through a letter bearing an illegible postmark, which said that she was in a woman's hospital and had given birth to a little girl.

On last Thursday Bero said his wife arrived home late at night and told him that the child in her arms was her little daughter. He questioned her closely and finally learned that she had "found" the little girl in a park in Manhattan. He told her that she would have to seek out the child's parents and return her, but finally consented to permit her to keep the child over night. Bero asserted that it was his intention to accompany his wife to Manhattan the next day and to give the child over to the police, and also have Mrs. Bero committed for examination as to her sanity. When he awoke, however, on Friday morning he found that his wife and the little girl had disappeared.

Instead of seeking out the little girl's home, Mrs. Bero visited the home of William Layden, a scene shifter employed in an uptown theatre, who lives at 489 Second Avenue. She told Mrs. Layden that the fair-haired child was her own, and that she wanted to hide the little girl away from her husband, who had turned them both out of doors. She paid Mrs. Layden $2 to take care of Florence Sauter for a few days, and then departed. When she arrived home late last Friday afternoon her husband asked her what had become of the child, and she told him that she had taken her home to her mother. Bero was satisfied with the explanation.

In the meantime, however, Layden and his wife had questioned the little girl, and her answers aroused their suspicions. They communicated with the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, but were unable to give the address of Mrs. Bero. They were advised to keep the child until the woman returned for it, and when Mrs. Bero appeared at the Layden home yesterday she was arrested. The identification of the child as Florence Sauter followed, and she was restored to her mother at the court house in East Fifty-seventh Street, to which Mrs. Bero was also brought for arraignment in the Police Court.

NO SHARE IN WIFE'S ESTATE

Referee Decides Against Jung's Suit for Dead Son's Interest.

The report of Phoenix Ingraham, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to determine points of law involved in the application of Charles Jung for a share of the estate of his wife, Anna Louise Jung, was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Jung, it was decided, was not entitled to share in the estate.

Mrs. Anna Jung was Mrs. James Blake before she married Mr. Jung. Before her first husband died she made a will, leaving her estate to her two daughters, the Misses Margaret and Anna Blake, in trust. Mr. Blake was not mentioned in the will. In 1889, Mr. Blake died, and two years later Mrs. Blake married Mr. Jung. Mr. and Mrs. Jung had one child, a son, who died in 1904. Upon Mrs. Jung's death in 1905 her will was probated and the courts decided that the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jung was entitled to a share in his mother's estate. After this decision Mr. Jung began his suit. His contention was that since a son had been born after his wife's last will was made, his wife had died intestate as to that son's share, thus making him, as the father, heir to a share of the property.

Mr. Ingraham, in deciding the case against Mr. Jung, said that the wife's failure to provide a legacy for her husband in her last will, even though that will was made before she married her surviving husband, was sufficient evidence of the disposal she wished to make of the property.

SPERRY WINS DECISION.

Claim of Former Partner in Trading Stamp Business Not Allowed.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the case of Shelby B. Hutchinson against Thomas A. Sperry has reversed the decision of the Trial Court and dismissed the complaint. The parties were partners in the trading stamp business from 1897 to 1900, and in October, 1900, they incorporated their business as The Sperry & Hutchinson Company, to which the firm transferred all its business except that which it carried on in Michigan. The stock of the corporation was equally divided between the partners.

In July 1901, the Michigan business was sold, and Mr. Hutchinson demanded from Mr. Sperry his proportionate part of the proceeds. Mr. Sperry replied that he had turned it over to the corporation which had paid debts of the firm in excess of the amount received. Thereafter in the same month Mr. Hutchinson sold his stock in the corporation to Mr. Sperry's brother, settled in Michigan and made no demand on Mr. Sperry and took no part in the business until more than ten years had elapsed. Then he began suit claiming the partnership had not been dissolved and that a large part of the firm's business had not been turned over to the corporation.

The Appellate Division holds that there was no evidence to sustain the latter claim, and that even if there were, the action was barred by the statute of limitations. The Court also held that as the partnership was for no fixed period, it was dissolved by the abandonment of the plaintiff without any formal liquidation.

THIEVES FELL SHOPKEEPER.

They Then Loot Cash Register—All but $6 Safe in Bank.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men entered the dry goods store of Morris Goldstein, at 479 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, and one of the four asked to see a pair of gloves. As the proprietor turned to get the gloves, one of the pretended customer's companions struck him on the back of the head with a blackjack, felling him unconscious on the floor.

The four robbers then rifled the cash register and escaped. Goldstein did not recover consciousness for some minutes, and the alarm was not given until Patrolman Joyce of the Vernon Avenue Precinct heard the injured storekeeper calling in feeble tones for assistance. Investigation showed that Goldstein had received a slight fracture of the skull and was suffering from concussion of the brain. He was attended by Dr. Guttman and removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where, last night, it was stated that his condition was serious.

Earlier in the day, Goldstein had visited the bank and deposited several hundred dollars, so that all that the robbers obtained as the result of the hold-up was about $6 in change.

BARRED FROM GRAND JURY.

Ex-Gov. Hadley Loses Fight to Get In Florida Land Defense.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 10.—No person under investigation by a Federal Grand Jury may appear in his own behalf or have witnesses summoned before the jury in his behalf, according to a decision of Judge Frank A. Youmans in the United States District Court here to-day. The decree was the answer to an application made by Herbert S. Hadley, former Governor of Missouri, appearing for agents of the Florida Fruit Lands Company, now under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury.

Mr. Hadley's petition charged that the agents of the Department of Justice were trying to suppress testimony in favor of his clients. He also contended that his clients had the right "to enjoy immunity from indictment if not guilty, as much as immunity from conviction if not guilty."

The petition asked that Gov. Trammell of Florida, ex-Gov. Gilchrist, and other Florida officials be summoned as witnesses.

CHARGES COLLUSION IN STREET LIGHTING

Pressure Company Official Says He Was Deposed for Opposing Conspiracy Among Bidders.

SEEKS AN INJUNCTION

Momand Alleges His Company Wants New York Contract to Go to Philadelphia Concern's Subsidiary.

The charge that four companies are planning to bid in collusion for the contract to light the streets of this city, was made yesterday before Justice Seabury in the Supreme Court by F. R. Greene, who appeared as counsel for Ragland Momand. Mr. Momand sought an injunction to restrain the President and other officials of the Pressure Lighting Company of 129 Water Street from ousting him as Vice President and General Manager of that concern.

In his application for the injunction, Mr. Momand asserted that he was deposed because he refused to become a party to collusion in bidding for the street lighting contracts with these companies: The United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia; The Welsbach Street Lighting Company, The New York & New Jersey Globe Gas Lighting Company, and The Globe Gas Lighting Company.

Joseph W. Middlebrook of 82 Beaver Street, counsel for President George M. Landers of the Pressure Lighting Company, said last night that Mr. Momand had been removed because he was incompetent. The papers filed by Mr. Momand, according to Mr. Middlebrook, contained ten per cent. of truth and ninety per cent. of fiction.

Mr. Momand alleged that he was ousted by a resolution passed by only two members of the company, President Landers and Arthur L. Livermore, and that these two men kept him out of his office by changing the locks on the doors, and by putting a "strong-arm" guard over it.

The Pressure Lighting Company, according to Mr. Momand, is capitalized at $1,000,000 and holds the contract for lighting by gas a part of South Brooklyn. He says in his petition that he wants to recover his office so as to take part in the bids for lighting the streets of New York. He asserts that President Landers of the Pressure Lighting Company had been motoring in Europe with officers of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, and that he had reason to believe that President Landers had entered into an understanding with the officers of that company to have the contracts for gas lighting in this city fall into the hands of a subsidiary of the Philadelphia company.

Justice Seabury reserved decision and adjourned the case for one week.

GANG SIGNAL IN COURT.

Maestry Heeds It and Refuses to Plead Guilty—Gets Longer Term.

A term of from twenty years to life in State prison was the sentence imposed yesterday by Justice Gavegan of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court upon Frank Maestry, 21 years old, for the killing of Giacomo Leoni in a gang fight on May 25. Had it not been for gang "ethics" Maestry would have escaped with a sentence of from ten to twenty years.

When several days ago Maestry was arraigned for pleading the court agreed to accept a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. John Palmieri, the prisoner's counsel, said that Maestry would plead guilty to the manslaughter charge, but before the plea was entered by the clerk Maestry noticed several gangmen in the back of the courtroom shaking their heads.

"I refuse to plead guilty," he said.

Mr. Palmieri asked for a new trial on the ground that the incident might have prejudiced the jury, but the motion was denied. Maestry was placed on trial on the charge of murder in the second degree. His conviction and sentence followed.

STILL GOVERNOR—SULZER.

Demands Full Pay for October and Says Impeachment Was Illegal.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—In letters sent to the State Treasurer and the State Controller to-day William Sulzer demanded full salary as Governor for the last half of October, which would amount to $430.14.

In these letters Mr. Sulzer said the impeachment proceedings were "illegal, unconstitutional, and void," and he added: "I am still legal Governor of the State."

Mr. Sulzer had one-half day's pay—$13.47—due when he was removed, and a check for this was sent to him. He kept that and wrote for the remaining $416.67 which he would have received had he remained in office.

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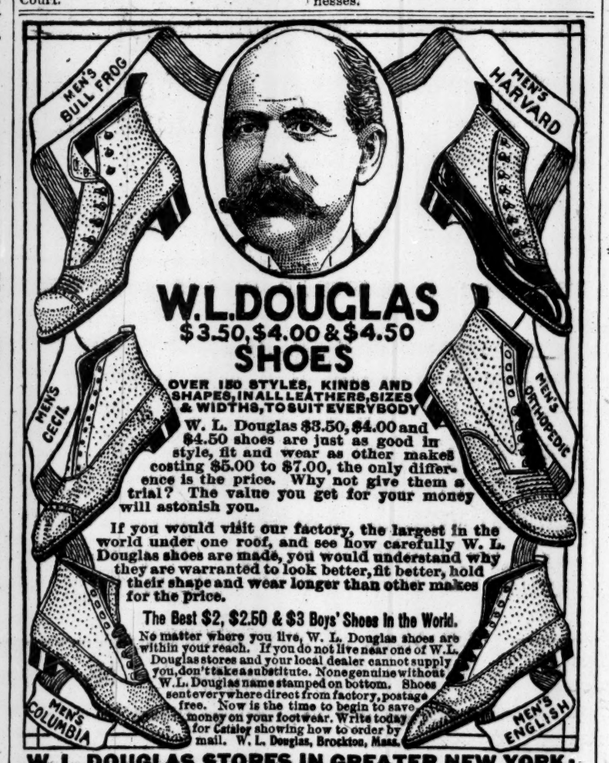

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Also we offer 500 pieces or 20,000 yards Best Quality Domestic

Axminster and Wilton Velvet Carpets

All from our regular stock, suitable for every class of furnishing.

Formerly $1.65 yard	*$1.75 yard*	*$2.00 yard*
Now 1.10	1.25	1.35

Oriental Carpets

At a Reduction of 25 Per Cent. Off Our Regular Marked Prices

Several hundred exquisite Rugs representing a wide range of the most exquisite designs and colorings in the best known weaves of Persia, Turkey and India.

Size approximately	6 x 9 feet—from	85.00 to 110.00
Size approximately	9 x 12 feet—from	165.00 to 235.00
Size approximately	10 x 14 feet—from	220.00 to 310.00

Larger sizes also at proportionate prices.

A Special Lot of Exceedingly Choice

Antique Oriental Carpets

Including the rarest pieces from our unequalled stock.

Size approximately	6 x 9 feet—from	100.00 to 350.00
Size approximately	8 x 12 feet—from	325.00 to 600.00
Size approximately	9 x 12 feet—from	400.00 to 800.00
Size approximately	10 x 14 feet—from	400.00 to 1,000.00
Size approximately	11 x 16 feet—from	600.00 to 1,200.00

Up to size 20 x 30 feet, 8,000.00

Seasonable Apparel

For Women.

Especially prepared to meet present requirements.

50 HIGH-CLASS TAILOR SUITS of selected woolens, broadcloths and velveteens. *Specially priced from* 40.00 to 72.00

35 HIGH-CLASS VELVETEEN SUITS—Fur trimmed; all copies of Paris models; most desirable shades. *Specially priced* 55.00 to 72.00

55 AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESSES of the season's most approved materials, with all the conceits of Paris models. *Specially priced from* 48.00 to 70.00

50 HIGH-CLASS WRAPS in chiffon velvet, plushes and moire velvets, plain and fur trimmed. *Specially priced from* 40.00 to 85.00

High Class Apparel

For Misses and Small Women.

Specially prepared to meet the requirements of Mid-season Functions

50 HIGH-CLASS TAILOR SUITS—Direct copies of Paris models, fur trimmed in the season's best fabrics. *From* 48.00 to 78.00

EVENING WRAPS of chiffon velvet; new draped models; choice colors. *From* 40.00 to 57.00

COATS FOR GENERAL WEAR of imported corduroy; also wool Bedfords, fur collars. *From* 39.50 to 48.00

DANCING FROCKS of charmeuse, lace trimmed, simplified Robert models; evening shades. *From* 42.50 to 65.00

White Wool Blankets

Of High-grade Selected Eastern Sanitary Wool—Pink, Blue or White Borders. Silk Bound.

FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Single Bed Size	*Regularly $9.00, $9.50, $10.50 pair*	6.50, 7.00, 7.85
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Double Bed Size	*Regularly $9.75, $10.50, $11.50 pair*	7.85, 8.50, 9.85
FINE WOOL BLANKETS—Extra Double Size	*Regularly $11.75, $12.75, $15.00 pair*	9.50, 10.00, 12.75

Western Blankets

These high-grade Blankets are made to our special order of finest grade selected sanitary wool; they are absolutely all wool, cut and bound singly, with wide silk binding; pink, blue or all white borders.

"THE DEL MONTE"			"THE REGIS"		
Single Bed Size	*Value $14.00 pair*	10.50	Single Bed Size	*Value $17.00 pair*	13.50
Double Bed Size	*Value $16.50 pair*	12.00	Double Bed Size	*Value $18.50 pair*	15.00
Extra Double Bed Size	*Value $18.50 pair*	15.00	Extra Large Size	*Value $21.00 pair*	18.00

"Warmth Without Weight" Comfortables

These exceptionally superior grade Comfortables made under the most sanitary conditions expressly to our order. An exquisite assortment of styles, patterns and colors at very special prices.

FINE LAMB'S WOOL FILLED—			FINE DOWN FILLED		
All silk covered, with borders; full size; light in weight; choice colors.	*Regularly $8.50*	6.75	French Sateen	*Regularly $6.00*	4.75
Plain Silk Tops	*Regularly $7.50*	5.75	French Sateen with plain border	*Regularly $7.50*	6.25
Figured Silk Tops	*Regularly $6.75*	5.25	French Sateen Double bed size	*Regularly $7.50*	6.25
Fancy Mull Tops	*Regularly $4.75*	3.50	French Sateen with border	*Regularly $8.50*	6.75
Fancy Silkoline Tops	*Regularly $4.00*	2.85			

SUBDUE MUTINEERS AFTER SHARP FIGHT

Men from Revenue Cutter Quickly Overpower Polyglot Crew of Manga Reva.

IN IRONS PENDING HEARING

Captain Asserts Mutiny at Sea Was Wanton, Crew Say Officers Were Intoxicated and Cruel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—In response to a wireless call for help, the revenue cutter Onondaga to-day sped up Delaware Bay, and after a short, sharp fight subdued the mutinous crew of the bark Manga Reva, anchored off Lewes, Del. The crew will be taken to-morrow morning to Wilmington, Del., for a hearing before a United States Commissioner.

The sailors, who rose against their Captain and bound and gagged him and the first mate when about 200 miles off the Delaware Capes, were placed in irons and imprisoned in the hold. The bark was left in charge of an armed guard.

The Manga Reva sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 9 with a cargo of coal for the United States Government, valued at $12,000. She was bound for San Francisco by way of the Horn. The agents had figured her as about crossing the equator when they were notified that she was anchored in Delaware Bay.

Upon arriving alongside the Manga Reva the boarding party of revenue men leaped over the bark's rail with short knife bayonets fixed for action. The mutineers made a dash for the Government crew. Knives flashed and revolvers were displayed, but no shots were fired, and in less than five minutes the trouble was over. The bark's sailors were driven toward the stern and compelled to surrender. The engagement could be seen plainly from Lewes, and the waterfront was lined with a curious crowd.

There are twenty-eight men in the crew, and many nationalities are represented. Few among them speak the same language. The story of their exploit, as told by Capt. Townsend, the skipper of the bark, reads like a yarn of the days of Capt. Kidd. Capt. Townsend said:

Story of the Mutiny.

I was in the cabin when the cabin boy came to me with terror in his face and told me that one of the crew was very ill forward and wanted to see me. I immediately started up the forward companionway and had just stepped upon the deck when eight men leaped upon me.

In a moment they had procured handcuffs and leg irons from my cabin. Two of the men informed me that they had decided to take command of the bark and that I was to remain in irons. They said that they were not content to be treated as inferiors and were tired of the plain food served.

The first mate was forward at the time I was seized. He also was shackled and brought below. We were both watched closely. One of the crew took possession of my revolver, while another kept my rifle in constant readiness for use.

The lazaretto was broken into, and, after the polyglot crew had tasted liquor, the scene on deck was indescribable. The leaders soon lost all control over the mutineers, who would leave the wheel in order to take part in the fights which soon became general. They were unable to navigate the bark and were helpless.

When the leaders realized that the vessel was in danger of going to the bottom in the first blow they came to me and begged me to navigate the ship for them. I offered to run into Bermuda, but the leaders would not consent. For three days they urged me to take them back to Philadelphia, and at last consented, and the mate and I were released.

The crew were very suspicious and watched every move. They pretended that they understood my figures when I used the sextant. They were afraid I might run into Bermuda. One sailor told me that he would shoot me the moment Bermuda was sighted.

The mutineers insisted upon eating aft, and Chinamen, West Coast Africans, and Lascars all crowded at the cabin table, while a Chinese erected his joss in my berth, and brought his opium layout there to smoke. Before releasing me one of the leaders had taken possession of the log, and each day he made such entries as, "Captain dead drunk, food is putrid, and ship rotten. We may all go to bottom if we don't lower boats soon and leave her."

It was their intention to reach shore in the small boats, and, probably after murdering the mate and myself and throwing our bodies overboard, create the impression that the Manga Reva had been deserted as unseaworthy.

Accuse Officers of Drunkenness.

Members of the crew say their action was due to the fact that the officers were intoxicated, and that a mate beat one of their number.

The first news of the mutiny to reach land came to Lewes yesterday. When a pilot from the pilot boat Philadelphia boarded the ship, Capt. Townsend slipped into his hand a letter addressed to the ship's agents at Lewes, as follows:

From Ship Manga Reva,
Nov. 9, 1913.

To Mr. Burbage. Dear Sir: Come to my assistance at once. Bring United States Marshal. Ship in hands of mutineers; had no way to offset it, and have nobody but mate on my side. I have manoeuvred to get ship back here safe. I was sick abed when this took place; was tied up with mate, but have held out. Notify Capt. May to come to my assistance. Bring two responsible men to look after ship. Also wire I. E. Thayer, 112 Market Street, San Francisco, (the owner.)

H. C. TOWNSEND.

The agents telephoned to the nearest United States authority, and a message was sent to League Island asking that revenue cutters be summoned. Wireless messages were sent out. They were picked up by the cutters Itasca and Onondaga at sea. They replied that they would rush to the Manga Reva and take charge. In the meantime George L. Townsend, a Deputy Marshal at Odessa, Del., was reached by telegraph, and he sent word that he would be on hand.

The Manga Reva was brought to anchor off Lewes. As a gale raged over the bay all yesterday and last night, no vessels approached her after the pilot boat left. It would have been impossible for small boats to reach shore, so the mutineers had no opportunity of getting away.

One of the crew, an American, disappeared last night. It is believed that he was murdered and thrown over the side by the mutineers, who feared that he would testify against them, as he had been forced into the mutiny. The second mate is also missing, but is believed to be hiding in the hold.

The Vessel's Dramatic History.

The Manga Reva formerly was the British bark Pyrennes, and was built on the Clyde in 1891. Later she was put under the American flag, with her name changed. She hails from New York.

While bound from Rangoon to Newcastle, N. S. W., in 1900, the bark, then known as the Pyrennes, struck the Island of Manga Reva, for which she later was named, a low-lying coral reef in the South Pacific. When the vessel struck, the natives, many of whom never had seen a white man before, showed a warlike disposition, and the crew was kept below while the savages threw poisoned spears at it.

Finally the supply of spears became exhausted, and the crew, with half a dozen rifles, which were found, with ammunition, among the cargo, went ashore and captured several of the natives responsible for the deaths of some of the crew from the poisoned spears. The master of the ship held a court-martial, and, it is declared, put a dozen natives to death by hanging from the yardarms. This so terrified the others that there was no further trouble.

For months the thirty-three survivors lived on the island without being molested, subsisting mainly on cocoanuts and birds' eggs, the only edibles to be found there. All hands finally were rescued by a passing sailing vessel, and brought to San Francisco. The wreck was sold at auction in San Francisco for $235 to Capt. I. E. Thayer, who fitted out a wrecking expedition, floated the ship, brought her to San Francisco, repaired her, and placed her under the American flag.

DEFEND BOGARDUS CLAIM.

Lawyers Take the Stand — Judge Hand Hits at Court of Appeals.

Both the defendants, John H. Fonda and Elmer E. Good, were called to the stand yesterday in their own defense in the case which has been brought against them by the Government in the Federal District Court on the charge of having used the mails to defraud in the alleged claims of the descendants of Anneke Jans Bogardus against Trinity Corporation.

Good, who is a Buffalo attorney, asserted that all he had received from the case was $160 he realized on a mortgage, about $500 in subscriptions, and $50 given him by Fonda for the expenses of a trip to Albany.

When Good was asked in cross-examination whether he could possibly believe that he could recover anything for his clients in the face of the decision of the highest courts of the land, Judge Hand, who stood for the Court of Appeals on the Progressive ticket, broke in. He asked Good if he did not know that the courts had frequently handed down decisions which no one could understand and which were frequently reversed.

Good replied that he did, and then the Court, addressing counsel, said that he would instruct the jury that the Court of Appeals many times reversed itself but did not often admit it.

When Fonda took the stand he was found to be so deaf that in spite of an instrument he used counsel had to stand beside him and speak very slowly to make his questions understood. He said he was 86 years old. The Rev. James H. Hoadley, a Presbyterian clergyman, and E. C. Smith, a retired builder, gave evidence as to Fonda's character, and it is not believed that in view of his age and infirmities the case against him will be pressed. The trial will be resumed this morning.

GRADE CROSSING DEATHS.

Nine Fatal Accidents Last Month in New York, Five in New Jersey.

According to the report of the National Highways Protection Society issued yesterday, during October nine people were killed and two injured in grade crossing accidents in New York State and five were killed and eight injured in similar accidents in New Jersey. In the ten months ended Nov. 1 there were 140 grade crossing accidents in New York State, in which 100 people were killed and 20 injured, and New Jersey had 59 similar accidents, in which 43 people were killed and 45 injured.

Fifteen persons were killed in street accidents in New Jersey in October. Of these 11 were killed by automobiles, 2 by trolley cars, and 2 by wagons. Seven of the 15 were children, and 5 of these were killed by automobiles.

ASSAILS THAW'S WRIT.

Counsel for New York Asks for Its Dismissal in Federal Court.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 10.—A motion to dismiss Harry K. Thaw's habeas corpus proceeding in the United States District Court was filed to-day by Bernard Jacobs, one of the legal representatives of the State of New York.

It is expected that a preliminary hearing will be held here early next week, at which arrangements will be made for considering the whole habeas corpus matter, including the amendment to Thaw's petition, filed by his counsel on Saturday.

Perfect biscuit perfectly protected

No matter what National Biscuit Company product you ask for—crackers or cookies, . . wafers or snaps, . . cakes or jumbles—it will be delivered to you in perfect condition, either in packages with the famous In-er-seal Trade Mark, in attractive small tins or from the familiar glass-front cans.

Freshness is assured through the distributing service of the National Biscuit Company, which affords a constant supply of biscuit to every part of the United States.

Buy biscuit baked by

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Always look for that name

CITY TO REGULATE SALE OF MERCURY

Health Board May Forbid Dispensing of Tablets Except on Physician's Prescription.

BLUE COLOR CONSIDERED

Pharmacists Planning a State Conference to Fight the Frequency of Poisoning Cases.

The frequency if deaths through bichlorideof mereury poisoning in the last few months has led the Board of Health to consider an amendment to the Sanitary Code for the better protection of the public. Health Commissioner Lederle said last night that two separate plans to reduce the number of cases of accidental poisoning were under consideration by the board, and a decision between the two is is understood will be announced soon. The first of the two proposed amendments provides:

Bichloride of mercury, otherwise corrosive sublimate, shall not be offered for sale or sold at retail in dry form, except in a flat, triangular, or three-cornered tablet, colored blue, and the same shall be dispensed in a blue or amber colored corrugated bottle conspicuously labeled "poison" in red letters.

The second amendment reads:

Bichloride of mercury, otherwise corrosive sublimate, shall not be offered for sale or sold at retail, except upon the prescription of a regular licensed practitioner.

Action by the local Board of Health has been anticipated in pharmaceutical circles. The subject of the frequency of mercury poisoning cases was the main topic of discussion at the regular meeting of the New York Branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association in the College of Pharmacy in West Sixty-eighth Street last night, and there it was predicted that the Board of Health would soon yield to the public clamor for reform in the sale of bichloride of mercury tablets.

Many and varied views were expressed at the meeting, and it was announced at the close of the discussion that a conference of all the different branches of the association in the State for the purpose of drafting a bill for the State Legislature was being planned.

A number of pharmacists gave it as their opinion that many physicians were very careless in handling bichloride of mercury tablets. One of the speakers expressed himself in this way:

"Physicians come into our stores and carry away a dozen bichloride of mercury tablets in an ordinary envelope. Then they go to see their patients. They leave the poisonous pills on a table without any kind of a warning as to their nature. Often they place two kinds of tablets on the table. Why, only recently a woman came to me and asked me to differentiate between two sets of pills which a physician had left in her house for her sick daughter. The physician, she said, had left orders that one kind of pills should be taken every half hour and the other every four hours. Now, one of the sets of pills was poisonous, but the family did not know it. That is the way accidents happen."

Dr. W. C. Anderson, Chairman of the association's Committee on Legislation, voiced the view that the newspapers ought not to print reports of mercury poisoning cases. Some of the druggists favored the German system of the dispensation of the mercury preparation. Under this system each tablet is wrapped in black paper and a number of the tablets are sold in a long vial, which is colored red and black, the German "poison colors." The tablets can be sold only on prescription. Others held that the tablets ought to be colored green and that they ought to be square in shape. Others argued that the tablets ought to be colored green and that they ought to be square in shape. Others argued that the tablets ought to be cubes. One favored a "jackstone" shape.

"You can't stop this epidemic of poisoning by mercury tablets any more than you can stop drownings," asserted another druggist. "I have been fifty years in the business, and I have seen many suicidal waves sweep over this country. I remember when the favorite method of suicide was by swallowing Paris green. Then it switched to carbolic acid, and when legislation checked the sale of that poison gas came into prominence. The only thing to do is to put this preparation off the market. It ought to be limited, and humanity would not suffer thereby. But if the sale to the public is to be checked, then the sale to physicians ought also to be checked."

Several of the pharmacists objected to the argument that humanity would not suffer if the free sale of the drug were prohibited.

"If you do away with bichloride of mercury," said one, "you will have more deaths from septicaemia than will be saved through the elimination of the mercury compound."

The free use of the tablets by veterinarians was scored by one of the speakers. Veterinarians, he pointed out, buy the tablets in lots of from fifty to 100 pounds. They use the tablets by the handfuls and leave large supplies of them in stables where they are called in attendance. It is thus, is was argued, that many of the tablets find their way into unlabeled bottles.

MODERN FADS NOT FOR HIM.

Football and Open-Air Bathing In Winter Don't Appeal to Porter.

The head porter at one of the big hotels was looking gloomy yesterday.

"Cheer up," said the room clerk.

"Business is bad," muttered the porter.

"You are mistaken," rejoined the room clerk. "Look at the thousands of football enthusiasts who have been in town in the last few days."

"That's just it," said the porter, in a discouraged tone. "There's not 30 cents for my department in a million footballers. And it isn't football they are cheering for, anyhow. When I was a boy over in Ireland I used to watch 'em play football. Ah! boy, that was football. They used to kick the ball, and when they couldn't kick the ball they'd be kicking each other's shins, which was more sport. But what do they do over here with a football? They sit on it. They lie on it. Bedad, they use it like a pillow. Football!"

There was a wealth of disgust in the tone in which the word was flung out.

"I went down to Rockaway Point yesterday," resumed the porter, after a short pause. "And if you ever saw a lunatic, it was the fellow that was chasing up and down by the water's edge. It was a raw day, and very windy, down there, and I was in a big ulster, and had all I could do to keep warm. Well, Sir, there was a fellow who was barelegged and bareheaded, with nothing on but trunks, and carrying a golf stick. He had a ball which was bigger than a golf ball, and he kept hitting it a few feet and chasing after it and hitting it again. I watched him until I was sure it was crazy he was, and then I came away. Last night I told the wife about it, and she asked me who it was, and I told her it was the teller of the bank where I have a little money. She said he must be a lunatic, and I told her that I was half a mind the first thing this morning to go straight to the bank and draw out every cent I had there."

KILLS SON AND HERSELF.

Mrs. B. L. Banks's Act Follows Sudden Death of Her Husband.

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. 10.—Mrs. Benjamin L. Banks, one of the most prominent women of Kentucky, formerly Secretary of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, shot and killed her only child, a boy aged 12 years, then blew out her own brains, at her home in this city to-day.

The tragedy followed the receipt of news announcing the sudden death from pneumonia of her husband in Adair County, where he had been visiting his parents.

WOMEN IN THIEF CHASE.

Drive Him Into the Arms of Patrolman and Recover Loot.

After a chase of more than a block on Central Park West early last night Miss Angela Wilsey and Mrs. Margaret Lee, both of 31 West Sixty-fifth Street, drove a fleeing burglar into the arms of Patrolman Landman near Sixty-third Street. The fugitive proved to be Joseph Williams, a clerk, 28 years old, of 760 Sixth Avenue. He was carrying a bundle of dresses and theatrical costumes which Miss Wilsey identified as her property, and he was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station on a charge of burglary.

Miss Wilsey, who is a theatrical dressmaker, returned home from a shopping tour trip early last night, and upon entering her apartment discovered the intruder. Williams ran to a rear window and began to clamber down the fire-escape, while Miss Wilsey leaned out of the window and yelled to him to stop. Her screams attracted the attention of Mrs. Lee, the wife of the Superintendent of the apartment house, who looked out i ntime to see Williams pass her window in his hasty descent. Both women saw the thief enter the basement of the house from the backyard and ran downstairs in time to see him emerge into the street from the areaway in front.

Shrieking "Stop Thief!" at the top of their lungs the two women gave chase. Williams was leading in the race by more than a hundred yards when Ptarolman Landman seized him.

THOMAS COMPANY FINED.

Wrongly Described Contents of Boxes in Railroad Shipment.

The American Thermos Bottle Company, with offices at 210 Fifth Avenue, after pleading guilty, was fined $400 yesterday afternoon in the Federal District Court before Judge Hunt for misdescription of the contents of boxes shipped by it over the freight lines operating out of New York. According to the complaint of the Trunk Line Association the company described thermos bottles, which it manufactures, simply as "glass bottles" when it presented a case of them for shipment; whereas it should have described them as "insulated and jacketed bottles." The railroads lost money through this misdescription, it was said, because the rate on "glass bottles" is much lower than that on thermos bottles acurately described.

This is the fourth case to be prosecuted and won here by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the instance of the Trunk Line Association.

ENDS SCHMIDT INQUIRY.

Murphy Winds Up the Taking of Testimony Abroad.

Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, who was sent to Europe by District Attorney Whitman to take testimony regarding the mental condition of Hans Schmidt, the slayer of Anna Aumuller, cabled yesterday that all the witnesses were examined except one, Dr. Herman, who refused to appear. The cablegram said that the report was mailed yesterday.

It is probable that upon the receipt of Mr. Murphy's report Schmidt's trial will begin. Although no word has been received by Mr. Whitman or Assistant District Attorney Delahanty, who will have charge of the prosecution, as to the nature of the testimony, it is believed that the report will be of assistance to the prosecution.

Mr. Murphy was sent to Europe at the request of Schmidt's attorney, Alphonse G. Koelble, who contends that his client is insane.

FIRE SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Markheim Sent to Sing Sing for Filing False Proof of Loss.

Louis Markheim, President of the Markheim Company, lace and embroidery importers of 14 West Twenty-first Street, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Gavegan in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to not less than two nor more than three years and six months in Sing Sing Prison for filing a false proof of loss by fire.

Markheim, who was convicted a week ago, said he had suffered a loss of $145,600 in a fire on April 12. Investigation disclosed that he had disposed of $60,000 worth of goods before the fire. Assistant District Attorney Weiler, who prosecuted the case, is investigating the origin of the fire.

HERE TO WORK OUT AN INSURANCE PLAN

Commissioners Named at Chicago Fixing Principles by Weight of Opinion.

HEAR FROM THE COMPANIES

Brokers, Too, Give Their Views of Schedule, State, and Bureau Rating—Going Over Disputed Ground.

The special committee of Insurance Commissioners named at the Chicago convention to devise a common plan for the fire insurance business of the country is now at work. The greater part of yesterday afternoon the committee was in executive session in the Hotel Astor. To-day there will be meetings beginning at 10 o'clock and 2 for a general discussion of the subject.

Commissioner Herman L. Ekern of Missouri is the Chairman of the committee, the other members being Charles G. Revelle of Missouri, J. A. O. Preus of Minnesota, E. H. Moore of Ohio, Charles Johnson of Pennsylvania, Burton Mansfield of Connecticut, W. M. Shehan of Maryland, William T. Emmet of New York, and E. F. Van Valkenberg of Idaho.

About 150 answers have been received by the committee to a circular letter of inquiry sent to the officers of all stock and mutual fire insurance companies in the United States and to leading agents, brokers, managers of inspection bureaus, and property owners. Concerning the substance of these replies to the letter, Mr. Ekern said last night:

"There is a remarkable similarity in the trend of the answers from widely different interests. They are practically unanimous in favor of schedule rating. A New York broker was the only one who answered 'No' to this question. Equal unanimity was found against ratemaking directly by the State, only three replying in the affirmative. The same situation was discovered in favor of permitting companies to co-operate in making rates, and also in favor of permitting agreements that the rates shall be collected, only two answering 'No' to the first and eight to the second.

"A decided weight of opinion was found in favor of the Dean analytical schedule for making rates mandatory instead of advisory. A strong majority are also of the opinion that rates should not be competitive.

"On the question of legislation a decided majority are of the opinion that legislation granting exemption from anti-trust laws and anti-trust prosecutions at common law is necessary. A considerable majority also favor State supervision of ratemaking bureaus, prohibiting discrimination in rates, requiring reserves to be maintained upon the bureau rate, and requiring rates to be made through a common bureau.

"The weight of opinion is slightly in favor of prohibiting variations from bureau rates by other than a uniform percentage of increase or decrease by the company upon all rates charged, and is slightly against prohibiting all variations from the bureau rates. The answers are also slightly in the majority against a State review and the fixing of proper rates, and it should be noted that some of the answers in favor of this proposition qualify their approval by adding, under proper safeguards, upon complaint or with court review."

The matter of commissions was one that greatly interested persons connected in any way with fire insurance. The answers were generous, and were almost equally divided on the question whether commissions should be limited by law. The limitations suggested range from 10 per cent. to 15, and with a grade up to 25. The maximum suggested ranged from 25 per cent. to 30.

Concerning the question of what would be a reasonable profit upon the stockholders' investment in capital and surplus 20 of those who replied suggested 10 per cent., others 10 to 15, with a number of variations between 6 per cent. and 15.

With regard to the conflagration hazard there was an equally wide divergence of opinion ranging from none to 20 per cent. of the premiums. On the question of what percentage of the premiums are actually written at the advisory or bureau rates leading companies declared it ranged from 90 per cent. to 100. Many expressed a desire to have all premiums written in this way.

A statement given out by Commissioner Ekern said that popular discontent with fire insurance rates grew out of the fact that the companies had been in combination both for purposes of making and maintaining rates, and that this created the belief that the rates were unjust. The statement also said:

"So far as combinations of the companies have acted to make reasonable minimum rates they have been entirely beneficial, * * * but there is the danger that the agreement to maintain the rates will be misused to keep the rates too high, namely, that the compact will be used like a trust to produce an unwarranted profit. It is the appreciation of this danger that has led to anti-compact laws."

Before the conference here is over every phase of the subject of fire insurance will be thrashed out between the State Insurance Commissioners, the companies, and the public.

DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Rusty Nail Which Pierced Finger Caused Carpenter's Death.

After suffering five days from a severe case of lockjaw, Thomas Purtell, 60 years old, a carpenter, who lived for the past two years in the Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street, died yesterday in Fordham Hospital. The disease resulted from a rusty nail which pierced the middle finger of his left hand. He was taken to Fordham Hospital on Nov. 5 at the direction of his brother, the Rev. Father Michael Purtell, a priest attached to a Catholic Church in Baltimore. Before lockjaw set in his finger was amputated in an effort to prevent the poison from spreading.

Purtell was treated with tetanus antitoxin, but it failed to improve his condition, and he steadily grew worse. His brother, Father Purtell, was constantly at his bedside.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

REVISED IMPORT DUTY.

Prices for Apollinaris Water are forthwith reduced Fifty Cents per Case.

Tudor Furniture for the Dining Room.

MANY are the alluring suggestions for the furnishing of the Dining Room of today offered by the sunny "Parlour" of the Tudor Manor House, which with its raftered ceiling and dusky oak-panelled walls was used as a Living Room when not in actual service for the midday meal.

For the plenishing of the modern room recourse may well be had to the Hampton Reproductions of Seventeenth Century English Furniture. A hospitable appearing Refectory Table of sturdy oak, for example, or a set of high-backed chairs in carven walnut, combining a high degree of comfort with an aspect of spacious dignity.

Hampton Shops

34 and 36 West 32d Street, New York
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway

Music at Dinner

To go to a restaurant solely for the purpose of listening to the music is as absurd as if one should repair to the opera for dinner.

Music should be introduced at dinner as a guest which comes to assist in the ceremonies and contribute to the gaiety of the table.

It should be incidental, dreamy, animated even, but not loud—a fairy football of sweet sounds—the chiaroscuro of the courses. Such as music at the Claridge—stealing over the scene, but never intruding on it—furnishing an agreeable accompaniment to the meal, but never a distraction.

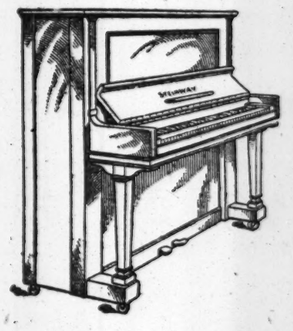
Music at The Claridge, like The Claridge cuisine, is a blending of harmony with the fitness of things.

Hotel Claridge

BROADWAY AND FORTY-FOURTH STREET
JOHN HILL EDWARD H. CRANDALL

STEINWAY PIANOS

AN often-used expression credits "beauty" with being but "skin deep." The thought implied, however, can never be used in describing the Steinway Piano; for here, in the compass of its case, is a high example of what the eye recognizes as material beauty and, also, a musical quality so exquisite that master minds the world over have pronounced it incomparable.



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STEINWAY HALL
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

CLEVER dressers are all wearing the smartest collar style of the season—'SHADOW'—the LION collar with all the LION comfort features.

Look for it in your dealer's window—the style with "Pliable-Points." 6 for 75c—or as usual 2 for 25c.

Lion Collars Oldest Brand in America

UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.

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EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN PLATINUM JEWELRY, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Sterling Silver, Leather Goods, Art Stationery.

Send for our free booklet, "Chats About Silver."

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

Wild's Orientals

Antique Persian rugs are beyond the ordinary pocketbook. Yet through the work of hundreds of modern weavers runs the charm of the "old and antique" strain. The moderate priced among Wild's Orientals represent this class.

JOSEPH WILD & Co.
Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

The Saunterer

It is an article of faith with the best-dressed Englishmen to be "carefully careless" or "carelessly careful" in dress—to avoid that over-sleek, over-valeted look which hints of posing and pirouetting before the mirror—to shun mocks and make-believes. In a word—*naturalness.*

Regal Shoes for leisure and lounging fall in step with this virile *sportsman* spirit of the day. In their stalwart simplicity, they smack of pumping hearts and thumping pulses—of blue sky and whipping wind—of tanned skins and tense muscles.

Sketched above is the *"Bond Street,"* of King Russet Calf, which, "rubbed up," takes that mellow *"mahogany"* tint, as distinguished from the *yellowness* of the common shoe of commerce.

English receding toe—English flat-as-a-coin sole—English broad shank—English squat heel—English invisible eyelets—*soundly*, but not *slavishly* English from tip to top. The price is $5—the style is worth $10.

Exclusive Custom Styles
$4 *to* $5

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Broadway at 27th — 14th St. at 3rd Ave.
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BROOKLYN
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1049 Broadway — 357 Fulton St. — 466 Fifth Ave.
NEWARK, N. J. — JERSEY CITY
825 Broad St. — 108 Newark Ave.

(RUBINAT)
LLORACH

Look for the Yellow Label.
Natural Aperient Water from Spain
Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.
Indispensable for all who lead a sedentary life.
Its use gives a healthy tone to all functions of the system.
Small quantity suffices. wineglassful only.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
Accept yellow label only
Sold by all Druggists.
LUYTIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

The lowest-priced, most economical closed car on the market. Six-passenger—4 cylinder—20 horse-power. Price includes two 6-inch gas lamps, generator, three oil lamps, horn and tools, including jack—f. o. b. Detroit. Get particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1,723 Broadway, New York; also Jackson Avenue and Honeywell Street, Long Island City.

Ford Model T Town Car—$750.

COMSTOCK AFTER BELMONT WORKERS

Threatened Suffrage Headquarters Employes with Arrest for Selling Pankhurst Book.

MRS. BELMONT'S RETORT

She Demanded That She Be Prosecuted If Any Action Was Taken—West Welcomes Mrs. Pankhurst.

It came out yesterday that Anthony Comstock had threatened the employes of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's suffrage headquarters at 13 East Forty-first Street with arrest for selling Christabel Pankhurst's book, "Plain Facts About a Great Evil," suppressed in New York, which contains the articles from The Suffragette, the English militants' official organ, the sale of which was also suppressed in this city. Mr. Comstock called personally upon Mrs. Belmont to say that the sellers of the book must be arrested. When Mrs. Belmont stated that she was personally responsible for all sales, and that she and not her employes should be arrested, Mr. Comstock decided to let the matter rest for the time. There were no copies of the book at the Belmont headquarters yesterday. Speaking of Mr. Comstock's visit Mrs. Belmont said:

"Mr. Comstock came to me about two weeks ago, and said that he would have to have the young women who were selling 'Plain Facts About a Great Evil,' at the headquarters arrested. He said that out of respect for my position he would not arrest me, but he would the young women down stairs. He seemed to think that some special respect was due me that was not due self-supporting young women who were earning $15 or $20 a week. I told him he could not do anything of the kind, but that if any one was to be arrested, I was the one who was responsible for the sales, and not the young women in my employ. He concluded then to pass it this time. The book was sold all over France and England, and no one took exception to it, and now it is selling all through the West and no one has hinted that it is objectionable.

"Mr. Comstock did not dare to come here alone; he brought his lawyer with him and stayed for two hours talking. He said he had the greatest respect for his mother's influence, that she died when he was 5 years old, and he had been governed by her influence ever since. It must have been a strong influence that could have had such a powerful effect upon a child 5 years old. Mr. Comstock said later in writing to me that he had not read the Pankhurst book, but that when he returned from the purity congress, which he is now attending in Minneapolis, he would know just what to do about it."

Prominent New York ministers and physicians are to be on the platform at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 24, the night of Mrs. Pankhurst's last lecture in this country, to speak for the facts in the Pankhurst book.

Mrs. Pankhurst is expected to reach New York on Nov. 23. She will be in Hartford to-day, where a big dinner is to be given her, and from there goes to Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. She has already visited Detroit, Cleveland, Dayton, Ohio; Cincinnati, Nashville, Tenn.; Chicago, St. Paul and Toledo.

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, who has entertained Mrs. Pankhurst on previous occasions when she has been in New York and who keeps closely in touch with and has a warm affection for the militant leader, accompanied her to Cleveland and remained during her stay there. At the Women's Political Union headquarters yesterday she said:

"Mrs. Pankhurst is being received with the greatest sympathy and enthusiasm during her trip. Going to Cleveland was like the journey of one of our big men leaders, with the Western newspaper correspondents coming on to New York to accompany her, and she was photographed upon every occasion. There was a great crowd to receive her at the station in Cleveland, made up of the best classes of the townspeople as well as the station men and other travelers. She was treated with the greatest respect, the men lifting their hats as she passed. There was a crowd of the guests to receive her at the hotel where we stopped. At the Grays' Armory a gathering of 4,000 people heard her speak, and she was introduced by the Lieutenant Governor, representing the Governor, who was unable to be present. The Lieutenant Governor had previously called upon her with his wife, and he took her to the armory in his automobile.

"Mrs. Pankhurst had an interesting support in the Boy Scouts, who made themselves her errand boys, two being on duty at the hotel all the time she was stopping there. A delegation of them was given an audience with her, and all the little fellows had slips of paper for her to autograph and extra slips for the scouts who did not come. At the close of the armory meeting the scouts went to the platform and presented her with a bunch of pink roses as a mark of their esteem.

"'The Suffragette' and the book 'Plain Facts About a Great Evil,' have both been sold without criticism. I personally had a copy of the latter sent to my friend, Dean Walter M. Sumner of Chicago. Knowing his views I know that he will be in sympathy with it."

$100 TO CONSCIENCE FUND.

Anonymous Gift to Harrisburg Treasury Is Thus Credited.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 10.—A sum of $100 in United States Treasury gold certificates was received to-day by the State Treasury by mail from Wilkes-Barre without a line to tell from whom the money came or what it was for. The envelope contained a sheet of yellow ruled paper without any writing and the money was fastened to it with a wire paper clip.

The Treasury officials passed it to the credit of the conscience fund.

UPSETS I.W.W. CONVICTIONS

Jersey Court Holds Haywood, Tresca and Lessig Were Not Disorderly.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—In an opinion delivered by Justice Bergen, the Supreme Court set aside to-day the conviction of "Big Bill" Haywood, Carlo Tresca, and Adolph Lessig, I. W. W. leaders, who were convicted in the Passaic County Court of inciting to riot in the Paterson silk strike and were sentenced to serve six months in jail as disorderly persons.

The court held that the mere fact that a person walking along a public street in a peaceable manner was followed by a crowd was not sufficient to justify his conviction of being a disorderly person. In his opinion Justice Bergen says:

"There is not a particle of testimony showing that this defendant obstructed or interfered with any person or persons; on the contrary, all that appears is that he was proceeding along the sidewalk of a public highway, without obstructing or interfering with any person beyond the extent of which he occupied the sidewalk. Why the crowd followed him is not made to appear. And the mere fact that he or any number of persons were walking upon the sidewalk, no other fact appearing, would not render him liable to the charge of obstructing or interfering with persons on the street.

"The presence of a large crowd on a public street may be accounted for in many ways, but if it can be said that whenever a person is walking along a public highway, quietly and peaceably, shall be followed by a crowd, that he may be adjudged to be a disorderly person upon the ground that he is obstructing or interfering with such persons upon such street, then almost every person having something more than a local reputation sufficient to arouse the curiosity of the public would be liable to be apprehended as a disorderly person. This conviction has not the slightest evidence to support the judgment that this defendant at the time complained of was a disorderly person."

The reversals in the Lessig and Tresca cases were based upon the reasons given in the Haywood case.

PLAN FOR MORAL SALOONS.

Purity Congress Hears One for Dividing Men, Women, and Couples.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 10.—A plan to combat evils of the immoral cafe was proposed by J. Frank Chase, Secretary of the New England Watch and Ward Society of Boston, addressing the International Purity Congress here to-day, by the establishment of "tripartite saloons"—one part for men, one for women, and one for couples.

"The rule must be inflexible so far as the couples' part is concerned; the withdrawal of either party means the withdrawal of both, for no unaccompanied woman can remain in the couples' part," he said.

Mr. Chase would make it a punishable offense to rent a room for immoral purposes, as a means of overcoming the evils of the immoral lodging house. A law compelling the janitor to keep on file in a room on the first floor the marriage certificate of each person living in a flat was suggested as a means of eliminating the evils of the "affinity flat." Callers should be compelled to register their names before being allowed to pass into such apartments, he said.

Mr. Chase spoke of the success of the campaign Boston waged against the social evil. He declared there was not now a single open illegal house in the city.

Margaret E. Cooper, Superintendent of the Florence E. Crittendon Home, New York, graphically told of the work of the women's night court in that city.

W. H. CHASE 60 YEARS WED.

Veteran Post Office Superintendent Rejoices with His Wife.

William H. Chase, Superintendent of the Inquiry Department of the General Post Office, where he has been employed sixty-four years, and his wife celebrated yesterday at their home at Port Richmond, S. I., the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. Twelve children and grandchildren of the couple were present for the occasion, some coming from Syracuse, N. Y., and others from points in New Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Chase were married on Nov. 9, 1853, in the old John Street Methodist Church, and a week ago Mrs. Chase was one of those who participated in the observance of the 147th anniversary of the church. It was in May, 1849, that Chase became a clerk in the old Post Office. In the civil war he was drafted, but as the Post Office was short of employes the officials aided him in getting a substitute by giving $200 toward the $300 required to secure a man to take his place in the ranks.

BOY'S GUN KILLS MOTHER.

Bullet Intended for Flies Hits Her as She Enters Room.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 10.—John Klem, twelve years old, was shooting at flies on the dining room wall yesterday, with an air rifle, when his mother entered the room.

Just as he shouted a warning she stepped in front of the weapon. The bullet entered her brain through the eye, and she died to-day.

A SUFFRAGE VIEW OF WAKEFIELD CASE

Mrs. Belmont Holds That Men, Not Knowing Woman Nature, Had No Right to Condemn.

WOMEN SHOULD BE ON JURY

They Would Know Why Mrs. Wakefield Didn't Desert Her Husband Instead of Killing Him.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave her opinion yesterday as a suffragist upon the death sentence of Mrs. Bessie Wakefield, who is to be hanged for the murder of her husband.

"I have been called up many times over the telephone and asked my opinion upon this matter," said Mrs. Belmont yesterday at her suffrage headquarters, 13 East Forty-first Street, "and it is such an important matter that I should like to have my opinion stated exactly or I would rather say nothing on the subject.

"A woman is sentenced to be hanged in Connecticut. The verdict is rendered by a jury of men. The Judge is a man, the lawyers are men. The laws are man made. Therefore we have a one-sided view of the question of justice. No woman has been consulted, yet we are dealing entirely with woman nature—a woman's life.

"Can you imagine any man standing in a law court being judged by laws made and enacted by women—facing a woman Judge, a jury of women, his case handled by women lawyers? Do you know any man who would stand for such injustice? Would he not have a right to say, 'You cannot judge or sentence me. You do not know me or my nature, my impulses, my rights?' Yet this woman stands just in that position.

"Do you wonder that suffragists are asking for the vote, for equal recognition in all lines of life, the same as men? This woman's mother alone, in all opinions I have seen, has struck the keynote of the situation. She says: 'The lover had a terrible power over her. Both men had threatened to kill her. Between them her life was a terror.' She knew the tortured life her child was leading, between two men; rendered desperate, she choose, in her ignorant helplessness, the only way out of it—that is, to get rid of one of the torturers; and the lover will do the deed.

"See a man in the same position. What does he do to be rid of the wife and children in his way with another woman? He leaves them. He departs with the other woman and he has his way. Now, why did not this Connecticut woman go her way with this new man who came somehow or other into her life? This is the whole point, for now we have the woman nature, the maternal instinct, the sense of duty to the helpless that comes into the situation. She can't leave her children. Her human nature—you know so many excuses for man's human nature when the sex question is involved—her animal nature—and, remember, we are dealing with a poor, illiterate creature—her human nature, I say, will govern her at times, poor thing. What man on that jury of twelve threw the first stone at her? But, this woman had also another nature, something we don't find, remember, in men under like circumstances, the protective, the mothering nature. Did those twelve men, did that Judge remember that? She could have gone with the new man. She could have left her brood uncared for. But, you see the woman nature governed her and she stayed and let the other man rid her of the brutality of a double prostitution.

"Give us the woman nature in the making of the laws for woman crime. Give us half of the woman nature in the jury box or the influence on the verdict for or against the woman victim that stands before it. Give us a possible Judge who will know or understand something of that woman nature In fact, give us justice, which I claim this Connecticut woman has not had, and which no woman under man-made law and only men to judge and convict her ever can have. We ask for no sentiment, no sex indulgence. We ask for simple justice.

"There is no sentimentality in this. We do not ask sympathy for the woman because she is a woman, no special indulgence for her. That is exactly what we are fighting against. It is the anti-suffragists who are asking for indirect influence. We don't want influence direct or indirect, we want simple justice for both men and women. Why didn't the husband in this case act. He knew this man was in the house. He must have known what was going on. These were plain, common people. Why didn't he kill the lover?—and if he had the law would have exonerated him."

CLOSE IN MERRITT'S JOB.

Report on Missing Supervisor's Books Expected in a Few Days.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Frederick P. Close, appointed by the Town Board of Eastchester to fill the unexpired term of Supervisor Henry C. Merrit of Tuckahoe, who has been missing since a week before election, took formal possession of the town office to-day, after the appointment was signed and sealed with Town Clerk Tiffany. The search for the missing Supervisor continues. Several new clues have been discovered, and the detectives and friends of Merritt are working independently. It was reported that Merritt was expected home last night, and there have been reports since the examination of the town accounts began that he never left home. This has been repeatedly denied by members of his family. A report that the body of a man resembling Mr. Merritt had been found with a revolver clutched in his hand gained credence in Tuckahoe and New Rochelle to-day, but the police of Tuckahoe said the report was a hoax.

The following description of Mr. Merritt was given out with a general alarm:

About 50 years of age, five feet ten inches tall, weighs about 200 pounds; dark hair, heavy eyebrows, squint appearance of the eyes; suffering with affection of the left eye when last seen; had habit of walking with his overcoat open and his hands in the pockets of the undercoat.

All work on public improvements in the town of Eastchester has ceased. The streets are torn up, and many are impassable.

Bids for further improvements were to be opened to-morrow night, but it is believed that they will be deferred until the affairs of the town have been straightened out. It is expected that the experts examining the books of Mr. Merritt will make a report the latter part of this week.

DRAGNET FOR "JOY RIDERS."

Trenton Police Arrest Many Implicated by Young Girls.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Although the county and city police have been unable to find the two young men who accompanied Ethel Trainer and Mary King on an election night "joy ride," they are arresting every person implicated by the girls in previous offenses.

Four arrests were made to-day. The prisoners are Harold Snedeker, 19 years old, of Hamilton Avenue; Frederick J. Pittenger, proprietor of the office cafe; Frank Clark, of the Bismark Cafe, and Mrs. May Abbott, 22 years old.

Mrs. Abbott, the girls say, accompanied them on some of the "parties." Snedeker, like the other young men who have been arrested, is accused by the youngest of the girls with a serious offense, and Pittenger and Clark are charged with having twice sold liquor to the girls, neither of whom is of legal age. There are more than a dozen warrants still to be served.

WAYNE PORTRAIT SOLD.

Painting of Greenville Treaty Conference Goes for $180.

An oil painting of Gen. Anthony Wayne and his staff conferring with Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawnee Indians, relative to the Treaty of Greenville, 1796, brought $180 last evening at a sale of Americana by Charles F. Heartman, 36 Lexington Avenue. This treaty was signed after "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his Legion had inflicted a crushing defeat upon the united tribes of the Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees, and Wyandots near the rapids of the Maumee River. The painting was executed by an officer of Wayne's army, and represents Wayne, Price, Winfield Scott, Wells, and William Henry Harrison dictating the conditions of peace to Tecumseh.

Another oil painting, of New York street boy characters, by J. G. Brown, sold for $60.50. A civil war letter of Gen. Abner Doubleday, denouncing "the pro-slavery McClellan faction, who work night and day to ruin the army," brought $14.50. A civil war letter of Col. T. W. Egan, denying Mayor Fernando Wood's assertion that he had personally raised and financed the Fortieth New York Volunteers ("Mozart Regiment") went for $15.50.

Democratic Club for Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—The Columbia University Democratic Club has been incorporated "to promulgate the principles and maintain the ideals of true Democracy and to promote the efficiency and contribute to the strength of the Democratic Party." The Directors are Edwin P. Kilroe, Warner Pyne, John Marchmont, Joseph F. Mulqueen, Jr., and Joseph William Carroll, all of New York City.

GOMPERS ASSAILS JUDGES AGAIN

Cannot Usurp Powers of President and Congress, He Tells A. F. of L.

SECRETARY WILSON THERE

National Association of Manufacturers Denounced in Executive Council's Report.

SEATTLE, Nov. 10.—"I promise you that this convention shall be an open forum," said President Samuel Gompers, addressing the American Federation of Labor's opening session to-day, "and if we have a word to say of Judge Wright or Judge Humphries or Judge Jeffries we're going to say it.

"We believe it is not in the power of a Judge to interfere with the exercise of free assemblage, free speech, and free press. When a Judge clothed in a little brief authority assumes powers deeded to the President and the Congress it is a duty to protest."

Secretary of Labor Wilson sat at Gompers's side.

A summary of the report of the Executive Council was read by First Vice President Duncan. The report denounced what it termed the "invisible government," as embodied in the National Association of Manufacturers. It says:

It has been shown to be the worst group of selfish, mercenary interests now fattening upon civilization. The officials of that organization have not denied their official signatures to any communication offered in evidence. They have not denied that they paid their lobbyists large salaries and honored immense expense accounts. They have not denied that they attempted to break strikes, and that their agents went to and fro in the halls of Congress and frequented the rooms of its members to prevent legislation in behalf of labor. The National Association, through its overreaching greed for power and pelf, now stands absolutely discredited before Congress and the nation.

The early opening of the Panama Canal was made the occasion to declare for greater immigration restriction through national legislation.

Only brief comment was made in the report on the contempt of court sentences pending against President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison. A review of the case was given, but, aside from declaring that the "opinion of the District Court of Appeals did not give a decision to the fundamental issues upon which organized labor had been asking a judicial ruling," the report refrains from comment on the court's findings.

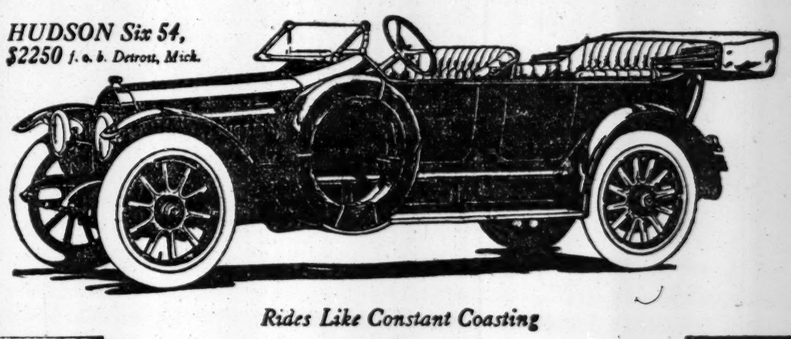
Pleads for a Federal University.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—A Federal University in Washington was advocated by Edmund J. James, President of the University of Illinois and President of the National Association of State Universities, at the eighteenth annual meeting of the association here to-day. Such an institution, he said, would do more to raise the level of university education in the United States than any other means.

Football Excitement Fatal.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Overwrought by the excitement of a soccer football game at which he was cheer leader, Ramon Garcia, a Spaniard, fainted here yesterday afternoon and died a few minutes later. The contest was between the Spanish Club of Carondelet, a suburb, and a team from Concordia Seminary.

HUDSON Six 54,
$2250 f. o. b. Detroit, Mich.



Rides Like Constant Coasting

Don't Hold Your Old Car Too Long

YOUR old automobile becomes less valuable every day. If you wait, you will not get as large an allowance for it in a trade toward a desirable new car as you can now get.

You are mistaken if you think anyone will make an allowance in excess of its real worth in the purchase of a more desirable car.

Do not be deceived into thinking anyone will allow you more for your car than it is worth.

True, someone may make an offer that *seems* more liberal, but the price your car will bring—cash—and the value of the new car are ever-present influences that dictate the terms of the exchange.

A Car Not Built For Trades

THE Hudson Six 54 is not built for trades. It is priced at a figure that gives value and not deception. Dealers are not given extraordinary profits to be used in absorbing old cars so that the buyer is lead to *think* he is getting a bargain.

In appearance, in quality, in value, the Hudson Six 54 can be compared with any automobile at $3,000, or even $4,000. Some people would pay $4,000 for this car if that were its price. So many could not be sold, it is true, but if our profits were increased by over-pricing the car we too could make trades that would be attractive to those who have old cars to trade and who do not enquire closely into values.

Come! See This New Car

SEE this most beautiful car ever designed. Examine its true, streamline body. The six-cylinder motor that propels the car at any speed, over any kind of road with the smoothness and safety of an express train.

No wanted equipment is lacking.

Come and see the car and then consider what you get when excessive allowances are offered for your used car.

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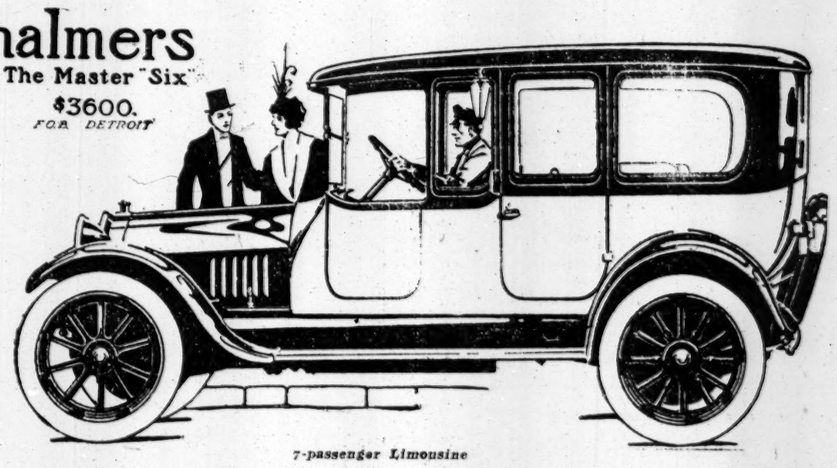
288 Brooklyn Office: 1176 Bedford Ave. Newark Office: 37 William Street.
Bronx Agency: C. R. Radcliffe Co., Jerome and Burnside Aves. Morristown, N. J., Office: 31 South Street.

Chalmers
The Master "Six"
$3600.
F.O.B. DETROIT



7-passenger Limousine

Your Chalmers Limousine Awaits You

As you step into this magnificent car, what a feeling of satisfaction it gives you to have such a stately equipage at your service. Wherever you go no car will surpass the beauty of its graceful stream-like body and the luxury of its appointments—a car that is a symbol of aristocracy, of your own good taste.

Opening the wide door floods the step with light—this step light is an added convenience. As you enter you touch a button and the whole interior is bright with the glow of the dome light and the recessed Pullman lights.

The car starts—glides away with the silence of electricity. The wonderful new Chalmers clutch takes hold with velvet smoothness.

Let yourself sink into the hospitable, restful cushions—upholstered in whipcord or broadcloth. Plenty of room for everybody—five in the limousine compartment. One more can sit with the driver on the front seat, entering from the curb—for the driver sits on the left side.

You hardly know you are riding. The master motor in this car delivers its steady power with no apparent exertion. At any speed, 25, 30, 35 miles an hour—there is no vibration.

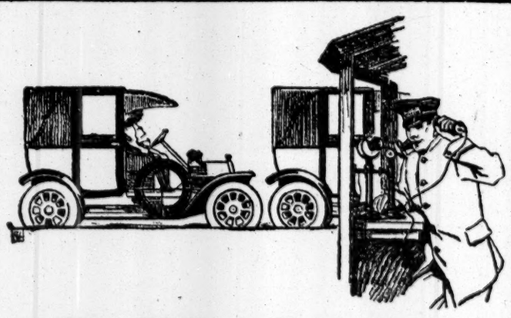
Is it a little warm inside? Lower the window. It's no trouble. Just turn a handle and you can raise or lower the plate glass to any height. No sticking, no rattling, no awkward strap to pull.

And you will find every refinement in this new Chalmers "Six" Limousine, richness of finish, beautiful pillar lights, and those features that add to your comfort and convenience carried out to the utmost.

Surely in all motordom there is no car like this—so beautiful, so luxurious in appointments, so perfect in mechanical points, of such sterling worth throughout. And the price, when you've seen and ridden in this car, is equally amazing—$3600.

Let us show you this New Chalmers "Six" Limousine. Please telephone and give us an opportunity.

Carl H. Page & Company
Broadway at 50th St.
Brooklyn—Bedford Ave. at Fulton St.



The Yellow Taxicab System protects its patrons

through starters located throughout the city, and constantly in telephone communication with the main dispatcher.

This provides a supervision that quickly

Locates any cab
Locates any chauffeur
Returns lost property
Adjusts complaints
Sends cabs quickly to any address
Preserves proper distribution of cabs in busy hours
We always know where our cabs and their drivers are.
That's our kind of service.

Yellow Taxicab Company
Call up Columbus Ten Thousand

CHAMPION RITCHIE DEFEATS LEACH CROSS---FOOTBALL---BASEBALL---ROWING

LEACH CROSS ONLY A TARGET FOR RITCHIE

Lightweight Champion Outpoints New Yorker Throughout Ten Rounds.

Willie Ritchie, holder of the world's lightweight championship, gave Leach Cross of this city the most artistic trimming that the New Yorker has suffered in his long ring career in their ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden last night. It was the first appearance of the title holder in this city since he won the title from Ad Wolgast almost a year ago, and he left the impression among 7,000 boxing enthusiasts that the title is safe in his hands for some time to come. When he climbed from the ring to battle through a throng of admiring thousands who blocked his way to the dressing room all doubts as to his cleverness, hitting ability, and stamina had been dispelled and the idea that he was an accidental champion had vanished like mist before the sun.

For activity by the principals the bout far excelled anything that has been shown at any New York club in months. Thrill followed thrill so rapidly that the crowd which jammed for seating space near the ring and comfortably filled the rear section of the big amphitheatre was howling bedlam most of the time. Cross was dangerous right up to the time that the last bell sounded, though Ritchie was showing his superiority in a more pronounced fashion as the contest wore on. And no one had more respect for the Cross wallop than the champion, who fought aggressively, but cautiously, all the time. With him it was a case of avoiding the punch, which, properly placed, would divorce him from a title and a small fortune.

That the bout went beyond the third round was due to some judicious ring generalship on the part of Cross, who came nearer to a knockout in that chapter than at any time since Fighting Dick Eyland put Tommy Ryan out on the coast almost five years ago. Leach finished the tense situation with one of his old-time "stalls," but there was no stalling on the trip he took to the canvas shortly after the beginning of the third round. Ritchie backed away from one of Leach's leads, and as the New Yorker came in with head down the champion shot up a snappy short right uppercut to Cross's jaw. The punch had hardly reached its target before another of the same kind, but carrying more power, followed to the same place. No log ever dropped more lifeless than did Cross when that second punch reached home. His "second" threw water from the corner into the centre of the ring, but it missed him. While many of the spectators were reaching for their coats with the idea that it was all over, Cross employed some of that wonderful recuperative power which carried him through in some of his past fights, and he was able to get on his feet as Referee Billy Joh was raising his hand to toll off the finishing count. It was the closest of close calls.

Ritchie, intent on a speedy victory, tore after Cross as soon as Leach regained his feet, but his punch lacked direction and hit Cross on the shoulder, pushing him toward the champion's corner, where Leach went to the floor again. Leach, still a bit dazed from the pair of uppercuts, realized that in a time of such distress the nine-second count is often a life saver, so he took nine more while resting on one knee. When he got on the second time the New Yorker covered up and then began one of his stalls, hoping to draw Ritchie into leaving an opening. Harry Foley, Ritchie's manager, whose voice almost drowned the yelling of the crowd during the evening, cautioned Ritchie to stand back and box. So the ruse proved a failure.

The champion was the victim of a peculiar incident in the second round and was fortunate in escaping injury. After a most active exchange of punches, Ritchie made a long right swing at Cross and the latter ducked until his head was about even with his knees. Ritchie had put every ounce of his strength behind the punch and the failure to land turned him completely around and Ritchie was suspended on Cross's back, their shoulders touching. As Cross raised himself Ritchie slid off and fell heavily on his back in his own corner. He was up again in an instant, Cross, at the same time protesting that it was accidental as it really was.

Both boys carried from the ring a few marks that will be inevidence for days to come. That Ritchie is a puncher could be well attested by the abrasions on various parts of Cross's face and head. His right eye was blackened in the third round and a swelling appeared under the other eye three rounds later. The left side of Leach's face and his nose were also badly bruised, and he bled freely during the latter part of the bout.

Ritchie, too, carried his share of bruises, and from the seventh round to the finish there was little difference as to which of the battlers was losing the larger amount of blood. The right side of the champion's face swelled fast in the closing rounds from the solid left hooks that Cross was sending home. Ritchie's nose bled from the second round to the finish.

The ringside weights were 136¼ pounds for Cross and 137 pounds for Ritchie. The articles for the bout called for 135 pounds at 9 o'clock, and both scaled under this figure. Cross at 134¼ pounds and Ritchie 134½ pounds. Cross was the first to enter the ring, and Ritchie followed a few seconds later. Both were enthusiastically cheered. Ritchie was handled by Harry Foley, Young Fox, Bob McAllister, and Joe Thomas, the former middleweight champion. In Cross's corner were Harry Lee as chief hander, Billy Kramer, and Sam Wallach. When the pair were introduced Cross received a cheer so prolonged that the bell had to be rung for silence. The champion was also greeted with a noisy ovation. The usual number of nearcreats of the prize ring were introduced before the main bout got under way at 10:30 o'clock.

The story of the fight by rounds differs slightly. In eight of the ten rounds Ritchie held the upper hand, his skillful boxing and cleaner hitting earning him the honors. In the fourth round Cross managed to get an even break after his almost disastrous experience of the previous round, and in the eighth round, when almost hopelessly beaten, Cross cut loose and outslugged the tiring champion. In the other chapters it was a case of too much Ritchie, with Cross trying hard most of the way, barring an occasional stall. The New Yorker was game and took enough punishment to put away the ordinary lightweight, but it was a losing game that he encountered all the way.

Ritchie displayed all the requisites of a champion, and there is no one now looming up on the lightweight horizon who seems likely to displace him. He showed evidences of perfect training, and stood the dazzling pace far better than his more experienced opponent, barring the eighth round, when he tired momentarily. But he came back strongly in the next two rounds. He fought a careful battle all the way and proved that he is as much a master of boxing as of slugging. He lacks the boxing ability of McFarland, but gave evidence that his punch is stronger than Packey carried as a lightweight. Neither Nelson nor Wolgast, his two predecessors as lightweight champions, was a boxer of Ritchie's class. As to his hitting, Cross can furnish expert testimony. At the same time Cross got over a few punches with enough kick behind them to test the stamina of Ritchie, and the champion took them all without showing any distress signals. In a longer bout there is little doubt that Ritchie's victory would be all the more pronounced.

Cross, although a loser, hardly lost any of his prestige as a fighter. He was willing enough and gameness stood out prominently over his effort, but it was simply a case of meeting his master. The bout further demonstrated that the New Yorker is out of place in the same ring was a boxer who carries real class as a boxer. Cross has tried before to match his terrific punch against superior cleverness and has proved as helpless before cleverness as he was before Ritchie last night.

A wonderfully active left hand did the bulk of the damage on Cross and earned Ritchie his one-sided victory. Now and then his right came into play, as in the third round, when he dropped Cross to the canvas, but most of the time the right did guard duty while the left was mussing up Leach's features. Ritchie showed ability to hook the left, use it straight or as an uppercut, and at each style his punch carried deadly aim and punishing power. Cross, too, did most of his execution with his left hand, but the crouching position that he assumed gave indication at all times that his right was uppermost in his mind. He was laying for an opportunity to slip one over on the champion and Ritchie was following a programme that left no openings for such an occurrence. Ritchie's programme was the winner.

Several times Ritchie drove Cross to the ropes and he seemed to be on the way to repeat his performance of the third round and floor the New Yorker, but Leach was generally well covered by the clinches Cross had Ritchie backed to the corners a few times and the champion left no openings, either. There was very little clinching to slow up the encounter, the result being that it bristled with action all the way. Many of Cross's left swings wound around the champion's neck and turned him slightly off balance without causing any annoyance to Ritchie.

Previous to the main event the spectators were treated to three fast preliminaries. In the ten-round semi-final Joe Stacey outpointed Walter Brooks. In the last six-round event Joe Mooney outpointed Johnny Reese.

An innovation at local boxing bouts was presented in the array of ushers. The regular attendants at the Garden were retired several nights ago and last night students from Columbia University had charge of the seating.

CRIMSON PLAYERS REST.

Work for Yale Game Will Begin To-day on Stadium Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—There was no work for the Harvard 'Varsity on Soldiers' Field to-day, the substitutes who did not get into Saturday's match at Princeton scrimmaging against the second team and scoring three times. The only 'Varsity player on the field was Eddie Mahan, who is anxious to improve his punting, and so came down for about an hour's practice. To-morrow work will begin for the Yale game, although some preparation will be made to meet the open style of game that it is expected Brown will put on in the Stadium this week.

Noone was seriously hurt at Princeton. Gilman has a bruised leg which may keep him out of hard play for a few days, and Cowen is still pretty tired. Otherwise the eleven is in almost as good shape as before it went into the battle in the Jersey mud.

Capt. Storer's work at end at Princeton was good enough to settle the fact that he will play on the wing in Harvard's two remaining games. Hitchcock was not very brilliant against the Tigers, but there is no chance that Storer will go back to tackle, shifting over to Hitchcock's place. The veteran tackle has been slow to strike his speed this Fall. Soucy, who played centre last week, probably will remain in the lineup for the Brown game. Trumbull is still a little tender, and while he could play hard football at centre, he would be risking a lot, and Percy Haughton is determined to have Trumbull right for Yale.

Thirteenth's Games Postponed.

It has been deemed advisable to postpone the Thirteenth Regiment Fall games until Nov. 29, owing to the fact that the armory indoor season started at a later date than usual, and to the fact that Lawson Robertson, the athletic coach, was not engaged until Nov. 1, and again the military tournament at the Garden has occupied the time of the companies more than usual. The postponement promises to increase the entries in the quarter-mile run, open to members of the Military Athletic League, as the athletes of most of the regiments do not commence training until Nov. 1. The same may be said of the bike riders, and a large field should start from the barrier in the three-mile bike race, scratch.

Lone Star B. C. Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the Lone Star Boat Club was held last night at the boathouse, 153d Street and Seventh Avenue. The financial report of the treasurer showed the club to be in a prosperous condition, while the membership has almost reached the limit. The report of the captain indicates a renewed interest in regattas and the club expects to put several strong crews on the water next season. The following officers were elected for 1913-14: President—Milton M. Blumenthal; Vice President—B. F. Bemak; Secretary—L. Ahlowich; Treasurer—Henry Westheimer; Captain—Henry A. Lott; Lieutenant—Wilfred Schwab; Members of the Board of Directors—Richard S. Lillienthal, Harry Rosenthal, Arthur Greenberg, A. G. Stern, and Sally Weisbader.

Denver in Match Race Sunday.

The Road Drivers' Association matinee on the Speedway to-morrow will be without one of its chief attractions. With the postponement of Sunday's races it was arranged that the match race between Denver, driven by Nathan Straus, and Oakland Boy, with James A. Murphy in the wagon, would be decided to-morrow. This announcement was made by the Chairman of the Rush Committee, but Mr. Straus will not drive his trotter against Oakland Boy before Sunday, and as this date is acceptable to Mr. Murphy the race will take place on that day.

Lawley to Build Cup Defender.

William Gardner, the designer of the new sloop yacht that is to be built for Alexander Smith Cochran as a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup next year, after several conferences with the owner, has placed the order for the construction of the yacht with Lawley & Son of Boston. The material is already being assembled, and it is said that the keel of the new yacht will be molded before New Year's Day. This will make the fifth sloop yacht that the Lawleys will have built for the defense of the America's Cup, and yachtsmen here feel that they are sure to turn out a vessel that will be both fast and able and in strict conformity with the Gardner design as to hull and sail plan.

Deaf Mutes Want Basket Ball Games

The 125-pound basket ball team of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb would like to arrange games on their home court, 163d Street and Fort Washington Avenue, for Saturday afternoons during the Winter season with teams not exceeding 125 pounds. Manager Nimmo announces that the institution will guarantee the expenses of the visiting teams.

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YALE MAY MAKE TWO SHIFTS IN TEAM

Pendleton and Harbison Probably Will Get Into the Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—While the Yale football coaches would not admit that the eleven is picked for the Princeton game next Saturday, little doubt is felt that it will line up practically the same as against Brown here last week. Two changes are possible, one of them going into effect to-day, Johnny Pendleton returning to right tackle, where he was slated when he was put out by an injury three weeks ago. He limped to-day and was used for simply the signal drill, and the certainty of his playing Saturday rests upon his complete recovery by that time. The other change may be the return of Hugh Harbison to right guard.

Harbison is a lineman of two years' experience, and he has been reserved by the coaches all Fall because of his proneness to injury. He will be used in the scrimmaging this week, and, if he shows the form he displayed the past two seasons, he will get the berth. He has been used on the scrubs for two weeks.

Tommy Cornell held left half back to-day, Ainsworth, who received a bad cut Saturday, not lining up. Ainsworth will rejoin the team by the middle of the week and be ready to play next Saturday.

With the exception of Cornell and Pendleton, the line-up to-day was exactly the same as last Saturday, and it is now felt that the much-discussed shift of Capt. Ketcham back to the middle of the line will not be ordered. Robinson, the former Minnesota star, and Harbison are the probabilities for the two guard places. The 'Varsity men were in first-class condition, their outing at the Meriden Country Club disclosing a marked improvement.

A novelty was tried this afternoon in the shape of an attack on the Princeton formations, a 'Varsity goal-to-go on the defensive as the larger line attack was aimed at it repeatedly.

The coaches have spent considerable time in discussing a defense for the Tiger attack, and to-day the 'Varsity, using the coaches' scheme, found no trouble in checking it. This feature of the play was more of a line-breaking practice than regulation scrimmaging. All the work was behind closed gates.

A big undergraduate demonstration is planned for to-morrow, when some 2,000 undergraduates will march to the field and cheer the eleven, but, aside from this, the practice will be secret daily. Dr. Arthur Brides, coach of the Massachusetts Aggies '07, Huy Hutchinson, and George Goss were the additions to the coaching staff. To-day's line-up:

Left end, Avery; left tackle, Talbott; left guard, Robinson; centre, Marting; right guard, Way; right tackle, Pendleton; right end, Ketcham; quarter back, Wilson; left half back, Cornell; right half back, Knowles; full back, Dunn.

YALE MEN LOYAL.

New York Alumni to Send Message of Confidence to Capt. Ketcham.

An unusual manifestation of confidence in the Yale football team is being shown at the Yale Club in this city, where some of the members have prepared a long telegram, which will be sent to Capt. Ketcham this week. The message is of about 400 words and will be signed by several hundred members.

Capt. Ketcham is informed that the Yale men in this city have so much confidence in the Yale team that they are certain that it will defeat Princeton on Saturday and Harvard on the following Saturday. The message expresses regret to the Yale leader of having lost many valuable players through injuries.

It is the general impression among Yale men that the team has at last found itself, and with a month to coaches at New Haven to put on the finish the team will come fast to its top form for the Princeton game at New Haven on Saturday.

Through a Faculty ruling Carroll Knowles of Yale, the best punter in any Eastern university, may be lost to the team in the final games of the season. A decision of his case will not be reached till to-morrow, but there is doubt that he will be eligible for the Yale team. Knowles prepared for college at Worcester Academy, and two years ago played on the Brown eleven. He entered Yale the next Fall and remained out of football last year because of eligibility rules requiring one year's residence. This Fall he has played in every game and is apparently immune from physical injury. His home is in Mamaroneck, N. Y. If he retires, his place will be taken by Guernsey, the freshman Captain of last season.

DAY WITH OTHER ELEVENS.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 10.—The Cornell student body is disgusted and discouraged with its Big Red Team. The Cornell Sun, the student newspaper, openly declared to-day that the team was "rotton," but nevertheless said that the university was behind it in its misery. There was no practice to-day, but Coach Sprague talked to the players and said that Cornell must defeat Pennsylvania on Thanksgiving Day. Sharpe will make a number of experiments this week to try to improve the team. McCutcheon will be played at centre in place of Cool. Word was received from Brooklyn that O'Hearne, the team's best end, would be unable to play any more this season.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 10.—Pennsylvania began preparations to-day for the game with Michigan at Ann Arbor on Saturday. With the exception of Capt. Minds, who was somewhat used up in the Dartmouth game Saturday, all the players were in good condition. The eleven was put through a long and hard secret practice on Franklin Field. There was no scrimmaging. Much attention was given to the ends, and there was a long punting drill. The team will leave here on Wednesday noon for Detroit, where they will be the guests of the Detroit Country Club until Saturday morning.

WEST POINT, Nov. 10.—The Army team will begin to-morrow to increase its repertoire of plays in preparation for the game with the Navy. The players have mastered the plays at hand, and from now on will increase its variety of offensive formations which the coaches have invented. The Army players had no work to-day, but assembled in the gymnasium and listened to the scouts who saw the Navy play Bucknell. They brought back glowing reports of the Navy's strength. Head Coach Daly was more pleased with the team's playing Saturday than at any time during the season. Villa Nova will play here Saturday. Merrillat is a fixture at end and Capt. Hoge in the backfield.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—A novelty was introduced into the Navy's football practice to-day, when, instead of donning their football togs, the players were taken on a long cross-country jaunt. The men went along at a jog and used the occasion to talk over the new plays which will be used this week. The work of Nicholls in the last two games has been so good that he may replace Mitchell. The coaches have a problem to chose between them.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 10.—Amherst's slogan now is "On to Williamstown," and the team began work to-day for the big game Saturday. Two of the injured players are back in the line-up, Ashley, the half back, and Whitten, the end. Kimball, the other end, is also in shape again. Hubbard has been changed from quarter to half back, and Washburn will play quarter back. Coach Hobbs gave the men only light work to-day. Capt. McGay and Butler practiced punting for a long period.

Story Commodore of Bayside Y. C.

Elmer G. Story has been elected Commodore of the Bayside Yacht Club, succeeding G. Waldo Smith, who died on July 3, after having held the office for eleven years. The other officers of the club are Archibald Nesbitt, Vice Commodore; Frederick Floyd-Jones, Rear Commodore; William H. Johns, Secretary; Montrose Stuart, Treasurer; Joseph E. Hill, Measurer; members of Board of Governors for three-year terms, William H. Baker and James A. Dayton.

SPORTING EVENTS.

DARTMOUTH-CARLISLE seats for sale by New York Base Ball Club, 200 Fifth Ave., 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Game next Saturday.

TIGERS HOME AGAIN.

"Stew" Baker Takes Shea's Place at Right End.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—The Tigers returned to Princeton at noon to-day after two days of rest at Atlantic City. All are in good shape physically and, according to Trainer Fitzpatrick, all are much benefited by the trip. The team was not expected until to-morrow morning on account of the miserable condition of the football field, which looked as though it would not be ready for use until Wednesday at the earliest, but the Wintry wind prevailing here since last night has dried up a great part of the mud already and the coaches sent word to the team to come back for work as soon as possible.

The only work done to-day was a light signal drill late in the afternoon in which all the regulars participated, "Stew" Baker going to Shea's place at right end. The coaches would not allow this to be construed as their selection for the position, asserting that they themselves did not know yet who would be first choice, now that Shea is out of it. Baker's comparative inexperience at end makes Lamberton the other prominent candidate a slight favorite, other things being equal.

Just to show the coaches that he was not altogether beyond hope as a drop kicker, Capt. Baker tried half a dozen shots at drop kicking from the 30 and 35-yard lines and had 50 per cent. success. He kicked from grassy plots with a comparatively dry ball and did not have the weight to contend against, which was partly responsible for his failure in the Harvard game.

The field was still so sticky in the middle that the team did all of its work along the sidelines on the grassy spots.

The coaches spent the better part of their afternoon in preparing a new scrub eleven, forming it out of the freshman stars who finished their season on Saturday, and the better men of the old team "B." The new combination was drilled in the Yale plays and to-morrow the coaches expect to equip it with Yale jerseys and send it against the 'Varsity for a stiff scrimmage, the scrubs using the Yale plays exclusively and carrying the ball most of the time in order to get the 'Varsity acquainted with the Elis' formations.

RESPECT FOR CARLISLE.

Dartmouth Preparing for Hard Game with Indians at Polo Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 10.—The Dartmouth team having surmounted two of the three obstacles in its triumphant season in the shape of victories over Princeton and Pennsylvania, faces, according to the coaches, a still greater one in the Carlisle Indians, for whom practice was begun to-day. Chief Scout Bill Randall returned from the Carlisle-Johns Hopkins game, with drear reports of the Indians' prowess. He stated that the Carlisle team is at present at least two touchdowns better than Harvard, and is coming all the while, with an unequalled command of the open game. Combined with Warner's statement in Philadelphia Saturday that his team was the most versatile he had ever directed, this report put a wholesome respect for the Indians into every member of the team.

Practice to-day consisted of an individual and collective demonstration of Saturday's errors, of which the coaches detected many, especially a weakness of the secondary defense on open and trick plays. It was attempted to eradicate this by long defensive drill against the second team employing all its repertory of tricks.

Signal practice followed, with a few laps of the track to put an edge on the men. Four uninterrupted weeks of travel are beginning to tell on the team, but fortunately all the men are in good condition. With a moderate amount of rest for the next few days, Dartmouth's strongest combination should appear in New York on Saturday.

PREACHES TO INDIANS.

Coach Warner Tells Carlisle Players of Dartmouth's Mighty Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—The daily practice for the Carlisle Indian football squad was interfered with this evening by the annual cross-country run which is held each Fall at the school. Coach Warner could not afford to spare the team from practice, so he directed the 'Varsity men to go through fundamentals under Coach Exendine's orders. It is not expected Pratt will be able to play right end against Dartmouth at New York on Saturday, but each day has shown wonderful development in Wallette for his position.

Carlisle will have a gruelling scrimmage to-morrow afternoon between the first and second teams, into which will be injected all of the defensive plays which Warner had doped out as being profitable for defense against the Green Mountain Giants this week. Carlisle has never before met the Hanover Collegians, but as both were for so many years such close rivals of Harvard, it means much to the spirit of the Redskins if they should drag a victory away from an eleven which is hailed as the most spectacular gridiron aggregation in America.

Carlisle can offer about as clean an array of spectacular plays as ever, and the crowd of rooters that will get over from Carlisle thinks that it will see one of the best games in New York on Saturday that football fans have ever witnessed.

Warner gave his men a short talk in the cage to-day after school, in which he told of Dartmouth's undoubted strength and outlined his plans for defense. Later this evening the coach went into his defense in detail with the object of fully trying some new plays.

Coach Thorpe Wants Wing Men.

Only light work was attempted by the Fordham squad yesterday, Head Coach Tom Thorpe confining his efforts to the selection of wing men to replace Carey and Viviano, the 'Varsity ends throughout the season. Carey is still laid up with a muscle bruise which prevented his playing in the Boston game, and Viviano has shown a lapse of form. Conklin and Curran, both playing their first season of football, are now holding down the end positions.

The request for a game with New York University on Thanksgiving Day does not appear to receive favorable attention from the Violet Management. The expected game is the subject of conversation at present on the Fordham campus. It is believed that the students at University Heights are just as eager for the clash between the Violet and the Maroon, so the university authorities may yet be prevailed upon to agree to a game.

NATIVE SON MEYERS WINS FOR GIANTS

Chief's Home Run Beats White Sox in Last of the Ninth Inning.

By JOHN J. McGRAW, Manager of New York Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 10.—Chief Meyers was a hero in his native State to-day when he thrilled a big crowd here by smashing a home run over the right-field fence in the ninth inning with the score tied and won the game for us from the White Sox by a score of 4 to 3. The finish was just the kind the crowd was wanting, and the afternoon's pastime broke up in a whirl of excitement.

It was a beautiful California day, and the players did fine work under the warm sun. We are surely enjoying this climate. All the California boys with our party got a great reception from the natives. It is a great thing to be a native son out here, for then you are "in right" for keeps.

Hearne was under real fire, and he stood the gaff, as he was in tight places in practically every inning. The support accorded him bordered on the sensational, three brilliant double plays clearing the bases. An overthrow by Meyers and the misplay of Magee did not figure in the three runs which the Sox secured.

It was a sensational finish all right. Klem had called the game at the end of the first half of the ninth inning, thinking it was the final half. Everybody tried to get out at once, and Chief Meyers got lost in the mob. After a hunt he was brought back. Pitcher Scott at this time had everything in his favor, as it was really too dark to play, but the chief hit the second ball pitched for a home run over the right field fence, and the game was over.

To-morrow we go to Oxnard, where I understand great preparations have been made for our visit. Oxnard is the home of Fred Snodgrass.

The pitching honors were about even between "Death Valley" Scott and "Bunny" Hearne. Each team made nine hits. The Sox made more fielding errors than we did, and some of them were costly. The Sox scored in the second inning, and we evened the count in our half of the same session. A lively batting rally, aided by an error, gave us two runs and the game in the fourth. In the sixth the Sox contributed a run, and in the first half of the ninth tied the score.

With the game deadlocked and Scott pitching airtight ball, our chances of a hook and a two bagger until the Big Chief came up with his bat. He gave the ball a mighty bang, and it sailed over the right field fence for one of the longest drives ever seen at the ball park. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—4	9	1	
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3	8	3	

Batteries—Hearne and Meyers, Scott and Bliss.

GIANTS' PROSPEROUS YEAR.

Club Holds Annual Meeting—"Jim" Foster on Board of Directors.

The annual meeting of the National Exhibition Company, which operates the New York Baseball Club of the National League, was held in Jersey City yesterday. While no statement was given out about the club's affairs, it is understood that the reports showed that during the past year the Giants enjoyed the most prosperous season in the history of baseball.

Harry Niles Hempstead was re-elected President. One addition was made to the Board of Directors, James B. Foster, the builder of the Brush Stadium, being elected to the board. The officers elected were as follows: President, Harry N. Hempstead; Vice President, Cornelius J. Sullivan; Secretary, John B. Foster; Treasurer, Ashley Lloyd, and Board of Directors, Harry N. Hempstead, John A. Whalen, Frank N. Stevens, James B. Foster, C. J. Sullivan, N. Ashley Lloyd, and Jonas Monheimer.

Cobb Doesn't Want to Quit Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—Printed reports that Tyrus Cobb, the hard-hitting centre fielder of the Detroit American League Baseball Club, was anxious to be traded caused Frank J. Navin, President of the Detroit team, to make public to-day a letter from the champion batsman, in which Cobb said he was anxious to play in Detroit as long as the management and public were willing to have him.

Cobb's letter also indicated that there would be no dispute over the terms of this 1914 contract. Last season he did not sign until two weeks after the opening game. The letter from Cobb to Navin reads in part:

"I am entirely satisfied with conditions, and I want to end my playing days in Detroit. The fans have treated me fine, and I want to be loyal to my club.

"The understanding we reached pleased me immensely, and I will surely give my heart to playing with Detroit next year. I certainly do not want to change."

President Navin said "the understanding" referred to concerned Cobb's salary for 1914. Mr. Navin intimated the Georgian would receive the largest salary ever paid to a player in the history of baseball.

Commission Decides Against Newark

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 10.—The National Baseball Commission to-day affirmed the decision of the National Board and dismissed the claim of the Newark Club of the International League in the case of Player Donnelly, who was transferred by Newark to Scranton on July 19 under an agreement that if he proved acceptable after a ten-day trial the releasing club would be paid $500. Scranton telegraphed Newark on the ninth day of the trial period that Donnelly was not satisfactory, but Newark did not receive the notification until two days later, and on that account held that it was entitled to the $500.

Convicts Win Baseball Game.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 10—Folsom Penitentiary convicts defeated Christian Brothers College of Sacramento, 2 to 1, in a baseball game played at the penitentiary yesterday. It was said to be the first game ever played between a penitentiary team and an outside team. Convict No. 6,092 pitched effectively for Folsom, and his work was cheered by 1,100 of his fellows.

Brooklyn Defeats Almendaris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 10.—With Wagner pitching for the Brooklyn National League team the strong Almendaris club was shut out to-day by 1 to 0. It was a fast game and Wagner was in splendid shape. The locals put up a fast contest and kept the National League team busy.

WANTS CASE POSTPONED.

Terrence Farley's Absence Expected to Delay Kolehmainen Inquiry.

A postponement has been asked for on behalf of Hannes Kolehmainen, the champion distance runner, who, according to the schedule outlined, is to be questioned by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. to-morrow night.

The request for a delay is said to have been made necessary because of an unexpected absence from the city of Terence Farley, one of the Board of Governors of the Irish-American A. C., who was to act for the Finn, who speaks but little English.

Accompanying the demand for the Finn's appearance at the quizzing bee was the request that he bring with him all the prizes which he has won since his arrival in the country, thirteen months ago. In this lot are included many cups, as well as other cumbersome trophies, which the Finn is ready and willing to have inspected, but it is stated by his friends that they will not be brought to the session unless the committee provides a proper conveyance and a guard for the prizes, which are estimated to be worth well over $1,000.

In the event of the postponement not being granted by the committee, the purpose of the inquiry is expected to develop into questions of Kolehmainen's mode of living and the sources of his income.

TO SWIM PANAMA CANAL.

Capt. Brown Will Attempt Hazardous Task from Ocean to Ocean.

Capt. Alfred Brown, the College Point life saver, will attempt to swim from one end to the other of the Panama Canal, a distance of forty-eight miles. Accompanied by a staff of physicians, managers, moving-picture operators, and several friends, Capt. Brown sailed on Saturday, and expects to arrive at the canal next Monday. He will make the attempt as soon as arrangements can be made.

Two months ago Capt. Brown swam from the Battery to Sandy Hook, and, although efforts have been made by strong swimmers to do that stunt in the last ten years, the Captain is the only one who has been successful. While the distance is only twenty-two miles, the swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook is the most difficult of any that could be undertaken in local waters. It was the Captain's fourth effort that he was successful, and he swam steadily on that occasion for thirteen and a half hours.

Such feats as swimming from Brooklyn Bridge to Coney Island Capt. Brown accomplished many times, and has battled against the waters of the real Hell Gate, where even boats with powerful engines sometimes come to grief. On several occasions he swam from the foot of Eighty-fourth Street, Manhattan, to the dock of the American Life Saving Society at College Point, of which he is the Commodore.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Indoor Games

Close finishes featured the bi-monthly games of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the clubhouse gymnasium in West Fifty-seventh Street last night. The feature race was the one-half-mile relay. In this event the teams, which were composed of five men, ran neck and neck until the final runners on their respective teams neared the finish line, when W. A. Weber, by a great spurt, managed to beat M. Marra to the tape by inches and won in the good time of 1:47.

The 440-yard handicap race was another close event. E. G. Grant, starting with a handicap of seven yards, crossed the line first, beating out A. H. Dolder, the scratch entrant in 0:55 2-5. This race resulted in a blanket finish, the first three runners to cross the line being separated by small margins. In the one-mile handicap run E. Grant failed to concede handicaps ranging up to 35 yards, and starting from the honor mark finished in fourth position. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Underhill; J. Canning, second; J. Summers, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

880-Yard Novice Run.—Won by C. Underhill; W. Bohe, second; W. Meybohm, third. Time—2:16 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. G. Grant, (7 yards); A. H. Dolder, (scratch,) second; W. A. Weber, (2 yards,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by B. Luedmann, (35 yards); A. Marra, (35 yards,) second; H. Henningsen, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:44 2-5.

One-half-Mile Relay.—Won by the team composed of M. Butler, C. Spangenburg, W. Caswell, W. H. Glover, and W. A. Weber; team composed of W. Meybohm, J. White, J. Young, A. H. Dolder, and M. Marra, second. Time—1:47.

Columbia Athletic Notes.

E. Zvirin, a senior and a veteran member of the Columbia cross-country squad, was an easy winner in the run for the Van Arringe Cup, held over the Riverside Drive course yesterday, by reason of his handicap of 2:30. His actual time for the five and a half miles was 38:40, which was rather slow on account of the hard wind on the Drive. M. Simon, '14, who finished second, with a handicap of 0:30, and M. Gerst, '15, the scratch man, both did better time, Gerts's 37:03 being the best time for the day.

The substitute members of the Columbia 1916 freshman crew who rowed at Poughkeepsie last year petitioned the Athletic Council yesterday for numerals. The substitutes put in their four weeks at Poughkeepsie and rowed twice a day in the second crew, but when the insignia was passed out they received no recognition at all, although in former years all substitutes received their class numerals, while the members of the crew received the numerals with crossed oars.

In the opening game of the interclass water polo series at Columbia, which was played in the Morningside pool yesterday, the juniors defeated the freshmen by a score of 10 to 0. The game was played under the revised intercollegiate rules providing for three periods of six minutes each. The juniors scored in the first and third periods, each tally being made on a touch goal. The freshmen uncovered a promising forward in George Melville.

JIM TEN EYCK TO COACH YALE CREW

English Rowing System to be Abolished—Harriman Selects Old Tutor.

The important announcement will probably be made this week by Capt. Denegre of the Yale crew that James A. Ten Eyck, the veteran rowing coach, now at Syracuse, will be engaged to coach the Eli crews next Spring. A meeting of the Rowing Committee will be held in this city within a few days, at which a radical change in the Yale navy will be announced. This committee is composed of Payne Whitney, '08, New York; Alfred Cowles, '86, Chicago; Fred Campbell, '07, New York; John M. Goetchius, '95, New York, and William Averill Harriman, New York. Mr. Harriman is now head coach of the Yale crews.

For the past few seasons, Yale has been trying to establish the English system of rowing. The system has been a failure, and Yale has been consistently defeated by Harvard. Yale's latest defeat was by Princeton on Lake Carnegie two weeks ago. The united protests of alumni and undergraduates has necessitated a change in policy, and the plan which will be adopted will call for a professional coach who will work under the graduate supervisors of rowing. The feeling at Yale at present is that the rowing system and the English stroke is a "farce."

Young Harriman has worked long and faithfully with the English system. With Jim Rogers, he has visited Oxford and Cambridge each season, and has tried to transplant their policies to American college rowing conditions. English shells, English oars, and English training policies have been given a fair test here and have failed. Now the Rowing Committee has decided to fall back on the advice of an experienced professional.

Old Jim Ten Eyck, whose Syracuse crew showed the way to Cornell and four other crews on the Hudson last June, is the available man for the place. There are few professional rowing coaches who are able to swing a big job like this, and of the few Ten Eyck has shown himself just as capable as Charley Courtney, at Ithaca.

Courtney is a fixture at Cornell, Jim Rice at Columbia, and Jim Wray at Harvard. Ten Eyck has always worked under a handicap at Syracuse because of limited funds and rowing material. Considering this he has accomplished wonders.

It comes from unofficial sources that Head Coach Harriman has at last come to the conclusion that the English stroke won't do. It is also known that the young oarsman is a close friend of Ten Eyck, for it was the "old man" who first taught the Harriman boys to row at their home on the Hudson. For three Summers Ten Eyck spent several weeks at the Harrimans teaching the boys to row before they went to college.

While Yale is reluctant to go back to professional coaching, the situation at New Haven demands a radical change. If Ten Eyck is engaged his position will be one by which he will work in conjunction with graduate coaches, although he will have full say in the rowing policy.

If the veteran is engaged to try to pull Yale out of its rowing slump, it will be entirely because of the larger opportunities which the position will offer him. He is not keen to leave Syracuse for he has always been treated well there, and only a larger money consideration could induce him to leave the university whose crews he has brought to the front rank of the college world.

Lauderbach Wins at Billiards.

Dave Lauderbach defeated Charles Otis in the first block of fifty points of their three-cushion carrom billiard championship match at Keeney's Knickerbocker Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night, by the score of 50 to 45. This is the second time these players have opposed each other in championship play, Otis having won the championship of Brooklyn when he defeated Lauderbach last season. The contest was close from start to finish. From the first frame Lauderbach held the lead, and gradually increased his advantage, until, at the forty-sixth inning, twelve points separated the players. At this stage of the game the holder of the title made a spurt and tallied two runs of four and one of two in the next three times at table. Lauderbach, however, maintained his lead until the finish of the game, each player indulging in considerable safety play. Lauderbach had a high run of four points and two of three, while Otis's highest runs were two fours and one three. The second block of the match will be decided this evening.

After fifteen nights' of competition in which thirty games were decided, the amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 123th Street and Lenox Avenue, finally simmered down last night to the two contestants who will play in the final game of the tournament for first prize. The two games decided resulted in victories for C. Johnson and C. Bash, both scratch men. Johnson defeated H. Silberstein, who was allotted a handicap of four points, by the score of 20 to 12, in thirty-eight innings, while Bash defeated E. Foise, another six-teen-point player, by the score of 20 to 11, in forty-four innings.

Willie Hoppe, holder of the 18.2 balk-line billiard championship of the world, won two exhibition games yesterday at Thum's Billiard Academy, Thirty-first Street and Broadway, where he is practicing for his coming championship match with Cal

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THE TROUBLESOME HUERTA.

The best we can hope for in Mexico is that the Huerta evil will cure itself. The worst we have to fear is that we may have to intervene. There will be no intervention unless that step shall become one of supreme necessity. There is talk in Washington of four ways of dealing with the problem. There are but two ways. One is to go in, the other is to keep out. There is nothing in what President WILSON has done thus far which would make it necessary for us to use force in Mexico. He has delivered no ultimatum, he has set no time within which President HUERTA must comply with our wishes or take the consequences. It appears that he has represented to President HUERTA that, as it is impossible for us to recognize his Government, or any Government irregularly set up by him, it will be necessary for him to take himself out of the way if Mexico is to enjoy peace and our friendship. In the circumstances that is not going too far. It is merely a representation of the facts.

What we might do should HUERTA disregard our advice and show himself entirely indifferent to the welfare of his country is a matter we are not called upon to discuss with him. It should be understood by everybody that we have no lawful right to use arms to bring about the readjustment of Mexican Government affairs which we regard as desirable. The Mexican Government is sovereign. In the view of international law it stands on equality with ourselves. The Mexican people have the right to settle the affairs of their Government in their own way, even though that way may be very little to our liking. The perfectly well-settled rule of law is non-intervention.

The exceptions are when, by their internal broils, a people disturb the peace or threaten the security of their neighbors. That is lawful ground for intervention as a measure of self-defense. Beyond that, lying rather in the domain of morals than of international law, are those occasions when, by the opinion of civilized nations, intervention is warranted on the ground of humanity, or when organized government has so far broken down as to be unable to afford protection to foreign residents. That situation has not yet arisen in Mexico. We hope that it will not arise.

There are many indications that HUERTA is growing weaker, that he will be unable to maintain himself. As we pointed out yesterday, he has about him none of the statesmen prominent in former administrations, and the newer men are one by one deserting him. It is significant that CAVARRUBIAS, the Mexican Minister to Russia, has resigned because of his unwillingness to serve under the Huerta dictatorship. It is his belief that the time has gone by when dictators can set themselves up in Mexico, a remark of which the plain implication is that HUERTA will shortly be forced to yield to public opinion, if public opinion may be said to exist in that disturbed republic. With all their peculiarities of temperament the Mexicans are not wholly destitute of common sense. There must be multitudes of them who are able to understand the very serious disadvantages of a continuance of HUERTA'S irresponsible rule, involving, as it must, the rupture of all official relations with us, and beyond that the danger of a forcible intervention. The pressure our own Government is exerting upon the obstinate dictator will thus be reinforced, it would seem, by increasing dissatisfaction in his own capital.

In such conditions it is possible that he may yield to pressure at home, which he could do more gracefully than to pressure from without, or that his going may be accelerated by an uprising much nearer at hand than in the camps of the Constitutionalists at the North. If he were out of the way, steps might be taken by the Provisional Government succeeding him to hold an election that should result in an expression of the will of the Mexican people under the forms of law to which our assent and our recognition could be given.

THE PARCEL POST PROFIT.

The Post Office claims a profit for its first year's operation of the parcel post of $30,000,000. Unfortunately it is only a claim. The Post Office put it out of its power to prove or even to know the profits when it abolished the parcel stamp and authorized its use for letters. With one stamp covering both sorts of business, the cost can be apportioned only approximately, and the profit must remain a claim. When the claim is so large it proves too much. It proves that the railways' assertion of underpayment was justified, and that, if the cost of transportation be allowed, the Post Office profits will be halved at least, and not improbably disappear.

It is a pity that this is so, for the parcel post is popular, and the Post Office would be helped in asking supplies of its needs if the facts were beyond doubt. To claim profit while not paying costs is not honest or popular. Unfortunately it is not so sure that it is not popular to do this for the sake of ruinous competition with the express companies at the expense of the railways and the taxpayers. Here is a situation which needs thinking over by honest and candid men.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

There are some very impressive figures in the annual report of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, President of Columbia University, made public yesterday, and there are some facts also of extreme interest and importance.

The total number of enrolled students, including extension classes and those receiving evening technical instruction, is 13,120, while of regular students alone there are 9,379. The actual teaching staff consists of 847 persons. The total value of the property administered by the Trustees is over $45,000,000, while the property and endowments of the Associated Colleges—Barnard, Teachers, and the College of Pharmacy—bring the resources of the university to $55,000,000. President BUTLER fervently protests against the current view that Columbia can claim precedence on account of the great number brought under the influence of the university. He says:

> The real test and measure of a university's efficiency are not the number of students enrolled, the size of its endowment, or the magnificence of its physical equipment. The true test and measure are to be found in the productive scholarship of the university's teachers and in the quality of the men and women who go out with the stamp of the university's approval upon them.

In connection with the application of this test, Dr. BUTLER gives a long list of publications by the teachers of the university, including many of which the value is obvious even to the lay reader. And he states that the number and variety of public or semi-public tasks undertaken by members of the Faculty are so great that they cannot be enumerated in his report, and will be made the subject of a special report. It ought to be very interesting reading, for there can hardly be better proof of the fitness of a university to inspire and instruct in public service than actual and fruitful service rendered by its Faculty. Moreover, there is a marked advantage for the community when instructors in a university turn from studies necessarily abstract and theoretical to responsible participation in practical work.

Dr. BUTLER gives some gratifying facts as to the extension and the operation of the admirable system of Exchange Professors, which has well passed the experimental stage, is proving substantially beneficial, and is now bound to develop indefinitely.

"NOT GUILTY."

The acquittal of MENDEL BEILISS of the charge of "ritual murder" is a most encouraging event. It is true that his conviction on the evidence as it has reached the world outside Russia would have been practically impossible in any modern civilized country. Not only was there no evidence of the slightest value that the accused was guilty, but there was much evidence that the murder had been committed by a gang of criminals, as two police investigators in succession had concluded. But the conduct of the Government made it extremely probable that conviction was desired and would be secured. The police officers referred to had been imprisoned or otherwise punished for defeating the ends of "justice." The accused, BEILISS, had been kept in confinement over two years. The prosecution concentrated its efforts on establishing a fanatical motive for the murder. The official organs in the press clamored for conviction and the Black Hundred used every means to arouse popular passion against the prisoner in order to influence the jury, which was a body of apparently ignorant peasants. In these circumstances the doom of the unfortunate prisoner, despite the reported impartiality of the trial Judge, seemed only too certain.

The significant element in the acquittal is the conduct of the peasant jurymen. Evidently they resisted the baleful influences that were brought to bear upon them. Their sense of justice was stronger than their prejudices, and enough stronger to induce them to defy the manifest desire of the officials of the Imperial Government. That is a cheerful sign. It demonstrates that the fair temper that has been shown during the trial by the more educated classes has permeated the lower. It is lamentable and disgraceful that there should have been found men in high office and members of the official press to serve the base ends of those immediately in power. But it is highly creditable to the Russian nation as a whole that these ends have been frustrated as they have been. The acquittal of BEILISS ought practically to put an end to the horrible invention and superstition of "ritual murder." It ought also to do much toward suppressing the stupid anti-Semitic feeling that has prevailed in Russia and has found expression in such cruel outrages.

It is not easy to estimate accurately the influence of the multitudinous and fervent protests that have arisen throughout the civilized world against the prosecution resting on this absurd and outrageous charge. Undoubtedly these have stirred the more intelligent public opinion in Russia and have aroused indignation toward the Government that exposed Russia and the Russians to such merited condemnation. It is not beyond possibility also that the Government itself has been affected, in spite of its refusal formally to receive the protests proffered. The advisers of the Czar may tardily have determined that the universal execration of civilized nations was a price too high to pay for the temporary advantage expected from the success of the prosecution. Probably some outbreaks of violence will follow the acquittal. If the Government effectually restrains and suppresses them it will do much to redeem the reputation and to strengthen the position of the empire.

DOCTORING SYMPTOMS.

Dr. INGRAM, the Bishop of London, in instituting a campaign of the Church of England against immorality in the theatre, is clearly undertaking to cure a malady by doctoring the symptoms. No doubt there is enough of immoral suggestion and downright indecency on the English stage, as there is on the American, to convince a wideawake and thoroughly practical clergyman like Dr. INGRAM that the Church is facing a grave situation. But to suppress the show of indecency behind the footlights and leave the real disease which is threatening to destroy society untouched would be like healing an ulcer by outward applications and neglecting the cause of it.

The looseness of moral thought and spirit on the English-speaking stage at present more surely indicates a state of social iniquity than the coarseness and flippancy in the comedies of WYCHERLEY and SEDLEY when JEREMY COLLIER published his famous protest. Immorality then, so far as England was concerned, was almost confined to the fast set favored by the Court. The worst of it, too, is that the prevailing social malady is not altogether or even primarily due to the moral vagaries of a decaying aristocracy, but more largely to the unrestrained freedom and mistaken ideals of a recently awakened democracy.

Undoubtedly the situation is as bad here as it is in England. There is plenty for the Church to do. The frame of mind and habit of thought which led to the supposedly private performance in this city on Sunday night of two unspeakably depraved plays must be attacked and cured. The idea that vice can be eliminated if it is only exhibited and talked about frequently in mixed society is an ancient device of the devil which has invariably served his ends. It is serving them now.

CHASING THE TRUSTS TOO FAST.

Representative HENRY is too impatient to follow his leader in the game of "busting the trusts." He has introduced prematurely a bill making it a felony to break the anti-trust law, with the proviso that unionists shall not be convicted of that offense. This seems drastic on the one hand and discriminatory on the other. It may be doubted that the trust felons will be greatly impressed. The Sherman law is already a criminal statute, but juries will not convict individuals under it. In one case in the same proceeding, and on the same evidence regarding the same facts, the jury convicted the defendant corporation and acquitted its officers. Mr. HENRY'S bill will not be so drastic as he would like to make it until he finds some way of enacting that juries shall convict. Two laws covering the same point are not doubly strong. He has an example for exempting the unions from the pains and penalties he would enact against all others. The "rider" which the President signed prevents the use of Federal funds for that purpose, and now it is provided that the act shall not be a crime. It is not provided that unions shall not be convicted when their acts are lawful, but all acts of unions are taken out of the law.

There is an example of what this means in two decisions rendered last week in the carpenters' cases. Union carpenters agreed with certain manufacturers regarding measures designed to give a monopoly of the jobs to the carpenters and of the contracts to the manufacturers. No other carpenters were to be allowed to work, and other manufacturers would have their contracts hindered by strikes. Separate Judges decided that this was an infringement of the Sherman act punishing conspiracies in restraint of trade, and permanent injunctions were ordered. It remains to be seen whether the injunctions "go." Thus far the combination has operated better than any capitalist understanding through a term of years. It is difficult for any business to be done with profit contrary to the understanding between the carpenters' union and the manufacturers in league with them. Whoever attempted it found that his profits vanished or his life was made miserable under annoyances such as accompany all labor troubles. But this combination, condemned in two courts, could not be prosecuted under the rider the President signed, and could not be convicted under the Representative's proposed law. The case could not even go to the jury for its opinion whether the acts were good or bad under common law and customary morality.

Why should there be any difference between capitalists and laborers when their acts are of the same quality in the opinion of a jury of their neighbors? In neither case should the lines be drawn too strictly in favor of idealist or perfectionist conduct. In both cases the remark of the Judge in the Harvester prosecution is applicable. In the words of Judge HOOK:

> I don't suppose there ever has been a business of any kind that has not had some of this sort of thing. But the question before this court is whether there was enough of it by the International Harvester Company to make this concern guilty under the provision of the anti-trust law.

If that is reasonable, Mr. HENLY'S proposed law is unreasonable. To make all trust offenders felons and to provide in the same measure that all unions shall be allowed to do what the capitalists are forbidden to do is drawing it rather strong, even for these progressive days, when virtue and benevolence actuate all lawmakers. When courts and juries are told what they must and must not do we are not far from the sort of tribunal which is political rather than judicial, and in which the end of the trial is fixed from the beginning, as in the French Revolution. Convictions in such cases are neither findings of facts nor declarations of law. Such trials are part of a policy, and the sufferers' fault is not that there are wrongdoers, but that they are out of sympathy with their times. Yet even in the French Revolution there were juries, and until the very last spasm it was necessary to take their verdicts. Are we outrunning the French Revolution?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Attacked, But Not Imperiled.

That Dr. C. B. DAVENPORT should have been somewhat irritated by the attack made upon him and the work done and doing in the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory by Dr. DAVID HERON is natural enough. Not only was the attack a vehement one, but it was characterized by the bitterness and unfairness which have, unfortunately, been almost as often shown in scientific as in religious controversies. Dr. DAVENPORT, however, was unnecessarily disturbed.

As a representative and leading exponent of the new or Mendelian school the American biologist has nothing to fear from the "biometrists," for it is well and widely known that the latter, in spite of the use they make of GALTON'S name, are strangely unlike that great man. He, undoubtedly, would have modified his views as to heredity had he known of MENDEL'S laws, the truth of the latter being not properly a matter of opinion but of demonstrable fact, and there is every reason for believing that GALTON, having found himself on a wrong track, as, for all his genius, he certainly was, promptly would have retraced his steps till he reached the place where he turned off and then gone on in the direction suggested by the wonderful Austrian monk.

This the biometrists under Dr. KARL PEARSON have refused to do. Men of enormous industry in scientific research, they have collected a vast amount of material, and they have an easily explicable reluctance for confessing that it is almost worthless, and that they have been wasting their time and toil. They cling desperately to every difficulty encountered by the Mendelians—and these difficulties are not few, though they are yielding one by one. Intermediate forms between distinct types gave them for a while hopes of having found a tenable position from which to assail, or in which to resist, their rivals, but from this, too, they have been driven, and now their only consolation lies in pointing to the mistakes inevitable in the use of a new and as yet imperfectly understood key to deep mysteries.

Prof. BATESON, in his admirable book on "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," says of the biometrical system, in which the doubleness of parentage is ignored, that the "theoretical conceptions upon which this method is based were formed and elaborated first in ignorance and subsequently in disregard of Mendelian facts; but improbable as their validity was in pre-Mendelian times, it must now be obvious that these methods can merely obscure the essential phenomena they were devised to discover."

State Food Laws Inadequate.

In a recent address before the American Public Health Association, Dr. C. L. ALSBERG, the new Chief Chemist of the Agricultural Department, made the startling statement that the Federal Pure Food and Drug act not only gave no real protection to a large fraction of the country's inhabitants, but to a considerable degree increased their perils.

The benefits of the law, he said, are chiefly felt in the big cities, for their food, unlike that eaten in smaller towns and villages, is mostly brought to them from beyond State lines and therefore comes within the power of the Federal Inspectors to pass or reject. The enormous remainder of our population is to a very considerable extent fed from the products of the land immediately around them, and, unless they happen to be near the edge of a State, this part of their food does not move as interstate commerce and is subject only to State control. In only a few States is that control at all rigid, and in not a few towns, either because they have no Health Officer, or because he is incompetent or negligent, or because the money appropriated for his use is inadequate for efficiency, anybody can sell practically anything anybody will buy, no matter what its quality.

And it is to such towns as these that the stuff barred from better-protected places is carried for disposal, with the result that some of them get little else and all of them more than what might be called their natural share. Dr. ALSBERG declared that of our 90,000,000 or more of people, at least 70,000,000 have no systematic protection from the disease-producing organisms capable of distribution with articles of food.

The remedy is obvious—the passage and enforcement of State food laws at least equal to the Federal law in stringency—and uniformity in this sort of legislation is almost as essential to safety as are wisdom and vigor of wording. It is worse than absurd that milk, for instance, that cannot be sold in New York City should go to near-by towns which have not as vigilant Health Boards as ours, and it may give the people of Perth Amboy something to think about to tell them that Dr. ALSBERG mentioned it as one of the towns to which our rejected milk is taken.

A Shocking Attack on Princes.

While New York is protesting against the recklessness of the mail wagon drivers, Berlin, or at least one of its papers, is declaring that the population of the German capital is suffering overmuch from manifestations by its numerous Princes of a like disregard for human life.

Speed laws, it seems, are excellent in Berlin, and excellently enforced, except against royalty and its near relations, and apparently some of the Berliners have come to the irreverent conclusion that not quite all the stings of death are removed when one's "remains" are widely scattered by an automobile furiously driven for or by the Very Great.

Not having much to do, of course Princes are always in a hurry, and it would be sad, indeed, if they were deprived of a privilege as dear to them as must be that of traveling through the streets at a rate forbidden to lesser folk. It is not reported that the Kaiser himself has killed anybody in this way, but several minor figures of his court have been thus unfortunate, without showing any indications of effective compunction.

The problem is evidently one of difficult solution. Princes are not wonted to observing the restrictions imposed on other people, and doubtless they will resent any diminution of their accustomed rights.

TOO MANY CANDIDATES.

New York Cursed with Its Number of Elective Offices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "A Chance to Choose," should be regarded as the bugle call for the assembling of subjects to be discussed by the people and acted upon by the delegates during the Constitutional Convention that soon will be here.

Not only are conditions upset by the frequency of elections, but the mind of the elector is bewildered by the increased number of candidates and of parties, involving a ballot whose dense forest of names often staggers the keenest intellect, unless its possessor blindly stabs a circle under an emblem at the risk of indorsing one or more individuals he righteously would have repudiated.

Let us make an effort to return to the simplicity of the fathers. How many of these scatter-brain, wild-eyed fanatical progressives who howl for the recall are aware that the recall was rejected as impracticable by the men who framed the National Constitution? Simplify the methods of government, simplify the ballot! Reduce the number of elections, reduce the number of candidates to be voted for.

Centralize your power in State government in the Governor, as it is centralized to-day and has been since 1789 in the President, and as it is in a modified sense in the Mayor of New York. Abolish the election of State officers below Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The State Treasurer is purely a nominal officer, and his office should be consolidated with that of State Controller and the latter appointed by the Governor, who should be vested with the power of appointing the heads of all State Departments and held responsible for them.

To-day the District Attorney, the Sheriff, the County Treasurer, and the Register are constitutional officers and, therefore, require individual places on the ballots. The President of the Board of Aldermen, a quasi legislative officer, should be voted for. Aside from these offices, the Mayor should be granted the power to appoint all other heads of departments and to remove them for cause.

Political exigencies, the pragmatic selfishness, the insatiable appetite for power of politicians are responsible for all the blunders, deficiencies, and shortcomings in our body politic to-day. The people are now in a mood and in a position to exercise their power, and in that exercise should establish a constitution on the soundest, simplest, safest business lines, free from all partisan suspicion and political taint, a model for all States and all constitutional government and a positive guarantee for the safeguarding of their rights, liberty, and happiness. H. H.

New York, Nov. 9, 1913.

A Short-Ballot Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should not the newspapers, nearly all of whom have so nobly stood behind the present reform movement as represented by the recent Fusion victory, get together on a short ballot plan, agree on the principles of a short ballot law, explain same to their readers, and advise them to write their respective Assemblymen, Senators, Governors, &c., indorsing this law and its principles, and requesting the passing of such a law.

This would put it up to the lawmakers, and I think the majority would do as requested, most of whom would be only doing what they thought right, while a few might do as requested simply because they would be afraid to do otherwise. C. S. L.

New York, Nov. 8, 1913.

An Echo of the Sulzer Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By many persons, even jurists, the point is raised that William Sulzer was not a public officer when he committed perjury in swearing to a false election expense account, and therefore was immune from condemnation for that act.

Was he not at the time a representative in Congress and bound by his oath of office?

SUBSCRIBER.

New York, Nov. 10, 1913.

Widowed Mother Needs Help.

A woman, worn with the strain of her husband's illness and the shock of his death, needs assistance. The man had suffered great pain, and his savings had been spent in an effort to find relief. When hospital care was secured, he was found to have a brain tumor, for which nothing could be done. There are four little girls under 7, who need nourishing food. Neighbors who had provided for the family cannot continue to help to so large an extent. To give the mother an opportunity to keep the children under her own care requires the payment of a weekly pension of $5, the cost of food. She does some laundry work at home and can meet the rent. The Charity Organization Society asks for $120 for her use during the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

Capt. Warren C. Beach, $5; W. T., $1.

THE "FEMINIST" WOMAN

A Thorough Radical Who Repudiates All Restraint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be a growing misapprehension among journalists as to the present meaning of the word "feminist" in the discussion now on as to woman's position.

In The Tribune for Nov. 6, the wife of John Purroy Mitchel is referred to as a "feminist" because she "stays close to the hearthstone," although a believer in suffrage for women. The Congregationalist in the current issue refers to the "feminist element" in the National Council just ended. The writer alludes, evidently, to the presence of two women who are ordained clergymen doing noble work.

In the generally accepted sense of the word, as used to-day among well-read people who have been studying the "woman movement," the word "feminist" is known to refer to the most advanced type of women, who are outspokenly radical regarding the subservience of women to established customs, traditions—even moralities.

"A feminist is always a suffragist, but a suffragist is not always a feminist," writes Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley in a recent article in The Younger Suffragists. In that article the beliefs and intentions of "feminists" are quite clearly outlined, and have been outlined before by writers from Bebel in Germany to Ellen Key in London and Inez Milholland (Boissevain) in this country. We have been told that "a feminist recognizes no social or moral limitations." Surely the world to-day everywhere recognizes the feminist movement as one of the most resolutionary and dangerous, one of the most radical movements of the time.

The woman suffrage movement is but a phase of it. The worldwide endeavor to free women from any sort of restraint has gone to great lengths, as a careful study of the subject will enable any one to realize.

GRACE DUFFIELD GOODWIN.

New York, Nov. 9, 1913.

UNDERWOOD ON TAMMANY.

Wished to Show That New York Was a Good Place to Live In.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES several articles commenting on an interview given by me to a reporter at Minneapolis have been printed.

No comment on the mental fibre of Congressmen was made by me. I did say that it was hard for me to conceive of more drastic legislation being directed against railroads, and gave it as my opinion that railroads had had enough legislation. I said that many men in large cities like New York, including myself, did not know their Congressmen and had no sense of civic duties. To that indictment in Congressman Levy's letter I plead guilty. I endeavored to show—and was misquoted—that there were two sides to Tammany, one historical and charitable, that helped the needy and sick of the organization, and that that side was not generally known and almost never touched upon. Of the present political activities of Tammany and ex-Gov. Sulzer I said nothing.

I deprecated the attitude of the interior papers, which portray Tammany as having such influence in New York City as to make it badly governed. I claimed that New York is well governed and a fine place in which to live.

I ventured a suggestion that an interesting and perhaps original story could be made by portraying the origin and original aims of Tammany. There is in every man a love for fair play. A few weeks ago I essayed to lead a reporter to make a statement on the lines above portrayed, and was quoted as a "Tammanyite," with accompanying raps. It would make a good story and be fair play for some one to portray the Tammany "Tiger" with its full attributes—not always all claws and fangs.

FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD.

New York, Nov. 10, 1913.

RULES FOR PEDESTRIANS.

Should "Step Forward and Keep to the Right" on Sidewalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The apparent interest recently shown concerning the rights of the pedestrian in the streets leads me to a few observations on the pedestrian's rights on the walks.

"Step forward and keep to the right" is a good rule, literally and figuratively. The purpose of walks and streets is to afford a path for traffic, to permit people to move from one point to another. That which clogs the current of traffic is out of place in both streets and walks, and should be eliminated; as much when this clog is a person as when a crowd; as much when it is a baby carriage blocking the walk as when a stalled truck on the trolley track.

"Step forward" may be, then, the expression of the idea that a pedestrian should keep moving, or seek a spot out of the course of traffic.

"Keep to the right" is a traffic rule known throughout this country at least, and should be observed in the country as truly as in the city; but it is in the city that its non-observance causes the most trouble. On the crowded walks of Fifth Avenue or Broadway this rule should be obeyed as strictly as are the traffic regulations by vehicles.

Signs bearing the legend "Step forward and keep to the right" should be as frequently and conspicuously displayed as those with "Slow-moving vehicles keep near the curb."

It is not the rapid pace of the city street that wears. It is the sudden stops to avoid collisions; the dodging around the thoughtless and careless, and the bumps from the rude, that make the city's pace trying.

Try it yourself. "Step forward and keep to the right." F. P.

New York, Nov. 8, 1913.

Mexican Problem Solved.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why should we not intervene in this Mexican mix-up? We are reliably informed that if we do send troops into Mexico the whole country will unite against the invader. Good. Nothing else on earth will unite those patriots, and to effect their union is the object of all diplomacy at present. Having got them united as one body, we can quietly withdraw across the Rio Grande and pause there to see how long they will stay united. It may cost us some money, but no lives, because we can judiciously keep clear of open battle until the threatened union is effected, when we can quietly disappear. Being a Colonel myself, I will agree, if President Wilson puts me in charge of our invading forces, that there will be no dangerous fighting. W. J. L.

New York, Nov. 8, 1913.

Value of New York Times's Index.

(From The Fourth Estate.)

The subject of news indexes is one that has an interest to all newspaper workers. The biggest step toward accomplishing results in this very important department of the newspaper office is probably that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which started a news index on the first of the year.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PLAN

Exposition Is Assured Success, Earl of Kintore Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are probably aware that the inception of the Anglo-American Exposition was due to the American Society in London, when, under the presidency of the late Whitelaw Reid, certain resolutions were passed in favor of such an exposition. The celebration of the Centenary of Peace presented the opportunity for the holding of such an exposition and the scheme was finally decided upon at the meeting at the Mansion House last March. The public has been informed, through the press, of the progress which has been made by the deputation which went to the United States, and of the various committees which have been organized since its return and the enthusiastic meeting held at the Mansion House on Oct. 14, which fully confirms our hopes that the Anglo-American Exposition will be successful.

We trust that the American press will use their influence in order that the American art, industries and products may be represented on this occasion as has never been done before in Europe. The members of the American Cabinet have each and all promised their cordial support and co-operation. Congress will be asked in December for the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses of bringing the Government exhibits to London and installing them in the existing buildings.

We hope further that the American press will use their influence that the various States and important cities shall also be represented at the exposition, showing what progress they have made during the one hundred years in education and social advancement in every direction. We should like the American people to understand that the Anglo-American Exposition is being organized in a public spirit on similar lines to the San Francisco Exposition, and is not in any way a commercial enterprise or for private or personal gain. The Committee of the Anglo-American Exposition have made arrangements for the lease of the buildings, and have secured the necessary guarantees of all the expenses. All the receipts af every kind and nature in connection with the exposition will go to the Executive Committee, and the profits will be devoted to objects of national utility in the two countries.

We have further the important announcement to make that we have now joined hands with the more permanent scheme of the Centenary of Peace Celebration, of which in America Andrew Carnegie is Chairman, and in Great Britain Lord Grey, (who now becomes a Vice President of the Anglo-American Exposition,) is President. The two organizations will now form one body, the Anglo-American Exposition will become part of their programme, and our committee has agreed to hand over the first profits after expenses are paid to the American and British Peace Committees for the purposes of scholarships and prizes in connection with educational, social and commercial economics in both countries. Thus every individual exhibitor, be he American or British, every season ticketholder, in fact every person paying the admission at the gates, will be a contributor to the great fund which is being created on both sides of the Atlantic.

We should further like it to be known in the United States that the exposition is an "affaire complete," that the buildings already existing are even now ready for occupation, that the grounds are ready and in splendid condition, and we hope that you in America will show as great enthusiasm in coming forward to display what the United States are producing as is being done on the British side. If you do, I look forward to the exposition of 1914 becoming one of the most successful exhibitions on record.

THE EARL OF KINTORE,
Chairman Executive Committee Anglo-American Exposition.

London, England, Nov. 3, 1913.

ART NOTES.

Old Masters Exhibited at Ehrich Galleries—Lawrence Drawings.

An exhibition of old masters opening to-day at the Ehrich Galleries deserves more than a passing comment. It includes a beautiful little tryptich which is given by Dr. Friedlander to that celebrated artist who may be one and may be another, but who goes by the general name of Henri Met de Blès, and is responsible for a series of religious pictures, full of sentiment and naïve humor, painted in the last years of the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth. The central panel of this tryptich is an "Adoration of the Magi" and the two side panels are representations of "The Nativity" and the "Flight Into Egypt." The feeling throughout is the simple, homely religious feeling that found a not so different expression in the "krippe" of the Christmas festivals. The conventional landscape and the bright, pure color are characteristic.

To spring from this brilliant little primitive to the stately "Nobleman with Dwarf" is a saltatory feat requiring some agility of mind. Both Mr. Berenson and Dr. Bredius give the "Nobleman" to Tintoretto, and the breadth and dignity of the composition, together with the rich humanity of the characterization, are sufficient to win the most captious critic. There is a gray balustrade in the background, against which is relieved the figure of the nobleman, who hands his helmet to an attendant dwarf. The grays and yellows in the costumes are superb, and the dwarf explains the influence of the master on Velasquez; but what impresses the casual visitor most is the peculiar modernity of the effect. The face and head of the principal figure might be placed in a room filled with Whistlers and Sargents and seem to belong to the same decade. These two examples are the gems of the collection, but there is another "Portrait of a Nobleman" by Pourbus which is a fine performance, the dog's head in the lower left corner of the composition showing a freedom and spirit of execution unusual even with the old masters, who knew so much better than the young masters how to do justice to their dogs.

***

An exceedingly interesting exhibition is to open later in the month at the Scott & Fowles Galleries. It will consist of the collection of sixty drawings by Sir Thomas Lawrence which was shown last Spring in London and surprised the British public with its extraordinary testimony to Lawrence's powers of draughtsmanship. A large proportion of the drawings come directly from the family of Lawrence, and range from the period when, as "a boy wonder," he drew portraits of his father's customers at the Black Bear Inn at Devizes to the days when the fashionable world of London flocked to his studio. One of the drawings in the collection is a pretty bit of testimony to the friendly spirit of the artist.

Mrs. Charles B. Calmady was the mother of two beautiful children, and Lewis the engraver told her that if Lawrence should see them he was sure that he would be willing to paint them on any terms. Presently Lawrence did see them, and found them to his liking, and took a hundred guineas from his regular price, "throwing in" the exquisite preliminary drawing upon which he spent much more time than was his custom to give to sketches of preparation. He also fed his young models with the proper British mutton chop and mashed potatoes, and washed their little faces when they smudged them up with the paint from the palette, and finally emerged from these domestic cares having painted what he said was one of the few pictures by which he would wish to be known. The exact date of the exhibition will be announced later.

BOOM GEN. BINGHAM FOR POLICE HEAD

Norman Hapgood and Other Members of Fusion Committee Want Him Reinstated.

HOPE TO CIRCUMVENT LAW

Ex-Commissioner Removed by McClellan Would Be Glad to Take the Place, Friends Say.

The movement to have Theodore A. Bingham made Police Commissioner under the Mitchel administration gained impetus yesterday when Norman Hapgood, who was Chairman of the Fusion Committee of 107, and several of his friends announced that they would work for Mr. Bingham's appointment. It had been said that Mr. Bingham was not eligible for the office because he was removed by Mayor McClellan, but members of the Fusion Committee, including Mr. Hapgood, asserted yesterday that they hoped to find a loophole in the law which would permit of his selection.

"I and other members of the Committee of 107 are for Gen. Bingham for Police Commissioner," said Mr. Hapgood, "and we hope that there may be some way of getting around the charter provision which seems to bar him from holding that office again. He made a good Police Commissioner, and we believe he would make a good Police Commissioner again. He was removed from office not for inefficiency, but for political reasons."

It was said yesterday that Gen. Bingham would accept the office if he was asked to do so, as he felt that he had not been treated fairly under Mayor McClellan.

"I am extremely gratified at all of the nice things my friends are saying about me," he said yesterday, "but you see that I am in a position where I must not talk."

It was said yesterday that Mr. Mitchel was looking for a man for Police Commissioner who had had no connection with the force, but who was big enough to command respect as an organizer. If the Mayor-elect has anybody in mind for the place, he would not say so yesterday.

In the afternoon Mr. Mitchel paid his first visit to the City Hall since his election. He called upon Mayor Kline and was with him for ten minutes. While he was in the Mayor's office, Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson arrived and started in to see the Mayor. The Commissioner was told of Mr. Mitchel's presence in the office, and he remembered then that he had an engagement uptown and departed hastily. When Mr. Mitchel was asked on what business he had called upon the Mayor, he said:

"I merely called to say good-bye to the Mayor, that's all."

Mr. Mitchel will sail on Wednesday for a three week's trip to Panama.

Frank L. Polk, who had been mentioned as the successor to John Purroy Mitchel as Collector of the Port of New York, was asked yesterday if he was a candidate for the place of Police Commissioner.

"What have you got against me now" he asked in return.

GARRISON BACK FROM CANAL

Riding Through to Culebra Cut an Experience, He Says.

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, who has been on the Isthmus inspecting the Canal and studying at first hand the fortification of the great waterway, arrived in New York on the Panama liner Colon, from Cristobal, yesterday morning. With the Secretary came Mrs. Garrison, Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, U. S. A., Chief of Coast Artillery, and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and Mrs. George Leary, who went to Panama as guests of Mrs. Garrison.

Secretary Garrison described his trip through the Canal from the Atlantic end into the Culebra cut as a wonderful experience. He said that the great Gatun locks work perfectly, and that one would think they had been in operation for years instead of a few weeks.

"The Canal," said Secretary Garrison, "seems finished. We went through the Gatun locks, the gates swinging perfectly, and then through Gatun Lake, and from that into the wonderful Culebra cut. In Culebra cut it seemed that we were sailing through a mountain, the sides of the cut towering high above. We proceeded as far as the Cucaracha slide, which is only about two miles distant from the locks on the Pacific side."

Mrs. Garrison said that before leaving New York—she left here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon—she expected to do a little shopping in Fifth Avenue. Somebody guessed that the shopping had to do with a wedding present for Miss Jessie Wilson, the President's daughter.

Gen. Weaver said that he had inspected the sites for the fortifications on the Canal and had found them satisfactory. He said that his views on the matter would be included in a report to the War Department.

MME. DE NICOLAY'S ESTATE.

Countess's Net Personalty in This State Appraised at $27,873.

Barie Caroline de Vogue, Countess Antonio de Nicolay, who died in Paris, France, on Dec. 4, 1910, left an estate in this State, consisting entirely of personalty, valued at $30,150, according to an appraisal filed yesterday. Her net estate was $27,873, which went in shares of $9,291 each to her three children.

She held half interests in $10,000 worth of Southern Railway stock, $44,200 worth of United States Steel Corporation bonds, and $5,000 worth of General Electric Company bonds.

Clemency for Female Murderers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read your comment on the action of members of the Political Equality League in asking leniency for the woman convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged. The law regards woman as an inferior, and classes her with incompetents and criminals, and because the law does so regard her women have the right to claim clemency.

Let the law give woman other rights than those of punishment and death, and so cultivate her sense of responsibility—moral responsibility. By the way, why is a petition for clemency coming from women, even members of the Political Equality League

'GEN. JOHN REGAN' IS RICHLY HUMOROUS

Its Sympathetic Exposition of Human Weakness Received with Much Good Humor.

THE ACTING IS CAPITAL

W. G. Fay, Harry Harwood, Arnold Daly and Maire O'Neill Score in Cast That Is of General Excellence.

GENERAL JOHN REGAN. By George A. Birmingham. At the Hudson Theatre.
Dr. Lucius O'Grady.....Arnold Daly
Timothy Doyle.....Harry Harwood
Major Kelly.....A. G. Andrews
Thaddeus Golligher.....W. G. Fay
Horace P. Billing.....Frederick Burton
C. Gregg.....Frank Arundel
Sergeant Colgan.....Richard Sullivan
Constable Moriarty.....John M. O'Brien
Tom Kerrigan.....J. Rice Cassidy
Rev. Father McCormack..Oliver Doud Byron
Lord Alfred Blakeney.....Lionel Pape
Mrs. De Courcy.....Miss Alice O'Dea
Mrs. Gregg.....Miss Jessie Abott
Mary Ellen.....Miss Marie O'Neill

That every man has to be born somewhere, that General John Regan was not born anywhere else, and that, therefore, General John Regan must have been born in Ballymoy—could there be a more logical deduction? Always assuming, of course, that there ever was a General John Regan, at all, at all! Which there wasn't.

And, therein, you have the basis of the peculiarly fresh and audacious comic inspiration of the play seen at the Hudson last night.

Not altogether unknown here since "General John Regan" was one of the great successes of the last London season, its reception in this country was still a matter of some doubt. But last night's audience undoubtedly enjoyed it, and laughter and applause were both hearty and frequent. Moreover, not a voice was raised in protest, not a shillalah was in evidence, and not a single antiquated hen-fruit made its way across the footlights. This, too, in spite of the fact that the author has satirized his country with a free and willing pen, albeit a sympathetic one—you may be sure of that.

But one gets a sense of "Mr. Birmingham's" appreciation of a characteristic weakness in the person of the Editor of Ballymoy, who is forever crying out against "oppression," and who scents a "dastardly outrage" in an attempt of the local band to play "Rule Britannia" for the honor of a visiting Lieutenant Governor come to lend distinction to the unveiling of a statue to Gen. John Regan. The bandmaster doesn't know what the tune is—or he wouldn't consent to play it, and anyhow, "The Wearing of the Green" is substituted at the last minute, and by good fortune the representative of the Government can't distinguish it from the "national air of Bolivia." So the joke is on the Englishman. But what happens in the meantime has provided about as much good fun, and real fun, as is to be compassed in an average stage play lasting the average length of time.

It begins with the sudden entrance of Horace P. Billing into the dead-and-alive Irish village. He is an American tourist, with millions—we all have as tourists—and it is he who conceives the idea of asking with tears in his eyes for the statue of the General, "born in the place. The natives, naturally enough, have never heard a word of him. But when the inn-keeper is at a loss, and the local editor speechless, the loquacious, quick-witted, suave and resourceful Dr. O'Grady, scenting a profit for the village, humors the idea, takes upon himself the task of engineering the plans for a statue, and even goes so far as to discover in Mary Ellen, maid-of-all-work at the inn, the one remaining relative of the General now dead and gone.

Thus much you learn in the first act with a delightful contrast of characters, ranging from the oily O'Grady himself, to the fiery little editor, Golliger, always ready to talk of the hand of the oppressor, and the hotel keeper Doyle, anxious about unpaid scores, but ready to compromise if he may handle the funds and, incidentally, have a hand in the distribution of contracts for a new pier which seems an assured thing once the Lieutenant Governor is induced to visit Ballymoy. Visit it he must since it is he who is to unveil the statue—the arrangements is O'Grady's—and receive an illuminated address along with a bouquet.

The humor grows richer and deeper in the second act, when the committee, including the parish priest, come together to discuss ways and means, and ultimately to discover that the rich American has disappeared and left no check behind him.

In the meantime, however, Mary Ellen is to be dressed as a fairy, the local cornetist has been instructed to rehearse a tune—it's "Rule Britannia," but he thinks it one of the "Songs of Ancient Ireland"—and the landlord's son, a manufacturer of mortuary statuary, has just the proper thing on hand, a full-length figure of a deceased gentleman who departed without leaving enough money to justify the expenditure needed for its purchase.

How the American returns in time to congratulate the town and O'Grady on their unexpected liveliness, and how he pays not only for the awful statue, but for the pier as well, are mere details of an excruciatingly funny act.

When the Governor's a-d de camp demands an apology to his chief on the grounds that there never was a General John Regan, hence an invitation to speak at the unveiling of his monument is an insult, the resourceful doctor is not in the least nonplussed.

"If we had put up a statue of the Apollo Belvedere, or the Venus de Milo," he urges, "the Lieutenant Governor would have spoken. But those people never existed."

And, when after the ceremonies the American confesses the hoax, O'Grady is as ready with his argument.

"Who can deny," he asks, "the existence of a man whose statue is there, staring you in the face, to prove it?"

It is all most enjoyable, touched with the keenest sort of humor, and yet sometimes suggesting that the man who wrote it is not without a leaven of real sympathy. This it is to write real and useful satire, which conveys a gentle, kindly criticism of life as well.

In the present cast chief joy comes from the wholly natural humor and unction of W. G. Fay's acting in the rôle of the Irish editor, a good-natured fire-eater whose habit it is to make speeches but who never seems to be too completely obsessed with his own seriousness.

Surprisingly good, too, is Harry Harwood's performance of the innkeeper, delivered with a dialect that does not suffer by comparison with the genuine article of Mr. Fay.

And Mr. Arnold Daly plays the Doctor with very great skill. It is the best rôle in the piece, and he brings to it a very considerable amount of variety and sinfully good humor, lacking only the quality of personal charm to make it as appealing as it might be.

Miss Marie O'Neill is a piquant and pleasing little Irish girl, and plays the role neatly, and there are good figures by Mr. Burton, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Pape—in fact, the cast is generally satisfactory.

HOUSE GIFT A NECKLACE.

Lavaliere of Diamonds Selected for Miss Wilson's Wedding Gift.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The wedding gift from the House of Representatives to Miss Jessie Wilson will be a necklace and not a chest of silver. The final choice was made this afternoon when Representative James R. Mann, who originated the idea, Speaker Clark, and the latter's daughter, Miss Genevieve Clark, met at the Capitol with Representatives Page, Hardwick, Fowler, and Chandler, who, with Representative Mann, constitute the sub-committee on selection, and looked over a collection of jewels and plate sent on approval from firms in Washington, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The gift will be a lavaliere of diamonds strung on platinum, the platinum also forming the fine, almost invisible, chain from which the lavaliere falls.

Several large stones with many small ones go into the makeup of the ornament, which is irregular in shape, with its length close to three inches. Two thousand dollars is the amount of money said to be represented in the gift and a small made-to-order case of leather, the latter to be suitably engraved. Already about $1,700 has been collected in $5 contributions.

The present is altogether personal to Miss Jessie Wilson and is so regarded by the Congressmen who contributed, without regard to their political faith. A superb pearl necklace, said at the time to have cost $30,000, was sent Miss Alice Roosevelt by the Cuban Government on the occasion of her marriage to Representative Nicholas Longworth. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, in acknowledgment of this tribute, made Havana the objective point of their wedding journey, where they were entertained with great ceremony.

Miss Jessie Wilson went to Philadelphia to-day for a meeting with her former assistants of the Young Women's Christian Association in that city. She is expected to return to-morrow.

USHER FOR VINCENT ASTOR.

George C. Douglass, Whose Father Was Lost on Titanic, Chosen First.

Vincent Astor, whose engagement to Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington was announced last week, has selected as one of his ushers for his wedding, George C. Douglass of Minneapolis, Minn., whose father, Walter E. Douglass, was lost in the Titantic disaster, in which Col. John Jacob Astor was a victim. Mr. Douglass met young Mr. Astor for the first time when he came East to meet the arrival of his father's body at Halifax, and they were together during the days of anxiety.

They became close friends, and following th announcement of his engagement, Mr. Astor lost no time in wiring Mr. Douglass a invitatio to act as usher at his wedding, which will probably take place early next Spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, Miss Huntington's parents, will keep Hopeland House open throughout the Winter, and Miss Huntington will remain there with the family. The Huntington estate is ear Mr. Astor's place, Ferncliffe, which is always kept open for Mr. Astor during the Winter.

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MISS POWEL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. H. Powel to Wed W. Fraser-Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Hare Powel of Ardsley, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elisabeth Hare Powel, to William B. Fraser-Campbell, a son of Mrs. Evan J. Fraser-Campbell of 414 West Twentieth Street.

Miss Powel is to be one of the attendants at the wedding to-morrow of Miss Kathryne Auerbach and William Baylis, Jr. She is well known in New York society and came out about three years ago. Her mother was Miss Elisabeth B. Crosby.

Mr. Fraser-Campbell is a younger brother of Arnold Fraser-Campbell. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Cardinal Gives Nuptial Blessing.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The wedding of Miss Mary Armour Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hillen Jenkins, to Marshall A. Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford Smith, took place this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 1,327 Mount Royal Avenue. The Rev. John Smith of Corpus Christus Church performed the ceremony. Cardinal Gibbons pronounced the nuptial blessing. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Lydia M. Jenkins. Jesse Lyman Boynton was best man. The ushers were George Jenkins and Raymond Jenkins, brothers of the bride; Walter B. White, W. Pierce Bosley, H. Price Bryan, Ridgely Fisher, Joseph Graham Ridgely, Windslow Hundley, Allan Longcope, and Landra Platt.

Luncheon for Miss Anderton.

Mrs. William Bancroft Anderton gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 825 Madison Avenue, for her debutante daughter, Miss Dorothy Anderton. The guests included the Misses Margaret Porter, Mary Swann, Katherine Oakman, Evelyn Scott, Star Paris, Louise Dixon, Penelope Sears, Helen de Forest Griffin, Margaret Warren, Marietta Chapin, Noeline Haskins, Mai D Watson, Helen Hill, Josephine Wills, Margaret Trevor, Vera Cravath, Dorothy Taylor, Elise Francke, Rosetta Carson, Naomi Andrews, Elizabeth Kirlin, and Louise Tiffany Frank.

"A Modern Girl" Staged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—"A Modern Girl," a comedy in four acts, by Ruth Mitchell, was produced at Harmanus Bleecker Hall to-night by the Shuberts, with a cast including Oliver Wyndham, Joseph Kilgour, Charles Stevenson, Mrs. Stanhope-Wheatcroft, Edwin Nichander, Ola Humphrey, Samuel Reed, and Robert B. Kegerreis. The play tells the story of a girl of modern tendencies who comes to the rescue of her father, whose large business is on the verge of bankruptcy. The production was staged by Tully Marshall.

'THE LITTLE CAFE' HAS BIG SONG HIT

Hazel Dawn and John E. Young Shine in McLellan-Caryll Musical Play.

A SPLENDID CHORUS AIDS

Plot Tells of Adventure of Rich Waiter with 20 Years' Contract —Piece Lavishly Staged.

THE LITTLE CAFE.—Book and lyrics by C. M. S. McLellan. Music by Ivan Caryll. At the New Amsterdam Theatre.
Vesuchenu.....Joseph Monahan
Celeste.....Marjorie Gateson
Philibert.....Harold Vizard
Gaston.....H. P. Woodley
Yvonne.....Alma Francis
Albert Loriflan.....John E. Young
Katziolinka.....Grace Leigh
Ilsa.....Eleanor St. Clair
Alma.....Ethel Davies
Louka.....Trixie Whiteford
Zora.....Lillian Rice
Thyrza.....Alys Belga
Oola.....Lorayne Leslie
Isabel.....Charlotte Carter
Bigredon.....Tom Graves
Postman.....Charles Morris
Adolphe.....Harry Depp
Anatol.....Albert Stuart
Marcel.....John H. Roberts
Maurice.....Maurice Cass
Durand.....William Doyle
Edmond.....H. R. Wedder
Gaby Gaufrette.....Hazel Dawn
Loulou Milliefleurs.....Marie Empress
Leonce.....Eddie Morris
Baron Tombola.....Fred Graham
Prince Max of Galamnia.....John Deverell
Colonel Klink.....F. Stanton Heck
Godinard.....Joseph Monahan
Nina.....Marjorie Gateson
Zaza.....Charlotte Carter

Falling far short of "The Pink Lady," but with at least one big, smashing song hit, "The Little Café," by C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll, made its appearance at the New Amsterdam Theatre with Hazel Dawn and John E. Young of "Pink Lady" fame in the leading rôles. Miss Dawn was radiantly beautiful and sang far better than did other members of the cast, and Mr. Young, as the waiter in a little café in Paris who is left a fortune but must remain a waiter under his contract, was as funny as Mr. McLellan's not too funny book permitted him to be.

The song "Just Because It's You," which stood out above all others, came late in the evening, in the third act in fact, and was sung by Miss Dawn. Grace Leigh, who played Katziolinka, a Hungarian singer, and John Young, together with one of the prettiest and best-dressed choruses that has been seen on the stage in several years. It is a waltz which will be whistled and sung all over the city within a short time.

The Little Café is a place in Paris which attracts large crowds because of the much-spoken-of beauty of the proprietor's daughter, played by Alma Francis. Miss Francis did not live up to the reputation she was given by the guests of the café, but perhaps that was due to the fact that Hazel Dawn overshadowed every one else in the cast when it came to beauty. However, Albert Loriflan, the waiter in the place, thinks she is more beautiful than any one he ever saw, and when he is left a fortune by the man who once robbed him he decides to remain in his job rathen than leave Yvonne.

Also he decides to stay because a scheming old promoter, Bigredon, played by Tom Graves, knew that the fortune was coming and persuaded the waiter to sign a ten years' contract with the proprietor of the café. Bigredon inserts a clause in the contract which calls for either party paying a forfeit of 300,000 francs in case the contract is broken. The old promoter has figured it out nicely that Albert will pay the forfeit rather than remain a waiter, but Albert decides to settle down for twenty years' stay in the restaurant.

The second act shows Albert, a water by day, one of the gayest of the gay at night, and he is entertaining Gaby Gaufrette, Queen of the all-night restaurants, played by Miss Dawn. The sporty waiter is buying wine and pearls, but is not without his troubles, for Katziolinka, the Hungarian singer, fell in love with him for the artistic way in which he once spilled soup on her dress, and is after him to marry her. Then, too, Yvonne comes to the all-night restaurant and the gay waiter is between three fires.

The final act takes place at a garden party, where Albert discovers that he is a real Count, and that he is worth even more money than he thought. He fights a duel, which he wins with an upper cut and he and Yvonne are united.

During his dash into high society Albert has the assistance of Adolphe, a former glass washer in the Little Cafe. Harry Lepp gets much fun out of the part.

The piece is lavishly staged and the settings of the three acts are magnificent.

Bulletin No. 1

Reducing the Human Scrap Heap

"The Old and the New Way"

¶ "I think the best way of doing good to the poor," said Benjamin Franklin, "is not by making them easy in poverty, but by lifting them out of it."

¶ Fifty years ago charity was governed by the heart alone.

¶ Suffering was lessened, but it was not prevented.

¶ The poor were simply "made easy in poverty."

¶ Modern charity—the kind practiced by the A. I. C. P.—is impelled or stimulated by the heart, guided or directed by the head.

¶ Food is still supplied for the hungry, clothes for the naked and warm homes for those who otherwise would be turned into the street or sent to the poorhouse.

¶ But modern charity does more.

¶ It works to remove the cause which made the family dependent, and to prevent the return of poverty.

¶ It "leads them out of poverty" and beyond the need of a helping hand.

¶ The efficient charity of to-day not only keeps families from suffering, but it also does what is vastly more important—it teaches, advises and directs them to help themselves to become self-supporting.

¶ It puts them on their feet again and labors to equip them to maintain their independence.

¶ That is—it rehabilitates.

¶ Heart charity alone touches the surface.

¶ It works only in and for the present.

¶ Systematic charity goes down deep among the roots of poverty and stops their growth.

¶ It supplies present needs and works for the future.

¶ We need your help to provide this service for the unfortunate.

N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR

R. Fulton Cutting, President. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 East 22nd Street.

(This space is contributed by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in postcard or pamphlet form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

'TONGUES OF MEN' IS CHILLY

Henrietta Crosman Acts a Prima Donna in Heavy Play.

Henrietta Crosman acted the rôle of the prima donna attempting to teach the younug rector common sense and a practical view of life last night at the Harris Theatre in the play "The Tongues of Men." The theme was quickly revealed in the opening act, where the young rector of a fashionable church, the Rev. Penfield Sturgis, after receiving the platitudinous praises of some of the leading members, is suddenly confronted in the vestry room with the prima donna herself, who denounces his ignorant and unchristian view of life in assailing her personal character, because, as an artist, she sang the role of a reprehensible character. At her earnest request to teach him something of life, he consents to visit her at her apartments.

The last two acts show the effect of these visits. The minister is not only fascinated by the charming woman, but is touched at the exhibitions of kindness she shows to others. Her manager suddenly brings news that the Mayor has stopped the presentation of the objectionable opera as a result of the rector's sermon, published broadcast in the papers. With the same amateurish reasoning as prompted his sermon he declares his intention of writing to the Mayor that his views have changed, and he does it to save the taint of hypocrisy, against the advice of the prima donna herself, his fiance, Georgine Darigal, to whom he had proposed in a cheerless manner in the vestry room, and the matter-of-fact Dr. Fanshaw, who added real dignity and humor to his part and eventually carried off the prima donna for his wife.

Then there are more stirring scenes or other complications, for, to tell the truth, there was very little stir in working up the climaxes. Two commonplace vestrymen force their way into the prima donna's apartments to tell what they think of her and the scandal with the rector. The prima donna in a fine burst of wrath virtually throws them out of the house; then the rector, to square it all, proposes to the prima donna. The simple fiancé arrives on the scene, and in the drawn-out finale the prima donna plays with them to bring them together once more. There is a forced and somewhat awkward note in it all, and the final proposal and acceptance of the rector is graceless, leaving a chilly atmosphere at the close of this moral lesson.

There are, however, some witty sidelights, which relieve the heaviness somewhat, and the scene with the chorus girl, Winifred Leeds, in which she sings an operatic selection excellently, thereby revealing the possibilities of a grand voice, was one of the pleasing features of the play.

Miss Wetmore's Recital.

A small gathering heard Miss Helen Wetmore give a song recital in Aeolian Hall last evening. Miss Wetmore has been heard here before in English opera under Mr. Savage's dispensation. Her programme last evening was ambitious and varied, after the usual fashion of such programmes, beginning with a romanza from Mozart's "Cosi fantutte" and other music of an earlier date, continuing with songs of Germans, French-men, and Americans. Some of these were said to be given for the first time in New York. Miss Wetmore showed more ambition than beauty or freshness of voice or command of style.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace George, who is to end her engagement in "Hair An Hour" next Saturday night at the Lyceum Theatre, has begun rehearsals of a new comedy, "Miss Jennie O'Jones," written for her by Avery Hopwood. The play will open in Wilmington, Del., Thanksgiving Day, and will be brought into New York immediately afterward.

E. F. Keith is making plans for the annual Thanksgiving Day vaudeville entertainment on Blackwell's Island, and more than fifty vaudeville performers have volunteered to take part. The idea is to remind the prisoners there and the insane on Ward's Island Thanksgiving morning. Orchestras from the Colonial and Alhambra Theatres will take part in the entertainments.

Harry Lauder will put another company into rehearsal in Toronto at once, and will send the piece to Chicago. Another company will be sent on the road after Christmas.

A theatre party of 200 Harlem clergymen, and another big theatre party from Columbia and other institutions on the hill, attended "The Blue Bird" at the West End last night, the occasion being the return to New York of Maeterlinck's fantastic play after an absence of two years.

Charles Kellogg, the California naturalist, gave a private exhibition at the Palace Theatre at midnight last night before Fire Commissioner Johnson, Deputy Commissioner Olvany, Fire Chiefs Kenlon and Howe, and about fifty members of the Camp Fire Club and their guests. Mr. Kellogg gave a number of demonstrations of how he can extinguish flame by vibratory sound waves.

David Belasco will produce "The Man Inside," from Melchior Mollnar's new drama of crime, at the Criterion Theatre tonight. In the cast are Charles Dalton, John Cope, E. A. Anson, Edward H. Robins, John Milisern, Milton Sills, Byron Beasley, Joseph Brennan, Helen Freeman, Clare Weldon, and others.

Dr. Ludwig Fulda, the German playright, occupied a box at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon. With Dr. and Mrs. Fulda were Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, and a number of friends.

Miss Mary Forbes, an English actress, was a passenger on the Caronia, which arrived yesterday. She will appear here under the management of Fred. C. Whitney. Basil Gill, who is of John the Belasco forces, was a passenger on the same boat.

H. M. SANDS DIES IN PARIS.

Union Club Member Was Relative of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—Henry M. Sands died to-day at his home, 48 Avenue Gabriel. Mr. Sands was connected with the Vanderbilts, and had lived here for several years.

Henry M. Sands was formerly prominent in New York society circles. He was a connection of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt by her first marriage. Mr. Sands was a member of the Manhattan, Union, Knickerbocker, and Down Town Clubs.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage will give a tea dance for her debutante niece, Miss Louise T. Butler, at the Ritz-Carlton, on Friday, Dec. 26.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh has returned from Panama, and is staying at the Hotel Gotham before going to her home in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher are at the hotel to remain until May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Sierck are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 5 Park Avenue. Mrs. Sierck was Miss Marjorie W. Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Noyes.

Judge and Mrs. William McAdoo and Miss Eva McAdoo are spending the Winter at 58 West Forty-seventh Street.

Col. and Mrs. Frank D. Whitehead have closed their country place at Merrick, L. I., and have returned to New York for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt arrived yesterday at the Vanderbilt Hotel, coming from their camp in the Adirondacks, and will remain for the Horse Show, which opens on Saturday night in Madison Square Garden.

Gen. Howard Carroll, Mrs. Carroll, and Miss Caramai Carroll will close their country place, Carroll Cliff, to-morrow, and will open their town house, 4 East Sixty-fourth Street.

Miss Edith M. Benjamin closed her country house, Furlough Cottage, at Cold Spring yesterday, and opened her apartment, 37 West Forty-fifth Street. Her niece, Miss Ethel René Winchester, will spend the Winter with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbrey of 344 West Seventy-second Street, gave a dinner last night for Miss Marion Shaw and their son, Charles S. Presbrey, whose marriage will take place to-morrow.

Miss Tesson Thayer, one of last year's buds, will give a luncheon to-day at Sherry's for Miss Margaret C. Henderson, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henderson.

Mrs. D. B. Van Emburg gave a musicale last night at her residence, 30 East Thirty-eighth Street. Royal Daddmun sang and Bruno Huhn played.

Mrs. Thomas R. Sliver of 156 East Thirty-eight Street will give an informal at home on Friday afternoon, Nov. 21, from 4 until 6 o'clock for Mrs William L. Sullivan, wife of the Rev. Mr. Sullivan, the associate minister of All Souls' Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Colford, Jr., of Newport, are at the St. Regis for an indefinite stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Ward Boese have taken an apartment at 155 West Fifty-eighth Street. They have been at the Gotham.

The wedding of Miss Adelma H. Merz to Maurice B. Dean will take place this night at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Advent, and Miss Hazel Ramaciotti will be married this afternoon to J. Roberts Flanagan at the Hotel Marie Antoinette. The marriage of Miss Florence Churchill and William John Cherry is to be celebrated this evening at the St. Regis.

Prince and Princess Karageorgevitch of Servia are arriving on the Olympic, also Sir Charles and Lady Waldenstein of London, and they will be at the Ritz-Carlton during their stay in town.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing To-day, and Some of the Arrivals.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day, are the following:

Gardner Boggs, Henry A. Colgate, Robert Darling, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Howes, Claude Laurent, George D. Read, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Reed, C. T. Ripley, James Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Schwab, Donald Smith, Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Swift, Howard C. Sykes, Ellery A. Thompson, Miss Thompson, H. P. Whitcher, Mrs. Jules Vatable, and George B. Watson.

Some of the arrivals from Liverpool on the Cunarder Caronia yesterday were:

R. S. Bacon, Henry J. Bethune, Dr. R. Steere Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton, H. A. Edwards, Frank Ellison, the Rev. J. J. Fitzgerald, W. S. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Gill, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Green, Charles C. Hardwick, Col. Calvaris H. Haskell, Chester Haworth, Mrs. Charles E. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Jones, Sir William Arbuthnot Lane, Lady Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin, Charles A. Moss, Count Albert d'Oultremont, Mrs. Charles Page, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. A. Parsell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Paterson, Mrs. S. W. Pickett, J. Bruce Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Wrenn.

Miss Learned's Recital.

Miss Ellen Learned, who gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall, may be credited with serious purposes, ambition, taste, and a considerable research in the literature of song. Her voice is not an organ well adapted to public concert giving, for it has neither the power nor the warmth and expressiveness that would make her singing widely effective. Nor are her technical acquirements beyond reproach. There is unsteadiness and at times inaccuracy of pitch in her tones. Certain phrases she sang with finish and real beauty; but her excellences are not sustained. She was at her best in some of the least exacting lyrics. Such things as the air from Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" requires far more breadth and dramatic sweep than she put into it, and of Bach's nobly pathetic air, "Vergiss mein nicht," she touched hardly more than the surface. Humperdinck's "Wiegenlied," Henschel's "Viel Träume," Hess's "Dis moi que tu m'aime," and the old Irish song, "Would God I were the tender apple blossom," she sang with charm.

Hammerstein Opera Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 10.—Hammerstein American Opera Company, Inc., filed organization papers with the Secretary of State to-day, in which its objects are set forth: To engage in the business of giving grand opera in the City of New York and other cities and towns in the United States and elsewhere. The capital stock is $1,000, and the directors named are Harry Hammerstein, Isaac A. Levy, Joseph G. Switzer, Mark J. Katz, and George T. Van Valkenburgh.

Senor Calero Here from Mexico.

Señor Don Manuel Calero and his daughters of Mexico City arrived here yesterday, and are at the Hotel Astor for a three weeks' visit. They will make a trip to Fort Deposit, Md., where two of Señor Calero's young sons are attending school.

"Ourselves" at the Lyric Thursday.

"Ourselves," Rachel Crothers's new play, which was scheduled for production by the Shuberts at the Lyric Theatre this week and then withdrawn, will be staged at that house after all on Thursday night. The cast will include Grace Elliston, Jobyna Howland, Selene Johnson, Mattie Keene, Gertrude Le Brandt, Thurlow Bergen, Stanley Dark, Geoffrey C. Stine, Graig Minor, Dorothy Taylor, Silvia Zan, Estelle Thebaud, Caroline Page, Louise Alder, Marjorie Marr, Blanche Lawrence, and Grace Gardner. The play is in four acts, all of which take place in New York City. The production has been staged by Miss Crothers.

SIR RICHARD SOLOMON DIES.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor of Transvaal Succumbs in London.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Sir Richard Solomon, High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa, died here today at the age of 63 years.

Sir Richard Solomon was born in Cape Town on Oct. 18, 1850, and was educated at South African College, Cape Town, and at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he was a twenty-third wrangler. He was called to the bar from the Inner Temple in 1879 and became the legal adviser of Lord Rosmead on his mission to Mauritius to inquire into the affairs of that island in 1886. Later he was appointed a member of the Native Law Commission of South Africa and was also made Chairman of the Mining Commission. Subsequently he was elected a member of the Assembly of Cape Colony for the division of Tembuland, and served as Attorney General of the Schreiner Ministry from 1898 to 1900. In 1901 and 1902 Sir Richard was the legal adviser to the Transvaal Administration and to Lord Kitchener, and from 1902 to 1907 acted as Attorney General of the Transvaal. During the year 1905-1906 he incidentally served as Lieutenant Governor of the Transvaal. He was created G. C. M. G. in 1911, K. C. O. in 1907, K. C. B. in 1905, and K. C. M. G. in 1901.

Sir Richard was an honorary Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge; a member of the Executive and Legislative Counucils of the Transvaal; special representative of South Africa at the Delhi Durbar in 1901, Agent General in London for the Transvaal from 1907 to 1910, inclusive, and a member of the Athenaeum and Reform Clubs, London.

John W. Mott.

John W. Mott, 58 years old, custodian for twenty-seven years in the County Clerk's office and a member of the Mott family from which Mott Haven derives its name, died on Sunday in the Fordham Hospital following an operation for stomach disease. He was appointed to the County Clerk's office in 1886. His home was at Broadway and 228th Street.

Samuel Hussey, Land Agent, Dead.

DUBLIN, Nov. 10.—The death occurred to-day of Samuel Hussey, the notorious land agent who was a leading figure throughout the land agitation when Ireland was most turbulent in the '80s. Several attempts were then made on his life, and Edinburn, his residence near Tralee, County Kerry, was greatly damaged by a dynamite bomb on Nov. 28, 1884.

James H. Moser, Painter, Dies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. — James Henry Moser, well-known water color painter, and for several years an instructor in the Corcora School of Art, died here to-night from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Moser left a widow and three daughters. He was born in Whitby, Ont., Canada, Jan. 1, 1854. The body will be interred at West Cronwall, Conn.

Obituary Notes.

Prof. JOHN W. CHICKERING, for many years Professor of Natural Sciences in the Gaudet College for Deaf Mutes, died in Washington, D. C., Sunday night, aged 82 years. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College and of the Bangor Theological Seminary.

CHARLES STILLWELL, Jr., a criminal lawyer, died yesterday at his home in Morristown, N. J. He was 47 years old, and as a young man had worked as a reporter on several New York newspapers. Mr. Stillwell later studied law in the office of Judge Cutler of New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1896. His wife and four children survive.

CHARLES L. KILBURN, 67 years old, died yesterday morning on John D. Rockefeller's estate, of pneumonia. He had lived in Tarrytown ten years and was a deacon in the First Baptist Church. Burial will be in Chicago.

WILLIAM EGGLESTON O'HAVER, for many years engaged in the monument business at Woodlawn and a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, died in the Mount Vernon Hospital yesterday. He was 70 years of age and the son of Col. Cornelius J. O'Haver. He was named for Edward Eggleston, the author. Before he was 18 years of age Mr. O'Haver enlisted in the Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers and served throughout the civil war. He was with Sherman on his march from Atlanta to the sea. He was survived by his wife. Mr. O'Haver was a member of the Mount Vernon Chamber of Commerce, Republican Club, and Farnsworth Post, G. A. R., of which he was once Commander.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, known as the oldest British colonist, died on Sunday at his home in Surrey, England, at the age of 96 years. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of New Zealand in 1840, and was one of the first advocates, forty years later, of imperial federation.

FREDERICK HALSEY BEACH, a lawyer well known in New Jersey and New York, died at his home in Morristown on Sunday at the age of 72 years. He was a Director and Vice President of the National Union Bank at Dover, N. J., and manager of the Morris County Savings Bank. He was for several years Commodore of the Delaware & Raritan Canal & Brook Railway. Mr. Beach was prominent in Masonic circles and a member of several historical societies.

Mrs. WILLIAM A. McCLELLAN, wife of the Superintendent of the Harriman estate, at Arden, N. Y., died on Sunday after a long illness at the age of 48 years.

MATTHEW J. RAMSEY, for sixteen years chief clerk of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died on Sunday of appendicitis at his home in Jamaica, Long Island. He was 60 years old and had been in the employ of the railroad for forty-two years.

Mrs. DELIA O'CONNOR, wife of Thomas S. O'Connor, a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department, died on Saturday at her home, 336 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MARSHALL, widow of William H. Marshall, and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Peckett, 313 Clinton Street.

Mrs. GERTRUDE GEITEL WEBER, mother of Joe Weber, the comedian and theatrical manager, died yesterday morning at her home, 438 West 164th Street. Mrs. Weber was 86 years old, and her death was due to old age. Joe Weber, his two brothers, and four sisters were with their mother when she died. The funeral will be held this morning. Mrs. Weber was born in Poland, where she was married, and came to this country with her husband fifty-four years ago. Her husband died thirty years ago.

FERDINAND A. STRAUS, a dealer in yarns, died last night at his residence, 3 East Ninety-fourth Street, at the age of 72 years.

ROBERT A. JAMES, twice President of the Pennsylvania State Bankers' Association and a member of several important committees of the American Bankers' Association, died in Easton, Penn., yesterday. He was 65 years old.

GEORGE JONES, for forty-eight years head printer for Pach Brothers, the photographers, died in Brooklyn on last Saturday. He was the oldest photograph printer of record in the United States. He began with Pach Brothers as their first employe, and served consecutively for forty-eight years. Mr. Jones left a wife and two daughters.

JAMES R. WHITE, a veteran actor, died on Sunday night at the Home for Incurables, Third Avenue and 181st Street, where he had been cared for by the Actors' Fund of America. He left a widow, Virginia Dormer, an actress, and a child 5 years old. Mr. Waite had been in regular dramatic work up to five years ago, after which he played in vaudeville with his wife in "Other People's Money." He will be buried in Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn, to-day.

Silver for Thanksgiving

If you haven't sufficient spoons, forks or knives for the Thanksgiving dinner, you will find it economical to buy

1847 ROGERS B

WALL ST. DEFENDED TO OWEN AND GLASS

Bankers and Sponsors Debate the Currency Bill at Economic Club Dinner.

F. A. VANDERLIP ATTACKS IT

Says Legislation Can Wait and Urges President Not to Put Party Triumph Above Country's Needs.

At the twenty-fifth annual dinner of the Economic Club of New York, held last night at the Hotel Astor, the Owen-Glass Currency bill was defended by its sponsors in the Senate and in the House. Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, went over the objections he had already made at official hearings, defended his own plan for currency reform, and in the course of his remarks made a strong defense of Wall Street and of New York bankers generally.

The dinner resulted in a friendly debate between Senator Owen and Mr. Vanderlip. Senator Owen said that the Currency Committee had been charged with making the "great and serious error" of having Federal reserve notes, proposed in the bill, "obligations of the Government." He pointed out that by the act of 1900 the Secretary of the Treasury was required by law to maintain a parity between all forms of money issued by the United States. That law, he asserted, had been praised so widely that it was redeclared. Yet, he argued, there were many who asserted that the Federal reserve notes should be the notes of the reserve banks and not the notes of the United States.

Mr. Vanderlip, following Senator Owen, made the assertion that the most serious defect to be found in the bill was in the nature of the currency it authorized, because that currency was in fact a fiat money issue.

James Speyer, the banker, President of the Economic Club, presided, and he also defended New York's right to lead in finance. However, he made the point that not only bankers but economists should be allowed to pass on the currency question.

The guests of honor were Marcus M. Marks, President-elect of the Borough of Manhattan; Sir George Paish, editor of The Statist; Dr. Ludwig Fulda, author and dramatist of Berlin; Prof. Karl F. Th. Rathgen of Hamburg, and William M. Acworth, Chairman of the London United Tramways Company.

New York's Rights.

Mr. Speyer welcomed the club's guests of honor and then said:

"The subject selected for this evening is 'Fundamental Questions in Banking and Currency Reform, with Special Reference to the Currency Bill,' and the committee has specified these questions as follows:

1. Does the Owen-Glass bill provide for Government control or supervision, and what should be the qualifications and the tenure of office of the members of the Federal Reserve Board?

2. Should the notes be issued and guaranteed by the Government?

"Being somewhat of a banker myself and having very definite views on these questions, I feel sorely tempted to take part in this discussion myself, but I am not going to take advantage of your kindness in making me your President. There are, however, two things I want to say to you, with your permission, and I hope you will like them. The first one is this:

"For reasons historic and geographic, and others which it is needless to mention, our City of New York has become and is to-day the commercial and financial centre of our great country. We are proud of it, and want and intend to keep this position. I predict that any attempt to change this by legislation—if ever such were made—will fail and would bring disorder, if not disaster, to the whole country. The only way that I can see by which we could lose, naturally and justly, our leadership or the influence that goes with it would be if we of New York did not recognize in good time the legitimate aspirations and needs of our fellow-citizens in other parts of our great and growing country, and the duties and responsibilities which our position of supremacy entails on us toward the whole nation. Do not let us forget that New York can only prosper and be happy if the whole country prospers and is happy. Some of us may think that we here have a paramount or special interest in banking reform and are entitled to special consideration, but I think we are all bound in honor and by enlightened self-interest to approach and help such new legislation in a broad and patriotic spirit as citizens of the whole country.

"Another thing that I would like to say, with your permission, is this: Of course, in framing a banking and currency bill, the suggestions of bankers of practical experience should be heard and heeded, and they surely have been given ample opportunity and consideration by the Chairmen of the two Committees of Congress, to express their varying views. But not all bankers are approaching this subject free from local bias, and it is only human that supposed self interest should influence some of them. The experience of this, and of other countries, shows that the detached student of history, the independent economist, the broad minded man in touch with public affairs—that these frequently form the equally correct and reliable opinion, provided they take the time to study the subject thoroughly, and without partisan spirit. Therefore, I think it is a mistake to suppose or insist that, in framing new banking or currency legislation the varying views of bankers should be regarded as the only ones to be considered or heard."

Slip in the Platform.

Prof. Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the School of Commerce in New York University, was the first speaker Mr. Speyer introduced. He said: "Recently, to my astonishment, I have learned, on very high authority, that the Baltimore platform did not declare against a central bank in general, but merely against the Aldrich plan for a central bank. Its language as published in the newspaper of the day, and in the World Almanac for 1913, was as follows: 'We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill, or the establishment of a central bank.' I am now told the word 'or' in the plank was written 'for,' and that the plank as adopted by the convention in Baltimore read as follows: 'We oppose the so-called Aldrich plan for the establishment of a central bank.'

"Now I am a Democrat, and I would have voted for that in the convention. Thus, by a trifling typographical error, the omission of a single letter of the alphabet and the insertion of a comma, the House Committee felt compelled to turn a deaf ear to any proposition of looking to the correct solution of this problem, and to devise a banking plan which flies in the face of banking experience."

Senator Owen's Defense.

The next speaker, Senator Owen, said he was glad to appear before the Economic Club to defend and advocate the "remarkable mastodon constructed down in the City of Washington."

"This bill," he said, "proposes to give the financial system of the United States certain important improvements, which have been found essential to the perfection of our national system. It is agreed on all hands by those who are learned in this matter, that we need to concentrate and to make mobile the bank reserves of the United States; that we need to supplement the concentration and mobilization of reserves by electric currency and by this means build up in this country an open discount market, which will enable the business man of the country at all times to obtain the accommodation which his merit entitles him to. We need these improvements in our financial system in order to stabilize the interest rate.

"It is easy to criticise a measure; it is far more difficult to write one that is beyond criticism. This bill, which provides for twelve regional banks—not less than twelve regional banks—has been severely and caustically criticised, because it did not establish one central bank. We are advised here to-night from this rostrum that the Democratic platform at Baltimore declared against the Aldrich plan for a central bank. The fact is the proceedings of the convention as duly reported were against the Aldrich plan or a central bank, not for a central bank; and in the campaign book that went out the letter 'f' was inserted. It was a sin of commission, and not a sin of omission, and the guilty party has not been found.

"We have been charged with making the great and serious error in having these notes obligations of the Government. Yet, I remind you, that thirteen years ago, by the act of 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury was required by law to maintain the parity between all forms of money issued by the United States. If the Government must maintain the parity of all money emitted in the United States under the law—and that law has been so far prized that it was insisted that it should be re-declared in this very act, and it is in the act—a new declaration, pledging the act of 190 0as the law of the land—and yet we are told that these notes should be the notes of these banks and not the notes of the United States, although the United States is compelled to keep them on a par with gold. They must still be private notes by a private corporation—a corporation directed by the Government and the Government compelled to redeem them in gold.

"When the Government of the United States is compelled to redeem those notes in gold; when the citizen who receives one of teose notes from the Atlantic to the Pacific must be satisfied, without examination, that these notes are as good as gold, he must not stop to examine into the validity of the bank which emits them any more than he will stop to examine a national bank note to see whether a national bank was safe and sound and sane. A national bank can go out of existence. A national bank can be proven worthless, a national bank can sign a note or not sign a note, the signatures of the officers of the bank may be forged to the note, and yet those notes are as good as gold, and are kept on a parity with gold by the laws of the United States. Will you tell m any sensible reason, under such circumstances, why these notes should not be the notes of the United States?"

Vanderlip Defends "Wall Street."

Frank A. Vanderlip, who spoke next, began with a defense of "Wall Street" before taking up his proposals for currency reform.

"What does this cry of government by the people really mean?" he asked. "Who are the people? Are not my associates and am not I one of them? I stand charged with the offense of being President of the largest bank in the United States. Who are the officers of that bank? Let me tell you that with a single exception they are men whose boyhood started in poverty. I myself wore the blue overalls of a farm hand and a machine shop apprentice. One of our Vice President's memories of boyhood begin as a cotton picker in the fields of Louisiana; another as a teacher in a country school in Kansas; another as a newsboy in the streets of Chicago. I could go through the whole list and tell you of the most humble beginnings, the greatest sacrifices, of fidelity to duty and of improvement of opportunity that have served to separate these men from others who started as they did, but who are, instead, ending not far beyond the starting point.

"I have cited the bank with which I am connected because it is a case with which I am intimately familiar. In general terms, however, the same may be said of every bank in New York City or pretty much anywhere else in the country. In such a technical and intricate matter as banking and currency legislation do you want the advice of men who have started in most humble surroundings and remained there, or of men who, in spite of every handicap, have surmounted the barriers and have made a success of life?

"I am charged with representing an institution that in the minds of some people seems to be the vary fangs and claws of the 'Money Trust.' Yet in its dealings with the public the limit of interest which it has ever charged is 6 per cent., no matter how high the rate in the Street has gone above that. That institution has always stood ready to assist the Government in its financing at any and all times, even at the possibility of loss to itself. In its dealings with its employes it has provided liberally for pensions and insurance without cost to them; it has created a fund larger than the endowment of some colleges for their education, and it looks after their physical welfare with the most scrupulous care.

"I decline quietly to be tagged a discredited citizen, or to come before you with an apology for the business in which I am engaged."

Mr. Vanderlip then gave the points on which there was substantial agreement, and continued:

Currency a Fiat Issue.

"To my mind the most serious defect is to be found in the nature of the currency which this bill authorizes. That defect, however, does not lie in the fact that the currency fails to conform to those principles which should govern an elastic note issue. It is more fundamental than any of the principles which I have been discussing. The currency is, in fact, a fiat money issue. Sound safeguards have been thrown about the banks to which the Government proposes to loan these fiat notes, but they are none the less fiat in character, having no gold cover and no adequate means of redemption provided, so far as the Government itself is concerned. Safeguards are thrown about their issue which in effect makes them banknotes after they have reached the hands of the bank. That is what they should be, and that is all they should be. So far as the working of a banking and currency measure is concerned, the fact that the note is the obligation of the Government, and is made redeemable by the Government, will not destroy its elastic quality as a banknote. We might go on under such a system for a long time without experiencing any evil in it. That very fact, however, would lead the general public to see that currency turned out by a Government printing press, and loaned to a bank to be reloaned by them, seemed successfully to be performing all the functions of money, and there will certainly be a political faction quick to demand a short cut by way of the loaning of such money direct to the people without the intervention of a bank. There is danger in the Government assuming this unnecessary obligation, but the really grave danger lies in leading the public to accept the fallacy that the Government can print paper for which it provides within itself no metallic means for redemption, and have that paper successfully perform all the functions of a proper circulating note.

Regional Banks Difficulty.

"There is another objection to the twelve regional banks that is of much deeper significance, however. The whole theory of centralized bank reserves is based on the idea that there shall be consolidated in one reservoir the reserves of banks operating under diverse agricultural and industrial conditions meeting a borrowing demand that is not general but special, so that the plethora of funds in one community can be made available to meet the lack of funds in another. If twelve regional districts are created in this country they will of necessity be so small that in several cases, at least, there will be typically similar conditions prevailing throughout an entire region at the same time.

"The plan that I presented was for a central bank, the stock of which should be freely subscribed for and owned by the people, and the management of which should be solely in the hands of the Government. I by no means lay claim to this as my personal plan for legislation, although it has my approval and I deeply deprecate that my name has become attached to it, if there is such a prejudice against any banker-made plan that it cannot be considered on its merits.

"I believe it would be desirable to have legislation completed at this session, but it is far more desirable that legislation should be sound than that it be merely immediate. There is nothing in the business or financial situation that demands immediate action. There is much that demands action in conformity with economic principles.

"It is of no moment at all to the business world whether that action is in October or January, but it is of tremendous moment that we have legislation that will work successfully, and toward the carrying out of which bankers will heartily co-operate, not through compulsion, but because their business judgment recognizes it as sound.

To the President.

"Could I speak directly to the President of the United States, I would feel, considering the present position of this legislation, that it was one of the most solemn and important opportunities I had ever faced. I would say to him that the country owes to him unbounded praise for the firm stand he has taken for currency legislation. Without that positive determination, without the grim will that he has shown, legislation at the present time would be impossible, and there is due to him for his courage, his persistency, for the strength of his political purposes, unstinted praise, but I could not stop with saying that. I would say: 'Mr. President, the history of this country, with which you are so familiar, presents few examples of greater responsibility resting upon its Chief Executive. Tariffs, tax schemes, or even wars themselves may affect only members of the body politic, its hands, its arms, but banking and currency legislation affects its heart. It reaches every citizen, humble or great, rich or poor, and the measure history will make of your acts will be largely influenced by the success or the failure of the legislative programme which you are now with your splendid will imposing upon the country. We need legislation, but that legislation must conform to higher laws than any man or set of men can make—to the laws of economics. Those laws are greater than party platforms, they are greater than any administrative programme; they will work undeviatingly whatever legislation you write upon the statute books. There can be no time limit beyond which you cannot change a legislative plan if by such change you will more nearly conform that plan to these higher laws. There is nothing in the financial situation that need give you cause to hurry, if by taking time for deeper consideration and for better understanding your proposed enactments can be improved. The enactment of new banking and currency laws may be made a short ceremony, but that enactment will have endless consequences for good or evil.

"I beg of you not to close your mind to argument that is based on an understanding of principles, nor to let your judgment be clouded by partisan pride or the hope for partisan advantage. You may probably say that you do not write your political programme in chalk, but if that programme is found by experience not to square with sound, economic principles, its indelibility may some day be your deepest regret. You have earned the gratitude of a great people by bringing through your force of will this legislative programme up to the present point. If you will now throw the tremendous weight of your influence on the side of free intellectual judgment and against the brute force of party majorities, if you will throw the great weight of your influence in a direction that will lead to an exercise of freedom of thought without political restriction, if you will see to it that decisions may be made upon the economic merit of the proposals and not be tied and hampered by party domination, you will then have earned lasting praise. Do not again permit the intellects of the men who must decide this great question to be bound and hampered by caucus rule. Do not permit partisan pride to stand in the way of achieving that which is right. See to it that there is free play for the sound and unhampered judgment of Congress and then you will indeed have brought to this country a new freedom.'"

Glass Hits at Bankers.

Congressman Glass, who fathered the bill in the House, spoke for more than an hour in its defense. He said that he was not in full accord with all of the details, but that in framing the bill it was necessary to treat with twenty-three members of the House committee and more than 400 other Congressmen. The bill, he said, was nevertheless a good one, and he was willing to stand behind it. Then he turned his guns on the members of the American Bankers' Association, saying that they had approved in the Vreeland-Aldrich plan some of the very things which they now objected to in the new currency legislation.

"There are many things I can learn," he said, "but what I have been unable to learn is what the American bankers really want.

"This is really admirable currency legislation, and you are going to have it. And you will thank us for it."

In concluding his address, Mr. Glass said that as far as he could see the banks didn't discover until very late that the proposed bill was unworkable. Then they gave three reasons for their belief, one of them that the bankers were not given representation on the Federal Reserve Board.

"It seemed fair to me that they should be represented," he said. "When the President of the United States in conference gave it as his opinion that they should not be represented, I didn't sleep a wink that night."

When the argument was presented that it would be as fair to allow the railroads to be represented on the Interstate Commerce Commission as to have the bankers represented on the Federal Reserve Board, said Mr. Glass, he changed his mind, and became satisfied that the President was right.

Mr. Glass said that the criticism to the effect that the bankers had not received a fair hearing was most unjust.

"We did not," he said, "first build the bill and then ask the bankers to come and tell us their ideas. We heard them first and then we built the legislation. The first people to see the bill after we had drafted it was a committee of the currency Commission of the American Banking Association. They went over it in detail here in this very hotel in ew York City before it was even introduced in the ouse of Representatives, and yet they talk about the haste and the inconsiderateness of the judgment of the business interests and the banking community of the country. Then we have 'issued fiat notes.'

"Well, let us see if we have issued fiat notes. I invite your attention to this report made on the bill, handed to me by the Currency Commission of the American Banking Association, before the bill had been introduced in the House. And what sort of notes did they provide Here it is: "The issue is hereby authorized of Federal reserve Treasury notes, which shall purport on their face to be the obligation of the United States, and shall be receivable for all taxes, customs and other public dues.'

"That was the recommendation of the Currency Commission of the American Banking Association, with their names signed to it and their pictures printed on this shet of paper."

Tables were arranger for more than 1,200 diners.

Some of those present were Lawrence F. Abbott, Collin Armstrong, George W. Babb, Louis Bamberger, Alexander Baruch, August Belmont, O. H. Blackman, Paul Block, A. Blum, Simon Brentano, Henry S. Brill, Lucien Brown, E. Phillips Burgess, William B. Cardoza, R. A. Carter, Samuel S. Childs, Henry Clews, William E. Coffin Julius Henry Cohen, Richard C. Colt, Caesar Cone, E. C. Converse, George Coreelyou, Paul D. ravath, Warren Crulkshank, H. S. Demarest, Leopold Demuth, Philip T. Dodge, Frank N. Doubelday, Henry J. Duveen, Charles Eberhart, Robert Erskine Ely, Henry D. Estabrook, John N. Fiske, Warren C. French, A. S. Frissell, D. J. Gallert, Albert E. Goodhart, E. R. L. Gould, Benedict J. Greenhut, J. Temple Gwathmey, E. J. Hawthorne, Horace Havemeyer, Alexander J. Hemphill, Walker D. Hines, Herbert S. Houston, Ford Huntington, Ernest Iselin, Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, Simon J. Klee, Percival Kuhne, Arthur Lehman, William Loeb, Jr., and Count Gunter Bernstorff.

Amerson McMillin, John G. Milburn, John D. Mills, Benjamin Mordecai, Howard S. Mott, William F. Osborne, E. H. Outerbridge, F. L. Palmieri, Gilbert H. Pearsall, W. H. Porter, Theodore H. Price, Cornelius N. Pugsley, Lawson Purdy, George Haven Putnam, Alexander D. Noyes, C. D. Norton, John Harson Rhoades, Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Albert Shaw, Clarence J. Shearn, Theodore P. Shonts, Joseph P. Tumulty, Samuel Untermyer, Paul N. Warburg, Wilbert H. Wiggin, Daniel Willard, William R. Willcox, H. Winderfeldt, and A. C. Bedford.

Taxi Chauffeurs Gain 11-Hour Day.

The controversy between the chauffeur's union and a dozen taxicab companies was settled yesterday by an agreement, the terms of which will run until Oct. 31, 1914. It gives the chauffeurs the eleven-hour day instead of the ten-hour day they had demanded. The chauffeurs employed at Haverly's remain out on strike, for this firm was not represented in the compromise.

WEST WINS FRISCO CONTROL

Receiver Nixon Elected President Under Receivers—Yoakum Chairman

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—W. C. Nixon, one of the St. Louis & San Francisco receivers, was elected President of that system at the annual meeting of the new Directors to-day. Benjamin F. Yoakum of New York was re-elected Chairman of the Board of Directors. The result was a victory for the West.

Balloting for the Directorate began in the general offices of the Frisco at 8 o'clock this morning and was continued until noon. These Directors were elected: Thomas H. West, St. Louis Union Trust Company; W. K. Bixby, Director St. Louis Union Trust Company; Albert T. Perkins, railroad expert, St. Louis Union Trust Company; S. W. Fordyce, Director St. Louis Union Trust Company; W. C. Nixon, receiver for the Frisco; W. B. Biddle, receiver for the Frisco; James Campbell, capitalist; Festus J. Wade, President Mercantile Trust Company; H. H. Pierce, member of the legal firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, New York; Alexander Douglas, auditor of the Frisco; John T. Harris of Harris, Winthrop & Co., investment bankers, New York; B. F. Yoakum, former Chairman of the Board of the Frisco; Benjamin P. Cheney, Boston.

In the fight for control of the Directorate, the Western interests were represented by S. W. Fordyce and Albert T. Perkins, while Charles H. Sabin of New York and Nathaniel Thayer of Boston represented Eastern stockholders and James Speyer, the New York banker, who has been financial agent of the road for many years. When it became certain that the Western stockholders had won their fight, Mr. Speyer accepted the situation philosophically and declared that when he wanted anything he would apply to the courts.

The Eastern Committee abandoned its effort to control the Directorate when James Campbell, who owns a large block of Frisco stock, threw his influence to the Western Committee. Speyer, Thayer, Dixon, and Hilliards, members of the legal department of the Frisco in New York, and B. F. Winchell, formerly President of the Frisco, were not re-elected Directors.

The officers of the Frisco were elected by the new board as follows: Vice Presidents, W. B. Biddle, A. Douglas, and C. W. Hilliard; Secretary and Treasurer, L. O. Williams; Assistant Secretary, W. F. Hull, and General Counsel, W. F. Evans.

The officers and Directors will receive no salary from the railroad while it is in the hands of receivers, but those who are in actual service will be paid by the receivers. The board chosen to-day will have no voice in the conduct of the railroad unless the receivership should be dissolved within a year. Whether this can be accomplished is considered doubtful.

The annual report showed a net operating revenue for the fiscal year of $15,339,000, a net increase of 14.6 per cent. There was a net deficit in operation, however of $667,000.

BUS COMPANY PROSPERS.

More Coaches, More Trips, and Accumulated Deficit Is Cut.

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company, one of the corporations which is trying to obtain permission to extend the motor-bus service of the city, for which it at present holds the monopoly, has filed its report for its operations up to June 30, 1913, with the Public Service Corporation. From this it appears that the company made last year a net profit of $130,351.

This was applied to the reduction of its accumulated deficit, and cut that down to $286,057. During the year the company laid aside 33.33 per cent. of the cost of its equipment for depreciation, and also paid into a reserve to meet claims for damages and injuries the sum of $66,034. The actual amount paid out last year in payment of such claims was only $18,028, so that it increased by $48,005 the reserve created to take care of these possible liabilities. The reserve now is $142,941.

During the last year the company increased the number of its 'buses by 24 to 105, and made 81,325 more round trips. Altogether it operated 2,176,790 bus miles, an increase of 735,949, and carried 8,884,534 passengers at 10 cents each, an increase of 2,545,462 passengers.

THREATS FOR OFFICIALS.

Prompted by Death Sentence Passed Upon Woman at Waterbury.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 10.—Judge Burpee, A. A. Alling, State Attorney, and Coroner Eli Mix all have received threatening letters because of the death sentence of Bessie Wakefield, who has been condemned to die March 4. Mr. Alling says: "I put all such communications into the Rogue's Gallery." Judge Burpee admitted that he had received a letter which threatened him with sudden death if Bessie Wakefield were executed, but declined to discuss it further.

Thomas Devine, attorney for the woman, is in daily receipt of letters of encouragement from women admirers all over the United States. The threats, he said, "would only prejudice the case." He condemned them as "the work of the woman's enemies pure and simple."

Three Dead, One Hurt, In Gun Affray

RAINES, Ga., Nov. 10. — Harvey Smith, Troy King and R. E. Holliday are dead, and Quinn Smith is fatally wounded, as the result of a shooting affray here late to-day. Holliday, it is said, had accused King of stealing his hogs and to have threatened King with a pistol. The four met in a store and immediately began shooting.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following reports of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray:

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, that a rigid physical examination be given all male candidates in the examination ordered for promotion to Inspector of Baths and Comfort Stations in that department.

Recommending that the commission grant the request of the chief clerk of the City Clerk that interpreters be admitted to the examination ordered for promotion to assistant court clerk.

The commission has also approved the following reports of Investigator Fuld:

Relative to the letter of Daniel P. Hart, who complains of the delay in the distribution of the first question sheet in the examination for promotion to Sergeant of Police. He recommends that Miss Ellison, who was in charge of the section in which Hart was seated, be requested to submit a report as to whether there was any delay in the distribution of the first question sheet on the day of the examination.

Recommending that John H. Morrison be qualified on the list of Inspector of Sewer Construction.

Recommending that Elizabeth Schwartz be marked qualified on the list of nurser's assistant.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for laboratory aid in physics, for both men and women, Dec. 3, to fill seven vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year, and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. It is desired to obtain persons who have had at least two years' college training and who are interested in physics. Competitors will be examined in elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, general physics, elementary mechanical training, education, training, and experience. The position of aid in the various branches of the Bureau of Plant Industry offers many advantages to young persons who are desirous of taking up certain lines of special or scientific work, either in the Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, or elsewhere. While the pay of an aid is necessarily low, as in case of all inexperienced workers in comparison with that of persons doing a higher class of work, yet opportunities will be afforded for advancement to more remunerative positions. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

HOFFMAN BROS. & ROBINSON.—Isaac Hoffman, residing at 13 West 114th Street, and Abe Robinsin, residing at Curwensville, Penn., who were formerly partners in the firm of Hoffman Bros. & Robinson, builders, in this city in 1906 to 1907, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $594,575 and no assets.

ROBERT L. STEWART, mason and builder, 82 Jackson Street, Yonkers, has filed a petition here, with liabilities of $29,095 and nominal assets of $36,250.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S WEAR COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Levine and Julius M. Oltarsh, doing business as the National Women's Wear Company, 31 West Nineteenth Street, by these creditors: Fred R. A. Stiefel, $250; H. Abrams, $150, and K. Fasulto, $200. Judge Hand appointed Harry Osterman receiver. The liabilities are said to be $25,000 and assets $8,000.

ROSE HOFFMAN.—A petition has been filed against Rose Hoffman, doing business as R. Hoffman, manufacturer of cloaks and suits, 14 West Seventeenth Street, by these creditors: Frederick L. A. Stiefel, $200; H. Abrams, $500, and K. Fasulto, $175. Her liabilities are said to be $12,000 and assets $1,500. Judge Hand appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver, bond $500.

ABRAHAM LEVY.—A petition has been filed against Abraham Levy, doing business as A. Levy & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 208 Greene Street, by these creditors: Henry Potash, $165; Sol Schoenfeir, $203, and Posner Brothers, $177. The liabilities are said to be $9,000 and assets, $2,500. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver, bond $500.

AMERICAN TRIMMING AND BRAID COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the American Trimming and Braid Company, manufacturers of trimmings and braids, 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, by these creditors: Edward E. Brill, $146; Margulis & Markowitz, $119, and Embroiderers Supply Company, $289. Judge Hough appointed J. M. Goldson receiver, bond $500. The liabilities are $2,000, and assets, $750.

WILLIAM WOLFSON.—A petition has been filed against William Wolfson, shoe dealer, at 23 Market Street, by these creditors: Rice & Hutchins New York Company, $830; Metropolitan Shoe Company, $774, and Claflin Thayer & Co., $729. The liabilities are said to be $11,000, and assets $700.

JOSEPH KATZ, a manager, residing at 1 West 114th Street, has filed a petition with liabilities $4,923 on a deficiency judgment in foreclosure proceedings, and no assets.

PATTERSON, GOTTFRIED & HUNTER, LIMITED.—Schedules of Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Limited, a corporation, wholesale dealers in hardware, 211 Centre Street, show liabilities of $98,899 and assets of $143,632, consisting of stock, $55,207; accounts, $71,945; notes, $8,632; shares of stock of the Frasse Company, $5,000; cash in bank, $2,711, and cash on hand, $187. There are also other assets which do not appear in the totals. There are 700 creditors, among whom are Morton P. Plant, $10,000; John H. Blair, Jr., $5,500; I. T. Burden, $3,440; Irving National Bank, $2,500; Shaw Coupling Company, Syracuse, $3,888; Reeves Pulley Company, $2,655; Central Belting Company, $2,492; Cleveland Twist Drill Company, $2,098, and American Hardware Corporation of New York, $2,036.

GOLDFINGER & KATZ.—Schedules of Goldfinger & Katz, manufacturers of children's coats, 22 Waverley Place, show liabilities of $11,464 and assets of $10,902.

O'BRIEN-CREDAZZI COMPANY.—Schedules of O'Brien-Credazzi Company, dealer in Italian products and leaf tobacco, 74 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $11,635 and assets of $4,662.

BERNARD D. THORN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Bernard D. Thorn, manufacturer of women's coats, 115 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $35,894.

SHERMAN LEATHER GOODS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Sept. 24 against the Sherman Leather Goods Company of 550 West Broadway with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 20 cents in notes at two and four months. The liabilities were about $12,000.

MORRIS L. STERN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 30 against Morris L. Stern, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 135 East Houston Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

A. M. AVERITT.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on May 24 against Abraham M. Averitt, manufacturer of linoleum, Elm Park, S. I. An arrangement has been made with creditors to turn over the assets to a corporation to liquidate the business.

MOTTUFSKY BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition filed on June 30 against Mottufsky Brothers, wholesale dealers in live poultry, 510 East Twentieth Street and three other places.

SCHWED & ITZKOWITZ.—Julius Schwed and Harry Itzkowitz, who compose the firm of Schwed & Itzkowitz, dealers in laces and trimmings, at 972 Westchester Avenue, have made an assignment to Maurice L. Shaine. They began business in May.

MORRIS FREED, merchant tailor, 4 East 125th Street, has made an assignment to Abraham H. Rubenstein. He began business in 1896.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the District Court yesterday, granted discharges from bankruptcy to these bankrupts:

CHARLES H. PECKWORTH, builder, of 631 Hudson Street; liabilities, $376,533.

JACOB H. & ISRAEL HORWITZ, builders, 1,010 Fox Street; liabilities, $471,053.

MANFRED S. UHLFELDER of Yonkers, formerly foreign exchange broker, 40 Wall Street; liabilities, $106,000.

JASPER H. SINGER, 30 West Fifty-first Street; liabilities, $6,598.

MARK ARON, cafe, 1,628 Broadway; liabilities, $80,050; second time.

WOLF GELBAND, second-hand brick, 897 Third Street; liabilities, $24,350.

NATHAN BENDHEIM, toys, 1,305 Wilkins Avenue; liabilities, $821.

MURAD DUSHEY, Oriental goods, 62 Allen Street; liabilities, $6,000.

JOSEPH ELPERN, custom peddler, 22 East 118th Street; liabilities, $2,611.

W. H. JANES, 514 West 136th Street; liabilities, $2,335.

SPENCER J. JOHNSON, JR., clerk, 1 West Thirtieth Street; liabilities, $2,134.

ADOLPH KAUFMAN, brushes, 186 Greenwich Street; liabilities, $831.

W. F. McELROY, contractor 93 Brandt Place; liabilities, $5,073.

MICHAEL E. McHUGH, millinery, 656 Broadway; liabilities, $5,810.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, salesman, 202 West Ninety-second Street; liabilities, $1,933.

WILLIAM W. PENFIELD, clerk, 248 West Seventy-sixth Street; liabilities, $2,190.

ADOLPH RATNER, grocer, 754 Madison Avenue; liabilities, $6,106.

SCHOLZ & STRAEVE, as Cortlandt Lace and Embroidery Works, 359 East 153th Street; liabilities, $19,585.

ABRAHAM STOLPER, news dealer, 1,848 Amsterdam Avenue; liabilities, $7,647.

HARRY J. WINKLER, 794 East 158th Street, formerly plumbers' supplies; liabilities, $6,890.

RECTOR'S, a corporation, hotel and restaurant, at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway; liabilities, $660,143.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amgelides, Michael—People, &c., $200.
Bjurstrom, Ivar—Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., $116.
Boulon, Ferdinand G., and Andrew F. Wood—L. E. Parliman, $154.
Brafman, Isaac—Allen-Nugent Co., $114.
Bulinsky, Ida—National Biscuit Co., costs, $113.
Braine, Daniel L.—R. Perkins, $8,277.
Broistedt, Henry—Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., $145.
Boel, Carston—Sternberger, Sinn & Co., $23,319.
Same—Same, $2,798.
Bell, Margaret J., Robert W. Bell, and Robert W. Bell & Co., Inc.—W. G. Phillips, $356.
Corkeyr, Thomas—M. Schulz, $3,880.
Cartier, Louis P.—J. H. Schierholz et al., $192.
Davy, Humphrey B.—Silver Co., $188.
Dosch, Arno—J. W. Ladd, $711.
Dennis, Leander C.—S. L. Lane, $4,215.
Same—Same, $991.
Early, John—F. Friedman, $120.
Dos Santos, Constantino P.—J. S. Sorenson, $1,060.
De Angelis, Erminio—E. L. Spellman et al., $260.
Friedman, Daniel—S. Luberwitz, $525.
Gabriel, Abraham—W. O. Allison et al., $176.
Goldstein, Max—P. Brennan, $3,357.
Gray, Charlotte J.—J. L. Holland, $460.
Hutter, Simon—M. Goldstein, $254.
Hammitt, Joseph O.—W. J. Gaynor, Mayor, &c., costs, $149.
Hough, Edward H.—S. Katz, $406.
Finkelstein, Max and Adolph—T. Morrissy, $2,072.
Freund, Adolph—A. Freund & Co., Inc., $12,946.
Hutchinson, John—M. R. Goelet et al., $640.
Hall, Horatio, 2d—J. H. Downer, $100.
Johnston, George—Weir Stove Co., $347.
Kammerlohr, Joseph G.—W. Barthman, $381.
Kessler, Sam—I. Greenman et al., $354.
Kantrowitz, Hadasse—S. C. Reisman, $521.
Lorberbaum, Benjamin and Abraham—F. Feit, $317.
Lazar, David—D. Schiller, $594.
Litowsky, Isidore—G. Schulman, costs, $106.
Mitchell, George—B. Avery, $7,628.
Moonen, Thomas J.—D. Brane, $119.
Michalisky, Louis—Wolz & Zerwick, $1,361.
Mills, Burnett S.—S. Brown, $168.
Moskowitz, Michael—H. Steiner et al., $179.
McLaughlin, Patrick—F. A. Schermerhorn et al., $215.
Messimer, Onslow W.—N. Y. Dock Co., costs, $115.
Martin, Clinton S.—H. A. Budd, $165.
Nieberg, Benjamin—City of N. Y., $284.
Newman, Emma—M. Doherty, $124.
Pelleter, Samuel—C. B. Bauer, $515.
Pope, Charles M.—H. Ronert Law Scenic Studies, $120.
Pattison, Nelson M.—I. D. Levy, $124.
O'Donovan, Albert J.—A. A. Chitman, $3,726.
Robin, Fanny—Lavelle Construction Co., costs, $109.
Reichstein, Victor—American Taximeter Co., $192.
Robinson, Frank B.—Western National Bank of Pittsburgh, $11,599.
Rohrssen, Christian—E. H. Towes, $1,687.
Rentzahn, Irvin C.—Central Printing Co., $102.
Roos, Julius—George W. Meyer Music Co., $218.
Reineman, Abraham—C. Mayer, $307.
Solomon, Jacob—Joseph Beck & Sons, $126.
Stammell, Amelia K.—B. K. Bloch, $444.
Sandrowitz, Minnie and Bernot—H. Rickman, $318.
Sterekx, Alphone—J. R. Locke, $128.
Tiernan, Katherine M.—J. B. Cornell, $1,424.
Taneredi, Ludivico—F. W. Siems, $217.
Urbach, Morris A.—J. H. Mazur, $206.
Ward, Edward W. and A. & W. Gray & Co., Inc.—C. Grosskurth, $153.
Wolf, George H.—C. A. Metzger, $341.
Welch, Rube—J. McCree, $441.
Wallace, Louis F. W.—Empire City Savings Bank, $1,105.
Young, Ernest H.—E. H. Towes, $379.
Walcot, Louise—M. Jacoby, $181.
Stewart Printing Co., Inc.—C. F. Boughton, $160.
C. J. Sullivan Advertising Co.—Madison Avenue and 96th Street Co., $180.
Paster Brothers, Inc., Solomon Paster and Samuel Paster—M. Kir, $329.
Monaton Realty Investing Corporation—E. H. Haff, $216.
Quayle Co. of New York—Central Union Gas Co., $370.
New York Transportation Co.—F. F. Newsum, $200.
Henry F. Booth Co.—E. Robert, $329.
Hobaker Co.—R. S. Muir, $164.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—N. Keller, $249.
24-26 Vandewater Street Corporation, Inc., and Benjamin F. Goodspeed—J. K. Wright, $184.
I. B. Hyman & Co., Inc., Isaac B. Hyman and Montague Hyman—Second National Bank of the City of New York, $2,549.
Same—Same, $2,546.
Rhinestoner Products Co.—New York Edison Co., $170.
West 134th Street Realty Co.—New York Edison Co., $488.
Twenty-nine West Thirty-fifth Street Co.—New York Edison Co., $386.
Acme Gas Fixture Co.—A. D. Granger Co., $1,367.

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APRONS 1,000 Styles. Immediate Delivery. Popular Prices. Retail 25c. to $1. W. H. Dean Co., 45 E. 17th.

FINE WAISTS BEING SACRIFICED REMOVAL CLEAN-UP Striking chiffons, laces, silks. Greatly reduced. I. LEFKOWITZ, 22-24 W. 21st Street

AUCTION SALES

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NOW ON PUBLIC VIEW IN Silo's Fifth Av. Art Galleries "SILO BUILDING," 546 Fifth Av., Cor. 45th St.

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Important Exhibition and Sale of

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and other choice examples of Antique TEXTILE ART; Rare CABINETS, including an exquisite old Beauvais Suite, Fine English and Dutch CANVASES, and Beautiful ART OBJECTS formerly owned by THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND. Clodion Bronzes, etc., etc.

SALE SESSIONS
Friday and Saturday Afternoons, November 14th & 15th, at 2:30 P. M.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF
RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS
AND
AUTOGRAPH LETTERS,
TO BE HELD
Nov. 17th, 18th, 19th & 20th, 1913,
within the Art Galleries of Pattison & Gahan Auctioneers, No. 7 Lexington St., Baltimore. Mr. Catalogues and information Thomas Hughes, Clapham Pennington, executors of C. Pennington. Pattison & Gahan Auctioneers, Baltimore, Md.

Merchandise
David W. Biow & Co.
Tel. 2436-2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
To-day, Tuesday, November 11, 10:30 A. M.
EXTENSIVE LINES OF
DRY GOODS,
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR,
COTTON and DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES,
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS,
SKIRTS, DRESSES,
CLOAKS, SUITS,
CHILDREN'S COATS and DRESSES,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
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UP-TO-DATE STOCK OF FURS
50 VERY FINE COATS,
In Hudson Seal, Jap Mink, China Wolf, Natural Pony, Squirrel and Marmot.
500 SCARF and MUFF SETS,
In White, Natural and Black Fox, Jap Mink, Lynx, Wolf, Mink, French Cony and China Wolf.
I. SILVERMAN,
SELLS TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 10:30 A. M., At Salesrooms, 582 Broadway, and 21 Throop Av., Brooklyn, large stock of above. Telephone 4211 Williamsburg.

A very high-grade and attractive stock of
FURS
of a prominent importer, inventoried at over $28,000, and consists of a large line of ladies' and gents' fur-lined coats in the very latest models; also a large variety of scarfs and muffs and sets in the extreme latest styles, ranging in price as high as $1,200 per garment; also a large stock of raw skins, including 2 very fine silver fox skins,
will be sold Thursday, Nov. 13, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., AT SALESROOMS, 8 GREENE ST., NEAR CANAL ST.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For further information telephone 4296 Spring.

Stocks and Bonds.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer, REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12TH, 1913, at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

150 shs. Republic Iron & Steel Co.
60 shs. Kensico Cemetery.
50 shs. Interborough-Metropolitan Co. common, Temporary V. T. C.
100 shs. Third Avenue R. R. Co. old stock.
25 shs. New York Central & Hudson River R. R.
30 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. com.
20 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
50 shs. Utah Copper Co.
10 shs. Nipissing Mines Co.
1 sh. Magee Emulsion Co.
5 shs. The Girard Company.
100 shs. American Ice Securities Co.
Half interest in lease of No. 310 West 46th St., 5 years from May 1, 1910, at $900 per annum.
40 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
237 shs. Northern New Jersey Trust Co. of Edgewater, N. J.
10 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Brooklyn.
10 shs. Bowery Bank.
2 shs. Lincoln Nat'l Bank.
4 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
$3,000 Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds, 1920.
1,000 shs. Brighton Beach Racing Ass'n.
50 shs. Kew West Realty Co.
7 shs. Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co.
7 shs. First Nat'l Bank, Jersey City.
2 shs. Lawyers Title Ins. & Trust Co.
200 shs. Kensico Cemetery.
$3,000 Muskogee Electric Traction Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1934.
500 shs. Tobacco Products Co. pfd.

Old bookstalls are becoming fewer every year. To obtain the missing one of a set of works, an old print, or pamphlet consult The Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Every Sunday.—Adv.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Spring Carpet Season Opened.

The prices named by local houses at the opening of the Spring carpet season yesterday showed considerable diversity. The figures quoted by the Smith, Sanford & Bigelow concerns were at about the same levels as those named last season, while the Hartford Company, it was said, made lower prices. W. & J. Sloane made advances of from 50 cents to $1 on 9 by 12 Axminster, velvet and tapestry rugs, and a reduction of 50 cents on a line of Brussels rugs. The Overbrook Company's prices on medium-grade goods were about the same as last season. It was said in another quarter of the market that some of the medium grades had been advanced slightly. A well-informed member of the trade said that had the Smith Company not brought out its four new medium-grade lines, prices would have advanced generally throughout the market. Fair business was reported yesterday, but it was said that buyers were not as anxious to take goods as in former seasons. The ordering was confined mostly to small lots, and buyers were talking of "placing small orders and buying often."

More Underwear Lines Opened.

Contrary to earlier expectations the lines of several Eastern underwear mills, including cotton ribbed garments and fleeced goods, were opened here yesterday. Selling agents would reveal no definite prices on any of the lines, but it was said that they averaged about 15 cents higher on goods selling around $3.60 a dozen than those of last year. No great amount of business was done, however, as buyers were unwilling to order until all of the lines were on the market. The larger mills, it was said, would open on Nov. 17. A selling agent, representing several Southern mills whose lines were put on the market recently, said that the premature opening of the Eastern mills was due to the activity shown by all of the Southern underwear lines. An unusual phase of the situation, he said, was that Southern buyers had come into the market first and were more anxious to get merchandise than the Westerners.

Men's Wear Duplicates Good.

Duplicate orders coming into this market for the Spring men's wear season are satisfactory in most cases, and the demand for worsteds continues. Prices for fancy worsteds are tending upward; several lines of these fabrics were advanced about five cents a yard late last week. It is said that the season for fancy woolens has not been satisfactory, and that there are no indications that the volume of duplicates will satisfactorily make up for the small initial buying. Sellers of cotton warp goods do not expect to open their 1914-1915 heavyweight season as early as in recent years, although the opening will probably not be later than the last week in December. Prices will doubtless be named in mid-December, but some members of the trade say that advances on some lines are not improbable.

Sweaters Trimmed with Fur.

The vogue of fur this season has been extended to women's sweaters, and one of the big stores here is showing such garments made of angora, ribbed wool and silk with the V necks and wrists finished with civet cat, skunk and coney. Those sweaters are shown in the range of the season's fashionable colors, reach to below the hips and are fastened straight at the front with self-colored novelty buttons. Fur trimmings, however, are used only on the more expensive garments, which retail from $10 to $20.

A Paper Punch with New Features.

A manufacturing concern has recently placed on the market a punch for loose leaf sheets, so constructed that it can be adjusted to every standard distance between holes. In addition the manufacturers guarantee the punch to produce exact sizes, exact spacing and the proper standard distances of the holes from the edge of the sheet. The punch, it is said, will make from one to seven holes at one operation, and its mechanism is not complicated. They are made of steel and iron, and are attached to wooden bases.

COTTON OIL FALLS OFF.

Profits Less Because Raw Material Was High—Property Improved.

The American Cotton Oil Company reported yesterday net earnings in the fiscal year ended on Aug. 31 of $1,771,169, a decline of $436,388 from the preceding year. As preferred dividends and bond interest required the same expenditure as in 1912, the balance applicable to the common stock, $684,139, also recorded a falling off from the previous year of $830,389. The balance was equivalent to 3.37 per cent. on the common shares as compared with 6½ per cent. in 1912.

President Munro told stockholders in the annual statement that the foreign business of the refineries was reduced last year because of high prices for raw material, but that the domestic trade provided good markets for cottonseed oil products. He said that in the year $1,037,899 had been spent for new factories and additions to existing properties and that the net working capital of the company was $11,370,022, of which $3,161,685 was cash in bank.

LOW SUBWAY BIDS.

Section 3, Seventh Avenue Line, Likely to Go to Degnon Company.

Bids for the construction of Section 3 of the Seventh Avenue Subway under Varick Street and the Seventh Avenue extension from Beach to Commerce treet were opened yesterday by the Public Service Commission. The unofficial figures were:

Degnon Contracting Co.	$2,185,000
Rodgers & Hagerty	2,563,000
Oscar Daniels Co.	2,576,000
Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp'n	2,906,000
Canavan Brothers Co.	2,668,000
Rapid Transit Subway Const. Co.	2,728,620
Booth & Flinn	2,850,123
Underpinning and Foundation Co.	2,970,000
MacArthur Brothers Co.	3,267,000
Hugh Nawn Contracting Co.	3,356,000

The contract is likely to be awarded to the Degnon Contracting Company as soon as the engineers of the commission have calculated up the bids. The figure offered by this firm is very much lower than the estimate made by the commission, which was about $3,000,000.

Bankruptcy Notices

NO. 18,838.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY A. PATERSON, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1913, the said Henry A. Paterson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 21st day of November, A. D. 1913, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H WILLIS,
Nov. 10, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of LIONEL A. HYMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 17,292.

Notice is hereby given that Lionel A. Hyman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 15th, 1913, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 15th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Dated November 8, 1913. Referee in Bankruptcy.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Jars Pay Same Duty as Contents—Decision on Braids.

The Board of United States General Appraisers decided yesterday that glass jars containing orange marmalade were properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909, at the same rate as their contents. The Collector of Customs at Portland, Ore., assessed a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 97, on the jars as "bottles," and took duty on the marmalade at 35 per cent., the rate applicable to marmalade. Sherwood & Sherwood, the importers, said that as the marmalade was subject to an ad valorem duty, the value of the jars should have been added to the value of their contents, and duty exacted at 35 per cent. The protest was sustained and the Collector reversed.

The board sustained a protest by A. B. Fielder & Sons, regarding the classification under the act of 1909 of braids. The Collector at Chicago, returned the goods at 45 cents a pound, and 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 405 as in chief value of artificial silk. The importers said the goods were properly dutiable at 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 179, with metal threads as the component of principal value. An official analysis confirmed the claim. Other protests filed by the same firm relating to trimmings, embroideries and ornaments were overruled.

T. Buettner & Co., Chicago, lost on a protest relating to cushions, dresser scarfs, table covers, and other articles in chief value of cotton and linen embroidered with artificial silk threads. The board affirmed assessment at 45 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 405, act of 1909.

BUSINESS GOOD IN WEST.

But Judge Lovett, Just Back, Says There Is "Marked Hesitation."

R. S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Executive Committee, returned to his office yesterday from a six-weeks' trip over the company's lines. He said that business was good in the West now, but declined to make any prediction as to future months.

"Business over the Union Pacific Lines is very good," said Judge Lovett. "Traffic has been heavy and gross considerably ahead of last year right through October. The bulk of the increase in the business is due to the large crop movement. Just now there is a big movement of wheat, deciduous fruits and potatoes, particularly from Idaho, which is rapidly developing as a new potato-growing center. The present big movement of crops will continue probably well on into December.

"The West has received good prices for its crops and is in a very prosperous condition. In spite of the corn crop failure in Nebraska, for instance, there was a 60,000,000-bushel wheat crop for which the farmer got from 70 to 75 cents, and $45,000,000 is a big amount of money to put into the hands of a population no larger than that of Nebraska.

"Speaking of business sentiment, however, with all of this prosperity, the feeling in the West is marked by hesitation. This is very prominently indicated in the decided falling off in lumber traffic. The sugar beet industry representatives, for instance, say that they must wait to see what effect the revision of the tariff will have. They do not believe that the industry will be crushed, but they are very sure that the grower will have to accept a lower price for his beets, and it is doubtful whether the consumer will pay a much lower price for his sugar. The sugar-beet industry is a big factor over the entire West. The wool growers, another big factor in our traffic, is in just the same position. They are going to wait."

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. New York merchants may obtain the information at the bureau's branch office in Room 337 in the Custom House by giving the number of the item referred to:

11,978. LEATHER.—A wholesale leather concern, at present importing leather of all kinds from the United States through agencies in France and Germany, wishes to make direct connections with American exporters. An American Consul writes that leather for soles and uppers is particularly desired. Correspondence must be in Spanish and all literature in the same language. Prices should be quoted in gold pesetas.

11,979. RAILWAY SUPPLIES.—The American Consulate General at Bangkok, Siam, has forwarded plans, specifications, and forms of tender for the supply of such tools and permanent way accessories which the Minister for Communications calls for the Southern Line, Royal State Railways. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Acting Controlling Engineer, Southern Line Department, Royal State Railways, Bangkok, Siam, will be received until Dec. 13.

11,980. LEATHER AND DRY GOODS.—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a local firm, with offices in South America, desires to get into touch with American manufacturers of leather and staple dry goods. This firm desires to hear from very large and responsible firms only, firms in a position to engage in large transactions and which would send their own representatives or traveling salesmen to the South American country in question. This firm proposes to work up business in the first place, ascertain the requirements of responsible buyers, and then guarantee the accounts to American exporters. Bank references are furnished.

11,981. MACHINERY FOR CRACKER FACTORY.—A business man in a European country informs an American Consulate that he desires to establish a cracker factory and would like to receive offers from firms manufacturing such machinery. This person has had the representation of an American motor for boats and has sold more than 150 of them, but desires to secure another agency for heavy motors.

11,982. LINOTYPE MACHINES.—A report from an American Consul states that a local concern having agencies for various printing machinery and appliances wishes to secure the agency for some linotype machine for a European country. Correspondence and literature must be in German or Spanish. Prices must be in gold pesetas, free on board, New York City, or some American seaport having direct connections.

11,983. PLANS FOR A MASONIC TEMPLE.—A competition of designs for a masonic temple building to be erected in Toronto has been announced. Designs will be received until Jan. 29, 1914, by W. H. Best, 181 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, from whom further particulars may be obtained. The first prize will be the commission for designing and supervising the erection of the building. Three other prizes of $750, $500, and $250, respectively, will be awarded. The estimated cost of the building is about $250,000.

11,984. SAWMILL AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY.—An American Consul reports that negotiations have almost been concluded whereby a large timber tract in a foreign country is to be leased for a long term to permit the cutting of timber. Should this concession be granted there may be a good opportunity for the sale of American sawmill and woodworking machinery. The names of the applicant for the concession and his agent may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

11,985. MACHINERY AGENCY.—A business man in Germany informs an American Consular officer that he desires to represent American manufacturers of machinery suitable for the German market. He is thoroughly familiar with the English language and furnishes references as to his ability. He states that he is in a position to supply any financial guaranties which may be necessary.

11,986. MACHINERY FOR PRINTING ON LEAD PENCILS.—A report from an American Consul states that a business firm in the United Kingdom desires to secure from American manufacturers particulars, including prices, of machines for printing on lead pencils. This firm does not want a complicated, expensive machine, but is only interested in the most simple, cheapest, and most effective machine. Prices should be quoted with particulars.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

Belgium's imports during 1912 were valued at $650,695,775, and the exports that year amounted to $765,635,304, making the value of the total commerce $1,719,531,139. In 1911 the total valuation was $1,661,142,839.

The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements recently appropriated $6,244 for improving telephone lines in Penang. These lines are owned and operated by the Post Office Department of the Straits Settlements and are under the supervision of the Postmaster General in Singapore.

The foreign trade of the Dominican Republic in 1912, exclusive of specie, was valued at $20,705,032, compared with $18,149,935 in the previous year, or an increase of $2,555,097. The United States furnished about 63 per cent. of the imports and received about 65 per cent. of the exports.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBAN—Myers, John G., Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ATHENS, OHIO—Zunner & Co.; Mr. Craig, ready-to-wear; 116 West 32d.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Babie, W. F., & Co.; Mr. Weidner, carpets; 2 Walker.
ATLANTA—J. G. Allen & Co.; C. F. Ursenbach, notions; 1,261 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Hurst, J. E., & Co.; J. H. Wells, silk dresses, (Spring); 15 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild-Kohn Co.; W. W. Kohn, laces, neckwear, veilings; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand.
BARNESVILLE, OHIO—L. Freedman, carpets; Wallick's.
BELLAIRE, OHIO—A. Klotz, carpets, rugs; Wallick's.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, ladies', infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hermitage.
BRIDGEPORT—Smith & Murray Co.; J. Lewis, carpets; 55 White.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; J. S. Greening, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
BOSTON—Adams-Hinchliff Co.; J. C. Ross, carpets; 55 White.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; W. H. Ross, carpets, rugs; 60 West 33d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Filene's, W., Sons Co.; F. M. Spear, imported woolen material; Miss M. O'Neil, misses' millinery; basement buyers; W. Silberman, skirts; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses; C. H. Smith, infants', childrens' coats, dresses, petticoats, corsets; H. Levy, waists; V. P. Ring, furs, dresses; W. Libby, millinery; L. L. Rivers, asst. mdse. mgr.; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, negligees; 31 Unio nSquare.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Alexander's Fashion Shop; H. L. Alexander, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hengerer, William, Co.; D. Schall, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; C. H. Davison, dry goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; H. J. Ellsworth, dress goods; L. J. Wagner, carpets; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry, silverware, A. Z. Simmons, clothing; 214 Church.
BUFFALO.—Siegrist & Fraley Co.; Mr. Stumpf, carpets; 20 W. 22d.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. J. Driscoll, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; Miss M. Reichert, muslin underwear; Mr. Curran, carpets, rugs, 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; L. North, dress goods; 6th Av. and 20th; Simpson-Crawford Co.
CHICAGO. — Philipsborn Outer Garment House; M. Philipsborn and H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses' Juniors' suits, cloth, net dresses; 132 W. 21st.
CHICAGO—Field, Marshall, & Co.; F. W. Stein, hats; H. P. Harris, bric-a-brac; W. H. Bateman, linings; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott, & Co.; S. Carson, notions, muslin underwear, veilings, ribbons; J. D. Colt, hdkfs.; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. Ward, muslin underwear; 104 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Root & McBride Co.; W. J. Phillips, rugs; 72 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, petticoats, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; W. H. Probst, domestics; 13 E. 22d; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Carter & Co.; Mr. Goldsall, general merchandise; 124 Bleecker.
CINCINNATI, Ohio — The Fair; J. F. Gorman, millinery; R. T. Duncan, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. M. Hughes, millinery; 4 Washington Place.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Fries & Schuele Co.; K. C. Schuele, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.
CLEVELAND, OHIO—Scott-Griggs Co.; J. L. Larson, carpets, rugs; 31 West 22d.
COVINGTON, KY.—J. R. Coppin Co.; J. R. Coppin, domestics, hosiery, gloves, housefurnishing goods; Somerset.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; M. Hirst, carpets; 55 White.
DAYTON, OHIO—Steely, J. G., & Co.; J. G. Steely, millinery; York.
DAYTON, OHIO—Bunting, B. R.; dry goods; 2 Walker.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Mr. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker.
DAYTON, OHIO—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. M. Helfrich, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.
DENVER—Golden Eagle Co.; G. G. Co.; H. S. Bauman, cloaks, waists; 315 4th Av.; Grand.
DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, carpets; Netherland.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Hughes, corsets; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. P. Emery, general dry goods; 20 W. 22d; Claridge.
ELMONT—Rowley, Miller & Co.; Mrs. Tenkins, cloaks, suits, waists; 20 W. 22d; Claridge.
DETROIT — Crowley Bros.; F. C. Feckenscher, furn. goods, hosiery; 42 Leonard.
DUBUQUE, IOWA—Waller, Wallis Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 Broadway.
DULUTH—Miller-Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenbergs, ladies' garments, millinery; underwear, hosiery; 200 5th Av. & Flanders.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; J. C. urrie, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
DAYTON, Ohio—Troxler, L., Co.; M. Kimmell, blankets; 16 Jacobs.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—McWhirr, R. A., Co.; J. E. Bannister, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Higgins, Fraze Co.; M. M. Higgins, hdkfs., laces, ribbons; Miss A. Fitzpatrick, hosiery, knit underwear; St. Denis.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fashion, The; B. Goldstein, cloaks, suits; Albert.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Howard & Foster; F. Kerr, carpets; 55 White.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. J. Henry carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fox, S., & Co.; M. J. Sullivan, carpets; 320 Church.
INDIANAPOLIS—Havens & Gedder Co.; E. Havens, representing; 72 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. B. Levi, jobs in coats, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; W. Harry, carpets, rugs; 320 Church.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Pinchott Co.; A. Morris, ready to wear; 108 Worth.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; Miss Robinson, waists; G. W. Kennedy, dress goods, silks, velvets; 25 Madison Av.
KEOKUK—Irwin Phillips Co.; E. E. Coombs, furn. goods, hosiery; 72 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co.; Mr. Dulin, carpets; 116 West 32d.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hasor & Bro.; J. F. Ripple, carpets; 75 Spring; McAlpin.
LANCASTER, PENN.—Wait & Shand; W. O. Smith, carpets, rugs; 55 White.
LAWRENCE, Mass. — Robertson-Sutherland Co.; A. G. Sutherland, carpets; 55 White.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Rudge & Guenzel Co.; W. G. Lastofka, domestics, dress goods, silks; Latham.
LITTLE ROCK—Doyle, Kidd, & Co; W. O. Korn, furn. goods, cloaks, suits; 75 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES.—Klein Novelty Co.; Mr. Sklein, notions, ribbons, laces; Flanders.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Fox Co.; W. D. Eckert, hdkfs., gloves, hosiery, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
LOUISVILLE.—Stewart D. G. Co.; Miss M. Kern, cloaks, suits; E. Palmer, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 214 Church.
LYNCHBURG, VA.—Moses, D., & Co.; D. Moses, carpets, rugs; 17 W. 28th.
MEMPHIS—Moore, Wm. R., D. G. Co.; S. S. Shepherd, hosiery, underwear; 258 Church.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co.; F. G. Mitchell, carpets; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.
MERIDEN, CONN.—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; W. J. Wilcox, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; Miss D. Samuels, laces, white goods; Broadway and 32d.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—E. Schuster & Co.; Mr. Krueger, carpets, rugs; 116 West 32d.
MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; S. J. Dannenberg, notions, piece goods; 26 E. 17th.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous-Mitchell Co.; J. A. Quinn, men's clothing; W. G. Kuloski, carpets, rugs; 55 White.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. E. Bulkley, carpets; 55 White.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. H. Cruickshank, domestics; 75 Spring.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; W. J. Hoyle, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN.—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Edward Malley Co.; J. T. Duff, carpets, rugs; 320 Church; Flanders.
NASHVILLE—Castner, Knott D. G. Co.; F. W. Gahr, carpets, rugs; 214 Church.
NEWARK, Ohio.—Meyer & Lindorf; Mr. Meyer, carpets, rugs; A. A. Lindorf, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
OGDEN, UTAH—Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co.; J. W. Scowcroft, furn. goods, hosiery; J. Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
PHILADELPHIA—Horn, F., Co.; F. Horn, waists, dresses; 95 Madison Av.; Albert.
PEORIA—Clarke & Co.; F. A. Beyer, rugs; 31 Union Square.
PHILADELPHIA.—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss M. Lovenier, muslin underwear; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.—Fink Co.; H. Blauner, furs, long coats; 15 East 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parnes, jobs, coats; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA — Gimbel Brothers; D. Tweed, domestics; C. M. R. Whitely, linings; Miss Bowery, ribbons; G. R. Dunn, art needlework; Miss De Viney, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; J. Scammell, books; Broadway and 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.
PROVIDENCE—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; L. C. Scott, laces, hdkfs., carpets, rugs; Wallick's.
PITTSBURGH.—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss M. Osborne, suits; Mrs. Kerr, coats; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Peiser, house dresses, petticoats, jobs; 225 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Powers, men's furn. goods; 200 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; O. A. Moore, carpets, rugs; 55 White.
READING.—Kline, Epphimer & Co.; S. Heckman, carpets; 315 4th Av.
READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; P. Platt, clothing; 214 Church.
READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
READING, Penn.—Marcus, Saio; coats, furs, silk kimonos, serge dresses; 15 E. 26th.
RICHMOND, Va.—Meyer & Rhoads; J. T. Otto, carpets; 55 White.
ROANOKE, Va.—MacBain, G., Co.; Mr. Johnson, carpets; 55 White.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; M. B. O'Toole, umbrellas, gloves; Mrs. Orken, ready-to-wear; 20 Forrest.
ROCHESTER—S. M. Goldwater, woolens; Grand.
ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. M. Brady, carpets, rugs; 454 Broome.
ROCHESTER—Edwards, E. W., & Son; R. A. Scott, silks, dress goods; Miss McDonald, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; E. E. Swarthout, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—Martin, W. S., Co.; H. L. Wortham, ready to wear; 69 5th Av.
ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Herzog, G. P., underwear, waists, infants' wear; O. W. Billings, general mdse.; Broztel.
SALEM, Mass.—Webber, W. G., Co.; G. Gross, carpets; 75 Spring.
SALEM, Mass.—Chandler, Bigelow & Washburn; H. Allen, carpets; 2 Walker.
SAN FRANCISCO.—Strauss, L., & Co.; N. L. Larson, furn. goods; 196 W. 8way.
SARATOGA SPRINGS—Starbuck, C. D., & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, carpets, rugs; 116 W 32d.
SALT LAKE CITY—Zions Co-operative Mercantile Institution; R. Patrick, silks, laces, furn. goods, cloaks, waists, notions, laces; 72 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Barney, H. S., Co.; H. Gilbert, rugs; 75 Spring.
SEATTLE, Wash.—Dugg-Derneden Co.; P. J. Derneden, shirts; 4 Worth; 220 J. Herald Square.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Smith & Murray; J. Hoey, carpets; 55 White.
ST. LOUIS—Missouri Feather Co.; C. J. Redding, millinery; Albert.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co.; O. Milentz, cloaks, suits; muslin underwear; 72 Leonard; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine, McKittrick, D. G. Co.; F. F. Leilich, ginghams; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co.; J. W. McGuinness, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss I. Holtz, misses' wear; Miss F. Looby, costumes; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. Thornton, waists; Miss J. Webb, suits; 71 W. 23d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; J. R. Fairley, carpets, rugs; 60 W. 33d; Wallick's.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Milner, W. S., & Co.; J. G. McIlhenny, carpets, rugs; F. A. Gerdes, domestics; 20 W. 22d.
TROY, N. Y.—Frear, William H., & Co.; T. G. Peck, carpets; Herald Square.
TROY, N. Y.—Van Zandt, McKittrick, D. G. Co.; E. Vanzandt, collars cuffs; 636 Broadway.
WASHINGTON—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. M. Johnson, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; Miss M. Curran, gloves; Miss A. Metz, hdkfs.; Miss S. Elder, millinery; 334 4th Av.; Holland House.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brooks, M., & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, cloaks, suits; 39 W. 32d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Mrs. F. Evans, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY, CONN.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; W. E. Minor, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Englebach, carpets; 75 Spring.
WHEELING—John S. Naylor & Co.; H. L. Henderson, upholstery goods; 101 Franklin; Claridge.
WILMINGTON, OHIO—H. B. Patterson & Co.; H. B. Patterson, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square; Latham.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner-Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER—Bon Marche; B. T. Shuman, ready to wear; Brostell.
WORCESTER, Mass.—MacInnes, J. C., Co.; D. H. Mylott, carpets, rugs; 55 White.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnerd, Sumner & Putnam Co.; C. Heller, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — Strouss-Hirshberg Co.; A. Hosie, carpets, rugs; 315 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—McLean, J., & Sons; G. G. Bailey, carpets; 55 White.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

*Special to The New York

Fact No. 38

(About Investments)

Some securities combine a great degree of safety with a very low yield. Others return a liberal income but are not sufficiently secured. Between the two lies the **ideal investment** for the average business man—**the security which combines a fair yield with reasonable safety.** We are competent to assist business men in the selection of their investments and are glad to do so.

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Virginia Railway & Power Co. First & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.40%
St. Louis, Spr'gf'd & Peoria R. R. First & Rfdg. 5% Bonds	5.43%
California Gas & Electric Corp. Unifying & Rfdg. 5% Bds.	5.50%
American Public Service Co. First Lien 6% Bonds	6.00%

Mortgages securing above bonds provide that interest is payable without deduction for taxes, and the companies have stated their intention to pay the normal 1% Income Tax.

Further particulars and present Market prices of above securities sent upon request for List AG-20.

N. W. Halsey & Co
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Recovery in Last Hour Checks Sharp Decline in Stocks—May Get Gold To-day.

Not until the final hour of trading did the stock market yesterday show resistance to a decline which ran from one to three points in a number of the active stocks. The recovery, when it set in, was fairly rapid, amounting to a point or more in some of the stocks which had declined most sharply in the earlier trading. The upturn in the afternoon suggested that a good deal of bear selling had contributed to the first stages of the day's decline, but it was believed at the same time that there was more commission house selling than on any day of late. This was very generally attributed to increased uneasiness over the Mexican situation. The feeling had prevailed that definite developments of an important character were likely to take place over Sunday and while this did not prove the case the morning's news indicated that the situation was critical enough to cause uneasiness over the outcome. A somewhat calmer view was put on the matter by the day's advices from Washington, at least to the extent of indicating that events had not moved as far as the morning's dispatches had suggested, but the financial community found no ground in the day's developments for dismissing concern over affairs in Mexico and over our relations with that country.

Mexican affairs were most talked about, but there were other matters which threw more or less important light upon some of the phases of the general business and financial situation. The unfilled order statement of the United States Steel Corporation showed a decrease of 490,000 tons for the month of October, a larger decrease than had been expected. This served to emphasize the extent to which the recent production of steel mills has been dependent upon orders placed before the present recession in that trade began to show. In line with the general conditions reflected in this statement was the decrease in the shortage of freight cars between Oct. 15 and Nov. 1. During the corresponding period last year an existing shortage was increased and two years ago a surplus was substantially reduced. The demand for cars at this season is more or less intimately connected with the outcome of the year's harvests. The Department of Agriculture gave out yesterday its report on the corn crop. This is placed at a figure about 4 per cent. larger than the October estimate, although this leaves the crop smaller than in any previous year since 1903. The average of the corn crop for the last two years exceeded the average for the preceding two years, but the comparison which most directly affects railway and other similar statistics and business sentiment, so far as it is guided by the outcome of this important crop, lies between the figures for this year and last. These show a falling off of 680,000,000 bushels, or a decline of over 20 per cent. from last year's crop.

Reports which circulated that the railroad trainmen and conductors had obtained about half of the increases in wages which they had sought under the arbitration award, which was awaited yesterday, were not sufficiently at variance with general expectations, in the absence of definite knowledge during business hours yesterday of the commission's actual award, to be cited as an important element in the day's news bearing on the decline in prices. Only a small minority apparently had entertained the hope that on this occasion the railroads would be able to establish the fairness of existing wages. Whatever market effect was exerted by yesterday's reports regarding the character of the arbitration award in this case was offset by the feeling that an advance in wages at this time would materially strengthen the railroads' arguments in support of the rate increases which the railways have filed and which have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission pending an investigation into their reasonableness.

It was quite generally expected that at least a small amount of gold would be engaged in London to-day out of the supply arriving from South Africa. Exchange has now declined slightly below the gold import point. The fact that a profit on imports is indicated even on the basis of bankers' bills will probably lead to engagements, although the rates obtainable on investments in sterling bills are sufficiently attractive, compared with interest rates here to induce some institutions to carry a large amount of sterling bills rather than to use the exchange for the importation of gold at this time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@4 per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. The renewal rate was 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5¼ per cent. for two and three months, 4¾@5 per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5¾@6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $246,074,188; balances, $10,155,007; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $404,765.

The local banks have lost $140,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short bills and 4 15-16@5 per cent. for three months' bills; Berlin, 4½ per cent.; Paris, 3% per cent. Money was 3½@4 per cent. in London and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 50 pfennigs. The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 30½ centimes.

Foreign exchange was quoted as follows:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

Demand sterling—High, $4.85; low, $4.8490; last, $4.85.

London—Cable, $4.85⅛.

Paris—Cable, 5.20⅝ less 1-16; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.

Berlin—Cable, 94 11-16; check, 94⅝.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.21⅛; check, 5.22⅛ plus 1-32.

Holland—Cable, 40.06; check, 40.05.

Belgium—Cable, 5.24⅝ plus 1-32; check, 5.25 plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.80½; ninety days, $4.7831.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.80¼; ninety days, $4.78¼.

Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.25; ninety days, 5.26¼.

Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.25 less 7-16; ninety days, 5.28⅛ less 1-16.

Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 93⅜; ninety days, 93⅝.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 93⅜; ninety days, 93⅝.

Amsterdam—Commercial, sixty days, 39.65; ninety days 39.50.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 10c discount; St. Paul, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 27½d, and unchanged in New York, at 50⅛c per ounce.

	Marks.
Cash in hand, increased	31,790,000
Loans, decreased	30,330,000
Discounts, decreased	57,330,000
Treasury bills, decreased	206,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	100,489,000
Deposits, increased	48,118,000
Gold in hand, increased	19,738,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

New Haven's Maturities.

A dispatch from Boston yesterday said that stockholders of the New Haven road need not worry about the approaching maturity of $40,000,000 of short-term notes, which must be taken up on Dec. 1, even if the bond issue authorized for that purpose were permanently enjoined, as other arrangements had been made for the raising of the money. It is probably true that, if the financing plan fails, the Directors of the New Haven will be able to make eleventh-hour arrangements for another temporary advance, but it was said at J. P. Morgan & Co.'s that nothing was known there of any other plans for taking the place of the bond issue.

***

The Squabble over New Haven.

New England is making a Donnybrook Fair out of the New Haven's troubles. Boston and environs are the heaviest losers by the decline in New Haven stock, and it may be argued that they are entitled to their fun if they are willing to pay for it, but it is hard to see that the new Chairman is receiving much of the friendly co-operation which he was led to believe he would get in New England. The former President's vitriolic remarks have added to the gayety of the onlookers, but in the opinion of bond men who are planning to place such part of the new debentures as shall not be taken by the stockholders, they have not helped the road's credit to any extent.

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The Persecuted Railroads.

President Ripley of the Atchison has been supplied with fresh arguments against the public's treatment of the much abused railroads by a decision handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The court decided, according to a summary received here, "that if railroads allow obnoxious weeds to grow on their rights of way, and the weeds go to seed and the seed is blown into a farmer's field and grows, the road is responsible for damage." Conversely, it would seem only fair to hold the farmer responsible if seeds from his Russian thistle or Johnson grass blew on to the right of way and took root.

***

Stock Traders Doing Nothing.

"It is difficult to understand the attitude of the stock trading public toward the market," said a broker yesterday. "Plenty of inquiries about the course of particular shares come in by telephone every day, but they are not followed up by orders. A customer will call up and learn that Reading or Steel is weak or strong. He will ask whether the recession or advance appears to be going further and wants to know of any rumors or real information going the rounds. And that ends it. Mention anything about doing business and he hastily hangs up the receiver. The fact that he may have a profit on a commitment taken on some time ago does not induce him to take it, and if he has a loss he doesn't seem to worry in the least. What's the answer?"

***

Some New Low Levels Set.

It looked around noon yesterday as though the market was in for a severe decline. Pressure against New Haven, Steel and other issues which have been especially popular with the bears latterly sent the list downward until a number of new low levels for the year were established. New Haven followed its habit of setting a minimum figure for its history and Studebaker did the same. St. Paul has not sold as low since 1907, nor Southern Pacific since 1908. These shares touched their lowest quotations for 1913: American Telephone & Telegraph, Atchison, Goodrich, Inspiration Copper, Lake Erie & Western, New York Dock, St. Louis & Southwestern and United States Rubber. In this table closing prices of a number of the more prominent stocks are set in contrast with final quotations a year ago:

	1913.	1912.
Atchison	90¼	108½
Baltimore & Ohio	91⅝	107⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86	90¼
Erie	26	35⅜
Great Northern pf	121½	146½
Lehigh Valley	145¼	175⅝
Northern Pacific	105½	126⅜
Reading	97⅛	116¼
Southern Pacific	103⅛	172⅝
Union Pacific	149⅞	212
Smelters	147⅝	174
Copper	61	83¼
United States Steel	68⅜	85⅞
	54⅜	76⅛

Of yesterday's quotations, those for Copper, Steel, Northern Pacific, Reading, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific showed a recovery of a point or better from the lowest prices of the session, while the others were a fractional distance from the bottom.

***

Mexican Exchange Market Dead.

The tense Mexican situation was a topic of animated conversation yesterday among bankers who have business connections below the border, but there was no greater reflection of international difficulties than last week in the quotation for Mexican exchange. The rate remained at 286, a point to which it was raised about a week ago. This meant that a draft for $100 drawn on a New York bank, to be paid in our currency, would cost a remitter of funds in Mexico City $286 in Mexican money. The reason the exchange rate has not been raised since the withdrawal of President Huerta was demanded is that practically no business is being done. Except in Mexico City and towns on the seacoast, local bankers say they have not been in communication with their correspondents for many weeks.

ADVICE TO B. & M.

Get Back Diverted Traffic, Not Raise Rates, Says Boston Brief.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—In opposing the Boston & Maine Railroad's request for permission to increase its freight rates, the Boston Chamber of Commerce suggests in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to-day that the road should sell some of its unnecessary securities and take back the traffic it has diverted to the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, thereby overcoming part of its acknowledged financial deficiency.

The brief states that the railroad company holds marketable stocks of subsidiaries amounting to $5,500,000, which should be sold, even at a sacrifice, before the public should be asked to assume the burden of increased freight rates.

The brief charges substantial inflation of capitalization by the buying of more stock than was necessary to control the Maine Central. It expresses sympathy with the management of the railroad "in its endeavor to place that property upon a basis which will restore it to the confidence of the community," but maintains that the "grievous financial burden which has been imposed upon them through past management cannot in justice be transferred to the public."

Atlantic National Pays 12 1-2%.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—A third dividend of 12½ per cent. will be paid to depositors of the Atlantic National Bank, which closed its doors last April. Edward P. Metcalf, its former President, is now under indictment for alleged misapplication of more than $200,000 of the bank's funds. To-day's dividends made a total of 50 per cent. paid to depositors since the bank suspended.

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand, increased	31,790,000
Loans, decreased	30,330,000
Discounts, decreased	57,330,000
Treasury bills, decreased	206,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	100,489,000
Deposits, increased	48,118,000
Gold in hand, increased	19,738,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Under Selling Pressure Until Near the Close, When Prices Rally.

The outside security market was under selling pressure during the greater part of yesterday's session and at their lowest prices some of the leading issues showed sharp declines. Toward the close of the day a rallying movement brought the final quotations considerable above the preceding low level. The tobacco stocks bore the brunt of the selling, with United Cigar Stores off at one time 1⅞ points, all but a small fraction of which it recovered later. Tobacco Products preferred lost 4⅞ points on small sales. Anglo-American Oil fell off a point and Standard Oil of New Jersey receded two points, but the last named made a full recovery, while Anglo-American recovered ⅝.

***

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450..	Anglo-Am. Oil	23¼	23¼	22¼	22⅜
2,500..	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅜
400..	B.-A. Tob. new	24	24	23	23⅜
325..	Puebla S. & R.	3 1-16	3¼	3	3 1-16
25..	Stand. Oil, N.J.	374	374	372	374
800..	Tob. Prod. pf.	85	85	80½	80½
1,300..	U. C. S. C., A.	86⅝	86⅝	84½	86
100..	†Willys Overl.	62	62	62	62

MINING STOCKS.

4,000..	*Arizona Belm.	8	8	7	7
500..	*Beaver Cons.	34	34	34	34
1,500..	*Big Four	17	17	16	16
1,500..	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,200..	Buffalo Mines	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
800..	*Can. G. S.	19	19	18	18
2,600..	*Caribou Cob.	61	61	60	61
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	4	4	4	4
350..	First National	2 11-16	2 11-16	2⅝	2⅝
1,100..	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
400..	Kerr Lake	4 5-16	4⅜	4¼	4¼
500..	La Rose Cons.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
230..	Mason Valley	4	4⅛	4	4
100..	McK.-Darragh	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400..	Nevada Hills	51	51	49	49
3,000..	Nipissing M. C.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500..	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16
2,150..	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16
3,000..	*Tonopah Mer.	59	59	57	57
250..	Tonopah Min.	4½	4⅝	4½	4½
2,200..	*West E. Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 7-32	1¼
8,000..	*Wett. Sil. M.	8	8	8	8

LISTED PROSPECT—MINING COMPANY.

2,000..	West End Ext.	5	5	5	5

BOND.

$20,000..	St. L. P. & N. W. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	Nov. 10.		Nov. 9.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil, new	11½	12	11½	12
Am. Writing Paper		1½	1	1¼
Bay State Gas	3-16	5-16	3-16	5-16
Borden's Con. Milk	115	116	115	116
Borden's Con. M. pf	103	106	103	106
Brown Shoe	50	53	50	55
Cluett-Peabody	92	92	86¾	92
Cluett-Peabody pf	95	100	95	100
Con. Rubber Tire	30	33	30	34
Con. Rubber Tire pf	90	95	92	95
Emerson-Brant	22	29	22	28
Emerson-B. pf	78	85	78	85
Havana Tobacco	3	6	3	6
Havana Tobacco pf	9	12	9	12
Houston Oil	13	16	13	16
Houston Oil pf	50	60	50	60
Inter. Rub. Tr. ctfs.	6	7	6	7
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	220	235	220	235
Manhat. Transit	1 1-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
Marconi of America	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Maxwell Motors	1½	2½	1½	2½
Max. Motors 1st pf	21	23	21	23
Mays Oil	7	8	4	7
N. Y. Transportation	20	22	18	20
Otis Elevator	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator pf	72	74	72	74
People's Gas rts. w. i.	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
R. J. Reynolds	235	250	235	250
U. C. S. C. of A., pf.	111	115	111	115
U. S. L. & H.	4	6	4	6
U. S. L. and H. pf	25	35	25	35
Willys Overland pf	87	92	87	92

MINING STOCKS.

Barnes King Dev	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
British Col. Copper	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
Butte & London	30	35	30	35
Butte-New York	1½	1⅝	1¼	1½
Con. Ariz. Smelting	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Copper Mines	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
Davis-Daly Copper	1 9-16	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16
Dia. Black Butte	1⅝	2⅛	1½	2⅛
Diamond F. Daisy	2	2½	2	2½
El Paso Con.	2	3	2	3
Florence Con.	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3¼
Goldfield Midway	20	24	20	25
Gold Hill	5	6	5	6
Greene-Cananea	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Greene-Cananea, new	6	7	6	7
Greenwater	30	32	32	33
Halifax Tonopah	4½	5⅛	4½	5
Mines of America	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
New Utah Bingham	2	2¼	2	2¼
North Butte Dev	45	55	45	55
Ohio Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
South Utah M. & S.	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Tuolumne Copper	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
Union Mines	4	6	4	6
Union Copper	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
United Copper pf	3	5	3	5
Victor Tonopah	25	27	25	27
Yukon Gold Mines	2	2 1-16	2	2 1-16

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	140	145	140	145
Chicago Cop. 7s, new	140	145	140	145
Chino Copper Elevated 5s	95¾	96	95¼	96
Cons. Rubber Tire 4s	64	67	64	67
Mason Valley 6s	80	87	80	85
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	98¾	99	98¾	99
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98¾	99	98¾	99
Western Pacific 5s	77	79	77	79

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American Oil	22	23	22½	23½
Atlantic Refining	660	665	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	165	163	168
Cumberland Pipe Line	845	855	850	860
Colonial Oil	115	125	115	125
Continental Oil	182	187	183	187
Crescent Pipe Line	58	60	58	60
Cumberland Pipe L.	78	83	79	82
Eureka Pipe Line	335	345	340	350
Galena-Signal Oil	174	177	176	178
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	143	137	143
Indiana Pipe Line	127	130	128	130
National Transit	40	42	40	42
New York Transit	310	315	310	315
Northern Pipe Line	110	114	110	114
Ohio Oil	130	132	132	133
Prairie Oil & Gas	384	387	385	390
Solar Refining	255	257	255	262
Southern Pipe Line	237	243	238	242
South Penn. Oil	245	248	245	247
S. W. Penn. P. Line	148	153	148	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	190	192	190	193
Standard Oil (Ind.)	381	384	382	385
Standard Oil (Kan)	410	430	410	430
Standard Oil (Ky.)	538	545	550	560
Standard Oil (Neb.)	315	325	325	335
Standard Oil (N. J.)	373	376	373	376
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	152	159	153	154
Standard Oil (Ohio)	297	303	295	305
Swan & Finch	297	303	290	300
Union Tank Line	82	86	83	85
Vacuum Oil	171	173	173	176
Washington Oil	33	38	33	38
Waters-Pierce Oil	2,100	2,800	2,100	2,800

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Nov. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 8. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	146	143	146
American Cigar pf	86	88	86	87½
British-American	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞
Britihs-Am. new	23⅞	23½	24	24⅛
Conley Foil	280	295	280	295
Johnson Tin & M	165	185	165	185
J. S. Young	140	155	140	155
McAndrews & F	184	189	184	190
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	228	220	228
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	140	130	140
R. J. Reynolds	237	245	240	245
Tobacco Products 6% sc.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products pf.	81	83	100	125
United Cigar Stores	85	86	85	86
Un. Cigar Stores pf	110	115	110	115

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 10.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Nov. 8, '13.	Increase for Week	Nov. 8, '12.
Loans	$233,383,000	$3,162,000	$222,221,000
Circulation	9,876,000	100,000	7,001,000
Deposits	190,889,000	*1,790,000	192,162,000
Due banks	78,732,000	1,213,000	75,576,000
U. S. dep	1,502,000	*96,000	840,000
Res. agt's	34,146,000	2,709,000	30,960,000
Exc. clg	14,724,000	*1,647,000	15,521,000
Due from banks	26,909,000	1,162,000	30,012,000
5% fund	502,500	.....	356,000
Legal tend.	4,198,000	55,000	4,258,000
Specie	26,146,000	*77,000	25,206,000
Surplus	2,939,429	378,143	344,571
Surp., N. Y.	6,741,429	3,100,143	3,842,571

*Decrease.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for the present month and for the fiscal year as follows:

	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$5,335,845	$121,250,995
Internal rev., ordinary	8,810,134	116,290,841
Corporation tax	33,905	2,452,091
Miscellaneous	1,121,938	17,830,646
Total receipts	15,301,823	257,803,574
Expenditures	16,356,165	264,615,544
Deficit	1,054,342	6,811,969

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	A. C. Line of Conn.	230	230	230
50..	Con. Power	106½	106½	106⅝
10..	Ga. S. & Fla. 1st pf.	90	90	90
50..	Penn. Water & P.	64	64	64
98..	United Ry. — Elec.	25⅝	25½	25½

BONDS.

$1,000..	Ana. & Potomac 5s	97	97	97
200..	Arundel, S. & G. 6s	98	98	98
1,000..	At. Con St. Ry. 5s	102	102	102
300..	City B. 4s, '61, S.L.	96	96	96
1,000..	City & S., Balt. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000..	Con Coal ref. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000..	Con Gas 4½s	93	93	93
1,000..	Gt. South. & F. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3,000..	Minn. & St. P. 5s	100½	100¼	100¼
2,000..	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s	64	63¾	63¾
3,000..	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s	85	85	85

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
658..	Alaska Gold	21	20	20½
150..	Allouez	34¼	34½	34⅝
2,680..	Amalgamated	69	67¾	68¾
315..	Am. Zinc	17½	17	17½
490..	Arizona Commercial	4½	4½	4½
335..	Butte-Balaklala	5	4⅞	4⅞
254..	Butte & Superior	30½	29½	30½
864..	Calumet & Arizona	62¼	61¾	62
15..	Calumet & Hecla	405	401	401
250..	Chino	13½	12¾	12⅞
140..	Copper Range	36¾	36¾	37
410..	East Butte	11⅛	10¾	11
10..	Franklin	3	3	3
610..	Granby	69½	67¾	68
51..	Greene-Cananea	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
150..	Greene-Can., frac.	32	32	32
30..	Hancock	14¾	14½	14½
50..	Helvetia	30c.	30c.	30c.
200..	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
35..	Lake	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
75..	Mason Valley	4	4	4
90..	Mayflower	6¾	6½	6½
25..	Miami	21¼	21	12
40..	Mohawk	40½	40½	40½
391..	Nevada Con	14⅜	14	14½
50..	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,375..	North Butte	23¾	22⅞	23
255..	Old Colony	4⅝	4¼	4¼
50..	Old Dominion	48	48	48
12..	Osceola	75	75	75
130..	Pond Creek	18½	17⅞	17⅞
145..	Quincy	58	57	57
175..	Ray Con	17⅞	17½	17¾
10..	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40..	Shannon	6¾	6⅝	6¾
430..	Shattuck	26½	26	26
360..	Superior & Boston	2⅞	2½	2½
40..	Superior Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼
10..	Tamarack	27	27	27
91..	Trinity	4½	4¼	4¼
150..	U. S. Smelting	39½	36	38
91..	U. S. Smelting pf.	46¾	46	46¾
65..	Utah Copper	48⅝	48	48
50..	Victoria	1½	1½	1½

RAILROADS.

82..	Boston & Albany	200½	200½	200½
31..	Boston Elevated	83	83	83
4..	Boston & Lowell	183	183	183
788..	Boston & Maine	50	48½	48⅝
10..	Boston & Prov	255	255	255
130..	Mass. Electric pf	67	67	67
2,897..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	79¼	77½	78¾
25..	Old Colony	168	167	85c.
50..	Rutland pf	31	30	30
60..	West End St. R. R.	70	70	70
10..	W. End St. R.R. pf	90	90	90
7..	Nor. New Hamp.	108	108	108

TELEPHONES.

1,811..	American	119½	118	118⅞
23..	New England	139	138	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

15..	Am. Ag. Chem	44	42	42
26..	Amoskeag	59	59	59
10..	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf	16½	16½	16½
95..	Am. Sugar	108⅞	107½	107½
16..	Am. Sugar pf	114	113	114
65..	Am. Woolen pf	75½	75	75½
2..	Cum. Power pf	96	96	96
50..	Edison	266	266	266
50..	Ga. Ry. & E. pf	86	86	86
75..	Gen. Electric	139¼	138½	138⅝
74..	Mass. Gas	92	91⅝	92
87..	Mass. Gas pf	92¼	92	92
4..	Mergenthaler	216½	216½	216½
25..	Reece Folding	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
150..	Swift & Co	104¾	104½	104½
868..	United Fruit	155	153½	154
320..	United Shoe	48	47¾	47¾
3,108..	U. S. Steel	54¼	53	54¼
198..	U. S. Steel pf	106	104	105

BONDS.

$3,400..	Am. T. & T. 4s	85¼	85	85
1,000..	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94½	94½	94½
1,000..	C. B. & Q. jt. 4s	94¾	94¾	94⅞
1,000..	Chi. & W. M. 5s	91	91	91
3,000.

The Odd Lot Review

How long have leading railroads earned their present dividend rates on *their present capitalization?*

What are some of the leading bonds containing a clause exempting the purcahsers from paying the income tax?

Is Great Northern in a stronger position than Northern Pacific?

What are the issues of $100 Bonds now on the market?

You can find these questions discussed in the current issue of The Odd Lot Review.

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United Light & Railways Co.

The August, 1913, report of earnings show increases as follows:

Subsidiary Cos.	1913.	1912.	Inc.
Gross Earnings	$515,990	$451,416	14.9
Operating Expenses	305,101	257,059	18.7
Net earnings	$210,898	$194,357	10.1
Interest, etc.	101,760	80,731	13.4
NET PROFIT	$112,168	$104,626	7.2

Net earnings of United Light & Railways Co. for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1913, was $932,909; dividends on the First and Second Preferred absorbed $476,263, leaving a surplus of

$456,646 for Common

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STANDARD OIL

WILL BUY	WILL SELL
15 Galena S. O. Com.	15 Continental Oil
20 Northern Pipe L.	15 Eureka Pipe Line.
80 Ohio Oil.	10 Galena S. O. Pfd.
20 Prairie Oil & Gas.	15 S. O. of Indiana.
30 South Penn. Oil.	25 S. O. of N. Y.
38 S. O. of California	15 Vacuum Oil.
35 Union Tank Line	5 Atlantic Refin's.

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CUT RATES TO HELP SAN FRANCISCO PORT

Southern Pacific Slashing on Through Freight to Orient and Other Lines Will Follow.

NOTHING OF A RATE WAR

It Is Thought Interstate Commission Won't Object and Shipping Will Revive on Western Seaboard.

Just as soon as the necessary tariffs can be printed and filed, which is expected to be not later than Jan. 1, the Southern Pacific Railroad will inaugurate greatly reduced freight charges on westbound traffic via San Francisco destined for points in the Orient. At about the same time it is expected that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Western Pacific will reduce their rates for through business by similar amounts. The Southern Pacific hopes to restore San Francisco's lost prestige as a shipping centre.

The reductions will affect all commodity rates, but to such a varying degree that it is not possible to strike an average. On condensed milk, for example, which is shipped in carloads from Elgin, Ill., to Yokohama, the present rate is 85 cents to San Francisco. Under the new tariff it will be 75 cents, a cut of almost 12 per cent. On other articles, notably cotton goods, the cut will be much more pronounced.

In making the changes the Southern Pacific is just meeting the existing rates on Oriental business of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Canadian Pacific. Railroad men in this city said yesterday that as the new rates were not under the schedule via Seattle they did not look for a rate war.

Up to 1910 all of the carriers reaching Pacific Coast ports got a lower rate for Asiatic business than for domestic traffic moving the same distance by rail, that is to Seattle or San Francisco. Through rates were formerly quoted from points of origin to Asiatic ports, so that it could not be determined what part of the charge applied to the rail haul. When the Interstate Commerce Commission decided that, since it had no jurisdiction over the ocean lines, the carriers would have to file their rates to the Pacific loading points, the contrast between domestic and through rates became accentuated. Not long afterward the commission upset, in the Inter-Mountain rate case, the theory that the transcontinental roads could charge more for the haul to Spokane than for the much greater haul to Seattle. The railroads had been getting a higher rate for the shorter distance on the theory that to Seattle they were in competition with the water haul. On that theory the rate to Spokane was made the rate to Seattle, plus the back haul to Spokane.

Owing largely to the fear that shippers who saw a rate of $1.50 on a certain commodity to San Francisco compared with 85 cents for the same haul on business that was to go on shipboard would demand a reduction in the domestic rate all of the United States lines except the St. Paul abolished their through rates on Asiatic business. This resulted in practically killing San Francisco as an outlet for Asiatic trade, and gave a great impetus to shipping out of Seattle. The Southern Pacific, which owns the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, saw its vessels sailing with empty holds because of the lower rate obtainable through the Northern port.

The decision of the Southern Pacific to restore its old rates, and in some cases to lower them, was said by a prominent officer yesterday to be the result of an evolution of ideas. In recent months the Interstate Commerce Commission has exhibited a leaning which encouraged the Southern Pacific to believe that lower through rates would not be frowned upon. A very important factor is the attitude of California commercial interests, who are willing to see a lower rate on Oriental business if it will restore San Francisco's prestige as a seaport. But more important than these considerations, in the eyes of railroad men, is the fact that the St. Paul has maintained the discrimination for three years without being called to account.

There will be no change in business coming in the opposite direction, for the reason that lower rates have been retained on eastbound tonnage. This business, consisting of teas, silks and similar commodities, could be carried from the coast at low rates without exciting comment, since none of it originates in California.

The Southern Pacific Company justifies its reductions on the ground that a lower rate has to be made on goods passing through San Francisco than on shipments terminating at that port to meet competition out of New York and Baltimore via the Suez Canal. Much of the through business is to be carried at rates that will not allow of any profit for the railroad, but it will not increase overhead charges to any extent, and will materially benefit the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, thus returning a profit indirectly to the Southern Pacific Company. Nearly all of the business will go to Ogden over the Union Pacific.

STEEL ORDERS FALL LOW.

Decline in Advance Contracts in October Nearly 500,000 Tons.

The United States Steel Corporation's report of unfilled tonnage on the books on Nov. 1, showing a decline in October of nearly 500,000 tons, brought an unpleasant surprise to the trade yesterday. For the first time in nearly two years the corporation's monthly statement was unable to exhibit forward business in excess of 5,000,000 tons. The total made public yesterday noon was 4,513,767, a decrease from Oct. 1 of 490,018 tons and the smallest since Nov. 1, 1911.

In Wall Street preliminary estimates had set a maximum decline of 300,000 tons as possible, with better chances for a recession of no more than 220,000, the same as reported for September. These figures were based on statements of a semi-official sort that incoming business in the first half of October had been at a rate of approximately 33,000 tons a day. A revised analysis of the data after the actual falling off was made public went to show that the average inflow of contracts had been in the neighborhood of 19,000 tons daily, and that a slump of buying had occurred in the last week of the month.

The shrinkage of new orders was the largest reported since last June, when it was 517,000 tons. This table sets forth the advance tonnage on hand at the close of each of the past six months:

Month.	Tons.
Oct. 31, 1913	4,513,767
Sept. 30, 1913	5,003,785
Aug. 31, 1913	5,225,468
July 31, 1913	5,390,556
June 30, 1913	5,807,317
May 31, 1913	6,324,322

So far into November business has made no indication of picking up. Both the Steel Trust and independent companies report a dearth of buying.

COTTON MILL OUTPUT GROWS

$625,000,000 a Year—Increase Is Greatest in the South.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—With an output valued at more than $625,000,000, the cotton mill industry in 1909 ranked third among the industries of the United States in the number of persons employed, and seventh in the value of goods produced. The figures for 1909, year, just compiled by the Census Bureau, were made public to-day. A striking feature of the report was the discovery that the increase in manufacturing was much greater in the Southern States than in the North.

"The industry is confined almost entirely to the States east of the Mississippi," says the report, "from the territory west of that river only twenty establishments having been reported. Massachusetts is the most important State, North Carolina ranked second, South Carolina third, and Rhode Island fourth. Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Alabama, in the order named, were the States next in rank. In general, the percentages of increase in the leading Southern cotton manufacturing States were greater than those in the Northern States."

In three States, Alabama, South and North Carolina, the report sets forth, nearly 10 per cent. of all employes in the mills were children under 16 years. In Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, however, it was found that the proportion of women employed in the mills was much greater than in the South.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, NOV. 10, 1913.

Stocks, (Shares.)	
Total sales Nov. 10, 1913	464,325
Same day last year	469,662
Total year to date	73,984,370
Same period last year	113,480,579
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	65.92 —.74
Same day last year	81.49 —.67

	High.		Low.	
Range year to date	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Same period last year	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange.— High.	Low.	Close.
Nov. 10, 1913	4	3	3½	$4.85	$4.8490	$4.85
Same day last year.	6	5¼	5¼	4.8550	4.8540	4.8545
Range year to date.	10	1	...	4.8790	4.8480	.....
Same period last y'r.	9	1¾	...	4.8785	4.8505	.....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20½	20¾	3,500	Alaska Gold Mines	20¾	20¾	20	20¾	— ⅝
8	9	200	A. C. tr. rcts. 5th pd.	8	8	8	8	—1
15	16	100	A.C.pf.tr.rcts.5th pd.	16	16	16	16	+2
68¼	68⅝	43,800	Amalgamated Cop.	68	69¼	67⅝	68⅝	— ⅞
41½	42	200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	42¼	42¾	42	42	—3½
22	22⅛	200	Am. Beet Sugar	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	26¼	23,600	Am. Can	28⅝	28¾	25½	26⅜	—2¼
88	80	1,600	Am. Can pf	88	88	87	88	—1½
36	37¼	400	Am. Cities	36	36	36	36	...
36¼	36½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	36¾	36¾	36⅜	36½	...
9½	97	126	Am. Cotton Oil pf	97	97	97	97	+2
20	21	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	20⅞	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅝
11	11⅛	1,500	Am. Linseed	11¾	11⅞	10⅞	11	— ⅛
30¼	30½	800	Am. Linseed pf	31	31	30¼	30¼	— ⅝
60½	61	2,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	61¼	61¼	60⅛	61	— ⅝
99⅜	99⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½	— ⅛
80⅝	81	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	—1⅝
156	160	100	Am. Snuff	156	156	156	156	—4
118¾	119	3,100	Am. Teleph. & Tel	119¼	119¼	117⅞	118¾	—1
227	232	900	Am. Tobacco	230¼	232	227⅞	232	+1
99	101	800	Am. Tob. pf., new	100¼	100¾	100	100	— ⅞
32½	33¼	3,400	Anaconda Cop. Co.	33¼	33½	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅝
90⅜	90⅝	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90¼	— ⅛
114⅝	115½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1⅝
38	40	100	Baldwin Loco	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
91¼	91⅝	1,580	Baltimore & Ohio	92¼	92¼	91	91⅝	— ⅝
...	...	3	Bank of New York	390	390	390	390	—1
28¼	29	500	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	28¾	28¾	—1
85⅜	86¼	1,100	Brook. Rapid Tran.	86¼	86¼	85⅞	86	— ⅛
122½	124	100	Brook. Union Gas	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	— ¼
26	27⅜	100	Butterick Co.	27	27	27	27	—1½
16½	17¼	200	California Petrol'm	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	—1½
221¼	221⅝	12,550	Canadian Pacific	222	222½	220	221¼	— ⅝
22	22½	800	Central Leather Co.	23⅜	23⅜	22	22	—1½
55⅜	55⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	55⅜	55⅝	55¼	55¼	— ½
97¼	97⅜	8,975	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96¼	96¾	96¾	97⅛	—1½
131½	133	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	—1½
124¾	124⅞	700	Chi. & Northwest'n.	125	125	124⅝	124⅝	—1
171	180	16	Chi. & Northw'n pf.	175	175	175	175	—1½
36⅞	37⅛	5,200	Chino Copper	37⅛	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
30	38	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
26	29	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	26	26	25½	26	—1⅜
128½	129¼	1,100	Consolidated Gas	129¾	129¾	128	128	—1⅜
9	9¼	500	Corn Products Ref.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
96⅝	98	100	Deere & Co. pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
149	151	1,800	Del. & Hudson	150¾	150¾	149¾	150	—1
395	401	25	Del., Lack. & West.	395	395	395	395	...
29	30	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
15	16	1,000	Distillers' Securities	16	16	14¾	14¾	—1¼
14½	15	4,450	Erie	26	26¼	25¾	26	— ⅛
25⅞	26¼	1,700	Erie 1st pf	40¾	40¾	40	39½	—1¼
39¾	40¼	500	General Electric	139	139	138½	138½	— ¾
138	139	400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	18¼	18¼	18	18	—1
17¾	17⅞	500	Goodrich pf	82	82	80	80¾	...
80	81	400	Mexican Petroleum	46	46	45¼	46	+ ¼
45½	46	300	Miami Copper	21¼	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
21½	22	10	Minn. & St. Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	—2
57	58	678	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126¾	126¾	124⅝	124⅝	...
95	98	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.l.	82	82	82	82	...
14½	20	200	Lake Erie & W. pf.	19⅝	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
145¼	145½	18,200	Lehigh Valley	148⅝	148⅝	144⅝	145¼	—3⅝
129½	130⅝	1,150	Louisville & Nash	130½	130½	129¾	129¾	—1¼
13¾	15	100	Mercantile Mar. pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
44	46	400	Mexican Petroleum	46	46	45¼	46	+ ¼
45½	22	300	Miami Copper	21¼	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
21½	14	10	Minn. & St. Louis	13½	13½	13½	13½	—2
124	125	678	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126¾	126¾	124⅝	124⅝	...
81	83	100	M., St. P. & S.S.M.l.	82	82	82	82	...
19	20	300	Mo., Kansas & Tex.	19⅝	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
26⅛	26½	2,100	Missouri Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—2
115	115	400	Nat. Biscuit Co.	119⅞	120	118	118	—1
10	11	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	—1
42⅜	44	200	Nat. Lead Co.	43½	43½	43	43	—1⅜
11	13	100	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf.	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
14½	14⅜	2,900	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14¼	— ⅛
94¾	94¾	4,000	N. Y. Central	95¼	95¼	94	94¼	—2
8	11	100	N. Y. Dock	8	8	8	8	...
78¼	78⅛	7,107	N. Y., N. H. & H.	70½	70½	77¾	78¼	—1
25⅞	26¼	350	N. Y., Ont. & West	26	26	25⅞	26	—1
102	103	300	Norfolk & West	102¼	71	71	71	—1
70¼	71	200	North American	71	106	103⅜	103½	—1
105	106	4,600	Northern Pacific	106	22¼	22	22½	—2
22¼	22⅝	400	Pacific Mail	22¼	23	23	23	—2
23	23½	130	Pacific Tel. & Tel	23	107¼	107	107¼	—1
107¼	107⅝	4,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	107¼	121¼	121	121	—1
121½	120¾	121	People's Gas, Chi.	121½	19	19	19	—1
18	19	400	Pittsburgh Coal	19	88¾	87	87¼	—1⅞
87	88	900	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	88¾	24½	24½	24½	—1⅞
24½	25½	700	Pressed Steel Car	24½	152	152	152	...
151½	153	200	Pullman Co.	152	23¾	23	23	—1
22	23	700	R'way Steel Spring	23¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
17¾	18	3,250	Ray Consol. Copper	17¾	159¾	156⅜	158⅝	—1
158	158½	83,000	Reading	159¼	84	84	84	—1
84	90	100	Reading 2d pf	84	18¼	18½	18½	— ¼
18¼	18⅝	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	18¼	78¾	78¼	78¾	— ⅛
78	78½	525	Rep. Iron & St. pf	78¾	13¾	13¼	13½	—1½
13¾	13⅝	1,050	Rock Island Co.	13¾	21¼	20½	20½	—1½
20¾	21	1,300	Rock Island Co. pf	21¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	—1½
45	48	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	45¾	5	5	5	...
4⅞	5	100	Lt. Louis & San Fr.	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
7¾	7⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8	57	57	57	—3
56	60	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	57	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
16	17	100	Seaboard Air Line	16¼	44¾	44¾	44¾	—2½
44½	45	100	Seaboard Air L. pf.	44¾	172¾	172	172	—2½
172¾	175	300	Sears, Roebuck Co.	172¾	85¾	85¾	86	—1½
84	84½	20,300	Southern Pacific	85¾	89¾	88¼	88¼	—2⅝
88⅝	88⅞	400	South. Pacific tr. F.	89¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	—1½
21¾	21⅞	800	Southern R'way ext.	21¾	75¾	75	75	—1
74⅜	75¼	600	Southern R'way pf.ext.	75¾	17	17	16⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	17¼	300	Studebaker Co.	17	67¼	64½	64¾	—2½
65	67⅝	570	Studebaker Co. pf.	67¼	28	27¾	27¾	—2½
27¾	28	1,100	Tennessee Copper	28	108	107¼	107¼	—1
107¼	113	600	Texas Co.	108	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
12¼	13½	100	Texas & Pacific	12⅜	37⅞	37	37⅜	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	1,300	Third Avenue	37⅞	104¼	104	104	+ ¼
103½	105	200	Twin City Rap. Tr.	104¾	148⅝	146¾	147⅜	—1¼
147¼	147¼	48,800	Union Pacific	148½	81¼	80¾	80¾	—1⅝
80¾	81½	815	Union Pacific pf.	81¼	90	90	90	+1⅜
90½	103	150	United Dry Gds. pf.	90	10¾	10¾	10¾	...
9½	11	50	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	10¾	50½	50	50	— ⅛
51	57	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	50½	54½	54	54	—1⅝
52	53	4,800	U. S. Rubber	54½	90¾	90¾	90¾	—1½
98⅝	99¾	700	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	99¾	54	54	54	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	79,260	U. S. Steel	54	105	104¾	105	+ ⅛
104½	105¾	1,900	U. S. Steel pf.	104½	49	47¾	48¾	+ ⅛
48	48½	6,700	Utah Copper	49	95	95	95	— ⅛
94½	97	200	Wells Fargo Exp.	95	61¾	60¾	61½	+ ⅛
61½	...	950	Western Union Tel.	61	65	63½	64	—1¼
64¾	65	1,000	Westingh'se E. & M.	65	88¼	87¾	88½	+ ¼
88	89	1,050	Woolw'th (F.W.) Co.	88¼				

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Nov. 10, 1913	$1,769,500
Same day last year	2,037,500
Total year to date	433,565,420
Same period last year	605,962,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change.	86.49 —.22
Same day last year	92.16 —.09

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	92.31 Jan. 10	85.78 June 11

Jap Gov 4½s, ster l 500	86	1,000	94⅝	Indiana Steel 5s 1,000	99	trobe Pl 1st 5s 1,000	95¼
2,000	86⅜	10,000	94¼	Inter-Met 4½s 6,000	74⅜	Int-Ocean 1st 6s 1,000	80
4s, ster loan 5,000	76⅜	Nebr ext 4s 2,000	95¼	2,000	74½	Ray Consol 1st 6s 1,000	105
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000	48¾	C. B & Q gen 4s 1,000 c.	91¾	5,000	74¾	2,000	104
N Y City 4s, 1957 4,000	71	8,000	91⅝	10,000	74⅝	1,000	103¾
6,000	96¼	Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000	71	22,000	74¾	Reading gen 4s 19,000	93¾
2,000	96¾	C. I. & L ref 6s 2,000	117¼	3,000	74⅝	5,000	93¾
4s, 1959 23,000	96¾	Chi, Mil. & St P gen 4½s 2,000	92	I R T 1st & ref 5s 65,000	99⅜	2,000	93¾
4½s, 1960 24,000	100	Chi, Mil. & St P gen 4s, Ser A. 2,000	92	7,000	99¼	2,000	93⅝
4½s, Nov, 1957 5,000	103¾	10,000	101¼	5,000	98⅝	Int Stm Pump 5s 2,000	62
4½s, 1963, temp rcts 7,000	103⅝	1,000	101¾	2,000	98¾	3,000	61
Adams Expr 4s 3,000	74	conv 4½s 500	102¼	Int Stm Pump 5s 2,000	62	K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000	70
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 1,000	98	3,000	101	3,000	61	Kan City & P 4s 5,000	82¼
1,000	97	5,000	100⅞	K C, Ft S & M 4s 5,000	70	Kan City 6s 5s 1,000sf	95¼
Am Dock & I 5s 5,000	103	8,000	100⅝	Kan City & P 4s 5,000	82¼	Kan City So 5s 1,000sf	95¼
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000	90½	9,000	100⅜	Kan City So 5s 1,000sf	95¼	Lgg & Myers 5s 2,000	90½
5,000	90¾	1,000	100⅜	Lgg & Myers 5s 2,000	90½	Lorillard Co 7s, temp bonds 10,000	117
8,000	90¾	5,000	100⅝	Lorillard Co 5s 6,000	96¼	L & N col tr 5s 1,000	104
Am Ice Secur 6s 2,000	77	5,000	100¾	L & N col tr 5s 1,000	104	Penn & Atl 6s 1,000	108¼
Am Sm Secur 5s 3,000	103½	1,000	100⅝	Mich Cent 3½s 1,000	80	Pere Marq 5s 1,000	88
1,000	103⅝	C & N W gen 4s 4,000	95⅜	Minn, St P & Sault Ste M 4s 14,000	96	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000	88¼
Am T & T col 4s 5,000	85	Chi Rwys 5s 1,000	97⅛	7,000	96	6,000	88½
conv 4½s 10,000	94⅝	Chi Rock I & P Ry ref 4s 2,000	76¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s 6,000	88¼	Mo Pac conv 5s 3,000	78
7,000	94½	2,000	75¾	6,000	88½	National Tube 5s 7,000	95½
500	95	3,000	76	C, St P, M & O 4s 2,000	115⅜	N Y Cent gen 3½s 25,000	81½
10,000	94	C, R I & P R R 4s 5,000	82¾	Chi, St P & M 1st 6s 1,000	113⅜	L S col 3½s 12,000	76
10,000	93¾	15,000	82½	Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 11,000	87	8,000sf	78¾
2,000	94	19,000	82¾	Col F & I gen 5s 1,000	93	8,000sf	79
5,000	94¼	11,000	82¾	Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931 2,000	95¼	N Y, Chi & St L 1st 4s 2,000	96
Am Sm Secur 6s 500	95	1,000	82½	Del & H conv 4s 10,000	97	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 8,000	107¾
15,000	94	C, St P, M & O 6s 2,000	115⅜	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 1,000	71½	4,000sf	107¾
10,000	93¾	Chi, St P & M 1st 6s 1,000	113⅜	1,000	71	6,000	107¾
2,000	94	Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 11,000	87	2,000	70½	when issued 17,000	108
11,000	93¾	Col F & I gen 5s 1,000	93	Det Edison 5s 1,000	101	97,000	102¾
10,000	93¾	Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1931 2,000	95¼	Det U Ry con 4½s 1,000	70	1,000	103
2,000	94	Del & H conv 4s 10,000	97	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 1,000	71½	78,000	102¾
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000	80¼	Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 1,000	71½	8,000	71½	91,000	102¾
L & N col tr 4½s 1,000	87½	1,000	71	3,000	60¾	10,000	102¾
B & O prior 5½s 11,000	90	2,000	70½	3,000	60¾	N Y Rys ref 4s 6,000	73¾
conv 4½s 5,000	91¾	Det Edison 5s 1,000	101	Du Pde N P 4½s 5,000	87½	adj 5s 8,000	53¾
1,000	91¼	Det U Ry con 4½s 1,000	70	1,000	87½	N Y Rys ref 4s 6,000	53¾
1,000	91⅜	Dist Sec Corp 5s 8,000	61	Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	83	adj 5s 58,000	53½
1,000	91½	3,000	60¾	1st gen 4s 1,000 c.	71	N & W con 4s 19,000	93¾
22,000	91¼	3,000	60¾	Pa col tr 4s 26,000	69	1,000	93
500	91¾	Du P de N P 4½s 5,000	87½	conv 4s, Ser A 1,000	71¾	conv 4½s 5,000	102¾
5,000	91¾	1,000	87½	13,000	71½	divisnl 1st 4s 1,000	88¾
11,000	91¼	Erie 1st con 4s 1,000	83	Ser B 1,000	69¾	Nor Pacific 4s 2,000	94¼
2,000sf	91¼	1st gen 4s 1,000 c.	71	6,000	69¾	Nor Pacific 5s 2,000	85¼
5,000	91¼	Fa col tr 4s 26,000	69	registered 1,000

HOCKING COAL COMPANY.

1st Mtge. 6% 20-Yr. S-F Gold Bonds Issued under Indenture dated July 1, 1912, between Hocking Coal Company, The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. and Empire Trust Company, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, Section 3, of the said Indenture, above mentioned bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said Indenture, for redemption on January 1, 1914, out of moneys in the sinking fund, to wit:

10-23-25-28-46-58-88-145-190-199.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2, 1914, at the Cedar Street Office of the undersigned Trustee, 65 Cedar Street, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105% of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1, 1914.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By B. G. CURTS, Asst. Trust Officer.
Dated, New York City, Oct. 10, 1913.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, dated November 1, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eleven (11) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article IX of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows.

64, 142, 216, 218, 286, 306, 312, 554, 698, 861 and 878.

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases January 1st, 1914, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 1st day of January, 1914, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, November 1, 1913.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY

General Mortgage 5% Bonds, due July 1st, 1926.

Holders of the above-described bonds are hereby requested, pursuant to the terms of said Mortgage, to submit sealed tenders up to 3 P. M., November 26, 1913, for the sale to the undersigned on January 2, 1914, of sufficient bonds to exhaust the sum of $10,000, said bonds to be tendered at a price not exceeding par flat.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security & Trust Co., Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 5, 1913.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

DUE OCT. 1, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($100,000.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, November 29, 1913. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED, FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 5th day of December, 1913, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $30,952.08. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1913.

Corporations.

The executive head of a large corporation can secure the services of an assistant who will deliver the goods. I am thirty-five, of exceptional experience, and high-pressure ability. If you have a problem or a vacancy here or away, let me know. D 272 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE—Any part of 195 shares Pinelawn Cemetery, Babylon, L. I., at two and three-quarters dollars per share. Geo. S. Crap, 25 Broad Street, New York. Phone: 1560 Broad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
Notice of Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of General Motors Company will be held on the 18th day of November, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books of the stock of the Company were closed at the close of business October 27th, 1913, and will be reopened November 19th, 1913.

STANDISH BACKUS, Secretary.
Dated Nov. 3, 1913.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF R. CHRISTENSEN & COMPANY:

Sirs: Please take notice that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, duly passed at a meeting thereof, held on September 17, 1913, a meeting of the stockholders of R. Christensen & Co. will be held at the office of the Corporation, at 54 Warren Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, November 17, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of voting upon the question that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved.

GEORGE D. MUMFORD, Secretary.

Chartered 1709.
Bank of the Manhattan Company.
New York, November 1, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their Banking House No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, held on Wednesday, November 5th, 1913, Edward J. Hancy was unanimously nominated to fill a vacancy in the board.

New York, November 6, 1913.
Z. W. VAN ZELM, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO
NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY BONDHOLDERS
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.

New York, November 1, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, successor Trustee under supplemental mortgage and deed of trust of February 28, 1905, securing the payment of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS ($5,000,000) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds of the NIAGARA, LOCKPORT AND ONTARIO POWER COMPANY, hereby invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the issue above described as can be purchased for the sum of SEVENTY-NINE THOUSAND AND FOURTEEN DOLLARS AND SEVENTY CENTS ($79,014.70) now in the Sinking Fund under said mortgage and deed of trust. Sealed proposals will be received at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of this Company, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, up to ten o'clock A. M., on Monday, November 24, 1913, when the same will be opened and bonds offered at the lowest price (not exceeding 120 and accrued interest) to the extent necessary to exhaust said sum, will be accepted in the order that the proposals are received.

The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

All bonds accepted will be paid for upon delivery with accrued interest on November 27, 1913.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By WM. C. COX, Vice President.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.MARIE DUDLEY, Plaintiff, against EDWARD DUDLEY, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, Sept. 8, 1913.

PUTNEY TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, office and Post Office address No. 2 Rector St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To Edward Dudley, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Thomas Bijur, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 3d day of October, 1913, and filed with the summons and complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on Oct. 3, 1913.

Dated, New York, Oct. 3, 1913.

PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 2 Rector Street, New York City.

CORN CROP'S VALUE HIGHEST ON RECORD

Worth to the Farmers $1,741,353,019, Although Smallest in Size in Last Ten Years.

70.7 CENTS PER BUSHEL

Damage from Drought Overestimated by 90,000,000 Bushels—Statistics for Other Crops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—This year's corn crop promises to be the most valuable this or any other nation ever produced, although the Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of production, issued to-day, indicates that it will be more than half a million bushels less in size than the record crop of last year and the smallest since 1903. Based on the department's figures of 70.7 cents per bushel, the average farm value on Nov. 1, the crop, as now estimated, is worth $1,741,353,019, while the value of the 1912 record crop was $1,520,454,000. The previous most valuable crop was that of 1909, worth $1,652,822,00.

The department's preliminary estimate of production to-day increased by 90,000,000 bushels the estimate made in October and also that made in September. This was taken to indicate that the damage from the very severe drought in the Middle West was somewhat overestimated. The department's final estimate of production next month may show further increase in the size of the crop.

The greatest damage from the drought is indicated in the figures for Kansas, which show the acre yield there to have been reduced to 3.2 bushels, compared with 23 bushels last year; in Missouri, where the yield was 17.5 bushels, compared with last year's 32 bushels, and in Oklahoma, where it was 11 bushels, against 18.7 last year. In Illinois the yield was 39 bushels below last year's in Iowa 9 bushels. In Nebraska 9 bushels, Missouri 14.5 bushels, Indiana 3.7 bushels, and Ohio 5.2 bushels.

To-day's report also announced the preliminary estimate of the total production of buckwheat, potatos, sweet potatos, flaxseed and tobacco, as well as other statistics. Details of the report follow:

CORN — Total production, 2,463,017,000 bushels, compared with 3,124,746,000 last year; yield per acre, 23 bushels, compared with 29.2 last year, and 27.0 bushels, the ten-year average; average farm price, 70.7 cents per bushel, compared with 58.4 cents last year; quality, 95.8 per cent., compared with the ten-year average. Corn of 1912 crop remaining on farms Nov. 1 was 137,972,000 bushels, compared with 64,764,000 of the 1911 crop remaining on farms Nov. 1 last year.

BUCKWHEAT—Total production, 14,455,000 bushels, compared with 19,249,000 last year; yield per acre, 17.2 bushels, compared with 22.9 last year, and 19.8 bushels, the ten-year average yield; average farm price, 75.5 cents per bushel, compared with 65.5 cents last year; quality, 95.5 per cent. of the ten-year average.

POTATOES—Total production, 328,550,000 bushels, compared with 420,647,000 last year; yield per acre, 80.2 bushels, compared with 113.4 last year, and 96.0 bushels, the ten-year average yield; average farm price, 69.6 cents per bushel, compared with 45.3 cents last year; quality, 99.3 per cent., compared with the ten-year average.

SWEET POTATOES—Total production, 55,790,000 bushels, compared with 55,479,000 last year; yield per acre, 95 bushels, compared with 95.2 last year, and 91.0 bushels, the ten-year average yield; quality, 99.4 per cent. of the ten-year average.

FLAXSEED—Total production, 19,234,000 bushels, compared with 28,073,000 last year; yield per acre, 7.9 bushels, compared with 9.8 last year, and 9.0 bushels, the ten-year average; average farm price, 118.7 cents per bushel, compared with 133.4 cents last year; quality, 101.8 per cent., compared with the ten-year average.

TOBACCO.—Total production, 903,875,000 pounds, compared with 962,855,000 last year. Yield per acre, 780.8 pounds, compared with 785.5 last year and 824 pounds, the ten-year average. Quality, 97.4 per cent. of the ten-year average.

WHEAT.—Total production, 753,233,000 bushels, compared with 730,267,000 last year. Yield per acre, 15.2 bushels, compared with 15.9 last year and 14.2 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 77 cents per bushel, compared with 83.8 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 58.6 pounds, compared with 58.3 last year and 57.8 pounds, the ten-year average.

OATS.—Total production, 1,122,139,000 bushels, compared with 1,418,337,000 last year. Yield per acre, 29.3 bushels, compared with 37.4 last year and 29.8 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 37.9 cents per bushel, compared with 33.6 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 32.1 pounds, compared with 33 pounds last year and 31.5 pounds, the ten-year average.

BARLEY.—Total production, 173,301,000 bushels, compared with 223,824,000 last year. Yield per acre, 23.9 bushels, compared with 29.7 last year and 25.5 bushels the ten-year average. Average farm value, 54.7 cents per bushel, compared with 53.8 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 46.5 pounds, compared with 46.8 last year and 46 pounds in 1911.

RYE.—Total production, 34,789,000 bushels, compared with 35,664,000 last year. Yield per acre, 16.3 bushels, compared with 16.8 last year and 16.1 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 63.2 cents per bushel, compared with 68.8 cents last year and 16.1 bushels, the ten-year average.

HAY.—Total production, 63,460,000 tons, compared with 72,691,000 last year. Yield per acre, 1.31 tons, compared with 1.47 last year and 1.43 tons, the ten-year average. Average farm value, $12.06 a ton, compared with $11.80 last year.

The total yield of various crops, expressed in percentages of a "full crop," is estimated by the department as follows: Apples, 44.0 per cent.; cranberries, 70; grapefruit, 80; grapes, 72.8; lemons, 65; limes, 90; oranges, 82.2; pears, 58.7; almonds, 50; cloverseed, 80.5; Kaffir corn, 52.8; olives, 76; peanuts, 84.3; sugar beets, 89; sugarcane, 85, and walnuts, 77.

NEED NOT PAY TAXES.

New York Street Railways Not Liable While Run by Receivers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day that the receivers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City were not required to make returns or to pay taxes under the Corporation Tax law of 1909. It is not thought that the ruling will apply to returns under the income tax section of the Underwood act.

The court held that the tax was levied neither on the property of corporations nor on their franchise, but on the doing of business in a corporate capacity. The business of the traction companies, according to the court's opinion, was being carried on by receivers, as officers of a court, and not, by the corporations themselves. No obligation imposed by the corporation tax law rests, therefore, on the receivers.

The court's decision upholds that of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat and corn were firm yesterday with trading quiet, partly as a result of poor wire service with the West. Wheat gained from ½ to ⅝c. and corn a half cent a bushel. Oats moved contrary to the other grains, selling down ⅛c. for the day. Cotton broke down rather sharply in early trading, but a recovery in the afternoon brought net advances of from 8 to 23 points. Provisions were steady and cotton oil sagged.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was only moderately active, and while business was more or less interrupted by poor wire service with the West as a result of Sunday's storm, prices were firmer, and at the close showed net gains of ⅛@⅝c. The situation in Argentina was again the principal disturbing element, and the advance was largely to buying both in Europe and in domestic markets on reports of a somewhat less favorable character regarding the crop outlook in that country. One private cable estimated the crop in Argentina at about 15 per cent. less than last year, when the yield was 198,000,000 bushels, and a Broomhall cable stated that the crop in the Bahia Blanca district is a complete failure as a result of continued drought.

The usual daily and weekly statistics were not received, owing to the wire trouble, which also interferred with export business. World's exports for the week were 15,200,000 bushels, against 10,502,000 last week, and 15,088,000 last year. The Government report gave the average weight of wheat this year at 58.6 pounds, against 58.3 last year, and a ten-year average of 57.8. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 96½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York export basis, and 98c, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 94½c, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	95 11-16	95½	95¼	94 15-16	97
May				98¼	97⅝ 101

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	86½	85⅜	85⅝	85¼	89¼
May	91	90⅜	90¾	90¼	95
July	88½	88	88⅝	87¾	..

CORN.

The corn market advanced ½c early owing to the belief that the storm over the Middle West would interfere with the movement and result in heavier feeding, but longs seemed disposed to liquidate before the publication of the Government report, and values lost part of the gain, closing ⅛ to ¼c net higher. The Government report made the average yield per acre 23 bushels and the indicated crop 2,463,017,000, compared with an indicated crop last month of 2,374,000,000 and the final yield last year of 3,124,746,000. These figures were considered fully up to expectations, and while the farm reserves of 137,975,000 bushels were not quite as large as had been privately estimated, they were twice as large as last year.

In the local cash market export corn was quoted at 80c, free on board.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
December	69⅝	69	69⅜	69½	50½
May	70¾	70¼	70⅝	70½	49½
July	69⅞	69½	69⅝	69½	50¼

OATS.

The oats market was steady early, in sympathy with wheat and corn, but eased off late under liquidation, and final prices were ¼c net lower. The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45@46c; No. 2, 46@46½c; No. 3, 44@45c; No. 4, 43@44c; ordinary clipped white, 43@45¼c; fancy clipped white, 46@47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
December	38⅝	38¼	38¼	38¼	33
May	42½	42	42	42⅛	33
July	42	41½	41½	41⅝	33

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, and prices were firmer, stimulated by a general advance in the hog markets throughout the West. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 34,000, estimated for Tuesday, 25,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 4,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last
Lard—					
January	10.82	10.77	10.82	10.75	10.42½
May	10.97	10.95	10.95	10.90	10.15
Ribs—					
January	10.72	10.67	10.67	10.62	9.97½
May	10.82	10.77	10.77	10.72	9.72½
Pork—					
January	20.30	20.15	20.22	20.10	18.42½
May	20.27	20.20	20.22	20.15	18.05

COTTON.

A renewal of Saturday's selling movement sent the cotton market into new low ground early yesterday, but prices soon rallied on trade buying, with the close firm at a net advance of 8 to 23 points. November closed 8 points higher.

The market opened steady at an advance of 2 to 9 points, and sold 8 to 10 points net higher during the early trading in sympathy with relatively steady cables, but soon weakened under renewed liquidation, Southern selling, and local pressure. January contracts broke to 12.86, or fully a cent under the recent high level, while later months sold through the 13-cent mark. There was a good demand around these figures, however, and the market rallied some 25 to 28 points during the afternoon.

Private cables from Liverpool attributed the unsteadiness there to an increased demand from English and continental spinners. A little cotton is arriving in New York from the South, going into the local stock, but the bulk of the New York receipts are for export or forward shipment. Private reports from Memphis said that spots were offering more freely. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	12.93	12.90	12.98@13.01	12.90
December	13.39	13.10	13.36@13.37	13.15
January	13.04	12.86	13.13@13.14	12.93
February	..	..	13.10@13.12	12.90
March	13.21	12.96	13.20@13.21	13.00
April	..	..	13.17@13.19	12.97
May	13.21	12.98	13.20@13.21	13.00
June	..	..	13.15@13.17	12.96
July	13.14	12.88	13.13@13.14	12.94
August	12.85	12.83	12.95@12.97	12.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Comparatively little interest was manifested in the market for cottonseed oil, and, while the lard and cotton markets were firm, prices were heavy, closing at 2 to 4 points net decline for the near positions and unchanged to 1 point net higher for the late months. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.94@7.00	6.90
November	6.95	6.91	6.94@6.96	6.96
December	7.02	7.00	7.00@7.02	7.02
January	7.09	7.08	7.08@7.09	7.12
February	..	..	7.14@7.17	7.17
March	7.24	7.22	7.24@7.25	7.25
April	7.31	7.31	7.28@7.32	7.27
May	7.37	7.24	7.30@7.37	7.35
July	7.46	7.45	7.45@7.47	7.45

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,717 packages. An advance of 1c was made on the higher grades of fresh creamery, and the market was very firm because of the relative scarcity of that class of stock. Fancy storage creamery about ½c higher and selling better. Process slow and easy. Factory and packing stock unimproved. Creamery extras, 33@34c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24c; held, extras, 30½@31½c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 24½@27c; State dairy, finest, 31c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 23@26c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, June make, firsts, 22c; current make, firsts, 22½c; seconds, 21@22c; thirds, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, No. 1 22c; current make, No. 2, 20@21c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts to-day, 1,082 boxes. A little stronger. Demand not active, but a moderate jobbing trade. State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 16¼@16½c; white, 16¼@16¼c; colored, average, fancy, 15¾@16c; white, 15¾@16c; State, whole milk, fresh, colored, specials, 15¾@16c; white, 15¾@16c; colored, average, fancy, 15¼c; white, 15½c; State, whole milk, undergrades, 12½@15¼c; daisies, best, 16½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, flats, best, 16c; twins, best, 16c; daisies, best, 16¼c; State, skims, held, specials, 12¾@13c; choice, 12¼@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12¼c; skims, fresh, choice, 10¼@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 5@10c; State, full skims or badly defective, 1½@4c.

EGGS.—Receipts to-day, 11,224 cases. Fresh eggs are extremely scarce. Dealers are unable to obtain enough for urgent needs, and desirable qualities showing a fair to good proportion of new laid eggs are showing further sharp advance. Storage eggs firm, but the movement is not especially active, and there are ample offerings of average prime and lower qualities at present quotations. Refrigerator eggs, especially fancy marks, however, are held above our top quotation, but without sales reported. Near-by eggs are extremely scarce and show further advance. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 43@45c; extra firsts, 41@42c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 34@37c; fresh gathered and held, thirds and poorer, 26@32c; dirties, No. 1, 27@28c; No. 2 and poorer, 25@26c; checks, good to choice dry, 24@25c, under grade, case, $6@$6.90; refrigerating, special marks, fancy, season's charges paid, 29c; firsts, season's charges paid, 22@23½c; seconds, 20½@27½c; lower grades, 21@26c; dirties, 21@25c; seconds to firsts on docks, 25½@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30@33c; gathered whites, fine to finest, 28@30c; fair to good, 48@35c; small or otherwise seriously defective, 40@46c; Western, gathered white, 42@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 43@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 38@45c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quiet and unchanged. The raw sugar market was quiet and the undertone was firmer. No sales were reported. The London beet sugar market was quoted at 9s 5¼d for November, 9s 6d for December, and 9s 10½d for May.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The market was firm and unchanged. The demand was fair.

RICE.—The rice market was quiet and unchanged yesterday.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—The turpentine market was quiet and steady, with only a moderate demand from local jobbers. Resin and tar were quiet and unchanged.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:41|Sun sets..4:48|Moon sets..4:21

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	6:01	11:59	11:59
Governors Island	6:02	6:22	12:00	12:37
Hell Gate	7:52	8:12	1:40	2:17

Arrived—Monday, Nov. 10.

SS Caronia, Liverpool, Nov. 1.
SS Tenadores, Kingston, Nov. 6.
SS Yaguez, San Juan, Oct. 31.
SS Colon, Cristobal, Nov. 4.
SS Obidense, Port Antonio, Nov. 5.
SS Prinz Sigismund, Inagua, Nov. 5.
SS Currier, Matanzas, Nov. 5.
SS Brazos, San Juan, Nov. 5.
SS Guantanamo, Progreso, Nov. 8.
SS Kenderfels, Calcutta, Sept. 10.
SS Sicania, Lisbon, Oct. 24.
SS Prins Willem V., Port au Prince, Nov. 2.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Nov. 5.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Nov. 4.
SS Mana Hata, Baltimore, Nov. 8.
SS America, Naples, Oct. 28.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, Nov. 7.
SS Honduras, Galveston, Nov. 4.
SS Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 25.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Nov. 8.
SS Aragon, Georgetown, Nov. —.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Themistocles	Piraeus	Oct. 21
Olga	Seville	Oct. 27
Montevideo	Cadiz	Oct. 31
Bovic	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Indiana	Plymouth	Nov. 1
Vigilancia	Havana	Nov. 1
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	Nov. 1
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Nov. 1
Vaderland	Antwerp	Nov. 1
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Bremen	Nov. 1
Saratoga	Havana	Nov. 7
Allanton	Barbados	Nov. 4
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Nov. 1
Rochambeau	Havre	Nov. 1
Broadmayne	Rouen	Oct. 25
Gibraltar	Barbados	Nov. 2
Czar	Libau	Oct. 28
Denver	Galveston	Nov. 5
City of Savannah	Savannah	Nov. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	Nov. 5
Moltke	Almeria	Nov. 1
Emil L. Boas	Kingston	Nov. 6
Re d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 30
Etonian	Antwerp	Oct. 29
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Oct. 29
Minnewaska	London	Nov. 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Nov. 8
El Oriente	Galveston	Nov. 4
Nueces	Tampa	Nov. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	Nov. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Belvedere	Palermo	Oct. 29
Indiana	Plymouth	Nov. 1
Appalachee	London	Oct. 29
Almirante	Santa Marta	Nov. 4
Algonquin	Turks Island	Nov. 8
Stephano	Halifax	Nov. 11
Comus	New Orleans	Nov. 8

DUE FRIDAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Nov. 6
Cedric	Liverpool	Nov. 6
President Grant	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Hubert	Para	Nov. 2
Montanan	Puerto Mexico	Nov. 6
Philadelphia	Curacao	Nov. 6
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Nov. 6
El Norte	Galveston	Nov. 8
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Nov. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Roma, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Laura, Naples	——	2:00 P.M.
Lapland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz Sigismund, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Suriname, Belize	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Olympic, Southampton	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Franconia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Barbados	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Emil L. Boas, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cuiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	9:00 A.M.
Prinzess Irene, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Czar, Libau	——	2:00 P.M.
America, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Vordetjernen, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, NOV. 10.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 500 miles E. at noon; due 12th, 8:30 A. M. North German Lloyd.

SS Cedric, Liverpool to New York, was 1,840 miles E. at 10:35 P. M. 9th; due 15th, 8 A. M. White Star Line.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, signaled; distance not given; due 11th, 1 P. M. Anchor Line.

SS Etonian, Antwerp to New York, was 1,600 miles E. at 9:05 P. M. 9th.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 411 miles E. at noon; due 11th, 2:30 P. M. North German Lloyd.

SS Minnewaska, London to New York, was 628 miles E. at noon; due 12th, 8:30 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.

SS Moltke, Naples to New York, was 398 miles E. at noon; due 12th, noon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Montevideo, Cadiz to New York, was 620 miles E. at noon 9th; due 11th, 5:30 P. M. Spanish Line.

SS Bergensfjord, Bergen to New York, was 195 miles E. at 4:30 P. M.; due 11th, 8:30 A. M. Norwegian-American Line.

SS President Grant, Hamburg to New York, was 1,287 miles E. at noon; due 14th, 10:30 A. M. Hamburg-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Olinda, Nipe Bay to New York, was 756 miles S. at noon.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 835 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 296 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Denver, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at noon.

SS Vigilancia, Tampico to New York, was 237 miles S. at noon.

SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 40 miles N. of Bodie Island at 7 A. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 15 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 280 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 94 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to Jacksonville, was 95 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 A. M.

SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Nov. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....Nov. 13

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.....Nov. 14

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru.....Nov. 14

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....Nov. 17

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan.....Nov. 20

Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Mexico Maru.....Nov. 20

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Ixion.....Nov. 21

Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara.....Nov. 21

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Nov 14, SS Olympic.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 10, SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 14, SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm.

France—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 14, SS Olympic.

Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Nov. 12, SS Laura, and at 9:30 A. M. Nov. 13,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The great storm of Sunday and Sunday night is rapidly disappearing in the lake region, where snows continue with diminishing winds. Low temperatures prevail east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the immediate slope and in New England, and freezing temperatures or heavy frosts occurred Monday morning as far South as Northern Florida. There will be local snows Tuesday from the lake region East, but with this exception the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday over the Eastern half of the country.

Low temperatures will continue during Tuesday east of the Mississippi River and on Wednesday in the Atlantic States and lower lake region. Storm warnings are displayed on the great lakes and on the Atlantic Coast, north of Fort Monroe.

North Atlantic, brisk southwest and west; Middle Atlantic, moderate to brisk west and northwest; south Atlantic, moderate west and northwest, becoming variable; East Gulf, light to moderate variable.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, continued cold Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate to northwest winds.

Eastern New York—Unsettled Tuesday, colder in east, with moderate to brisk west winds. Wednesday fair.

Southern New England—Unsettled and colder Tuesday, with moderate to brisk west winds. Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Local snows Tuesday, with diminishing west winds. Wednesday generally fair; warmer in west.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	39	39	4 P. M.	52	42
6 A. M.	40	37	6 P. M.	49	37
9 A. M.	45	37	9 P. M.	48	34
12 M.	49	43	11 P. M.	46	33

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 36. Maximum temperature, 45 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 34 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 57 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.57 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
3:40—807 E. 115th St.; E. Calconio..Trifling	
5:30—17 E. 24th St.; Carlyle Const. Co.$200	
10:55—456 E. 10th St.; Kate Gluck..Trifling	
10:58—84 Avenue D; Chevra Ohaue Ameth.	
	$75
11:50—26 E. 114th St.; M. Kern.....Trifling	
P. M.	
12:40—78-80 Avenue B; H. Roth....Trifling	
12:45—531 E. 13th St.; Strorbol....Trifling	
P. M.	
1:30—125th and 2d Av.; unknown...Trifling	
2:00—695 Madison Av.; Israel Bleke.Trifling	
2:20—626 E. 14th St.; James Gallo..Trifling	
3:30—405 W. 125th St.; G. Horton...Trifling	
6:15—11 Lispenard St.; N. Abrahms..$1,000	
6:20—303 W. 120th St.; S. Rosoman..Trifling	
6:55—241 Avenue B; Folsom Brothers.	
	Trifling
7:25—252 West 14th St.; Arthur Woods & Co.....Trifling	
9:15—48 Roosevelt St.; L. Decrino..Trifling	
11:55—598 8th Av.; Reilly's Hotel..Trifling	

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Lieut. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, Quartermaster Corps, to this city, report to Chief of Quartermaster Corps for temporary duty, thence to his proper station.

Orders of Nov. 6 directing Capt. G. A. Hadsell, Third Infantry, to join his company on being relieved from duty with the organized militia of New York is amended to direct him to report to this city and report to the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, for temporary duty.

First Lieut. W. H. Cowles, Fifth Cavalry, is transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry, and will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Chaplain T. J. Dickson, Sixth Field Artillery, to Philadelphia, not later than Dec. 10, for duty with the organized militia of that State, upon completion will return to his station.

Second Lieut. R. D. Johnson, Third Cavalry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, to take effect Jan. 1, and will proceed to San Francisco and sail on or about Jan. 5 for Manila.

Capt. R. C. Langdon, Infantry, to Washington, D. C., for inspection purposes, thence to his station.

Capt. W. C. Bowman, U. S. A. retired with his present, is assigned to active duty at Scranton, Penn., on recruiting duty, relieving Capt. C. S. Frank, Nineteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Capt. A. D. Kniskern, Cavalry, is assigned to the Eleventh Cavalry.

Leaves: First Lieut. J. T. Sayles, Twelfth Cavalry, two months and twenty-seven days.

The Navy.

Capt. R. E. Coontz to command the Georgia.

Capt. M. Johnston, detached command the Georgia, to Naval War College.

Commander W. A. Moffett, detached command the Maine, to command the Chester.

Lieut. Commander R. W. Vincent, detached the South Dakota, to home, wait orders.

Lieut. L. J. Wallace, detached the Kearsarge, to the Chester as Executive Officer.

Lieut. W. J. Giles, detached the South Carolina, to the San Francisco as Executive Officer.

Lieut. A. F. Carter, detached Bureau of Steam Engineering, to inspector of machinery, works of Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Shanghai, China, in connection Palos and Monocacy.

Lieut. G. E. Lake, detached the Idaho, to the Chester as navigator.

Lieut. (junior grade) Randall Jacobs to the Navy Department.

Ensign J. H. Holt, Jr., Ensign H. G. Gates, Jr., and Ensign F. S. Steinwachs, detached the Idaho, to the Chester.

Passed Assistant Paymaster G. S. Wood to the Chester.

Assistant Naval Constructor L. S. Border, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to superintending constructor, works of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Shanghai, China, connection Palos and Monocacy.

Chief Machinist R. J. Vickery, detached the Montana, to the Chester.

Chief Machinist J. M. Ober, detached the Salem, to home, wait orders.

Machinist H. Bush, detached the Idaho, to the Salem.

Machinist E. A. Samuelson, detached the Idaho, to the Chester.

Paymaster Clerk W. S. Hullfish, appointed to the Charleston.

Paymaster Clerk J. D. Dearmin, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clerk W. C. Jahnke, appointed to the Chester.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Nanshan at Tiburon, Wyoming at Malta, Arkansas, Florida, Celtic, and Cyclops at Naples, Utah and the Delaware at Villefranche, Connecticut and Kansas at Genoa, Vermont, Ohio, and Orion at Marseilles; Annapolis at Guayman, Cincinnati at Manila, Solace at Villefranche, Jason at Genoa, and Eagle at Guantanamo.

Sailed—San Francisco, Patapsco, and Patuxent, from Hampton Roads for Pensacola, via Key West; Stewart, from Sausalito for San Pedro; Dolphin, from Newport News for Washington, and the California, from Guaymas for Mazatlan.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE LEWIS, (died Sept. 27;) left $5,000 personalty to Rhobie McMaster Gillespie, his wife.

GRINNON, Daniel J., (died Nov. 3;) left $250 realty and $400 personalty to Timothy Grinnon, his brother.

HALSTED, EMILY T., (died Oct. 13;) left $8,100 personalty to Florence Halsted, her daughter.

ISAACSON, NATHAN I., (died Oct. 20;) left $5,000 personalty to Lena Isaacson, his wife.

LEON, ALEXIS MARCY, (died Nov. 2;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; specific legacies of uncomputed value and a life interest in one-third of the residuary estate to Irene B. Leon, his wife; life interest in one-ninth of the residuary estate, and one-eighteenth of the estate upon the death of his wife to each of his children, Joseph F. Leon, his son, and Irene P. Leon Thorne-Smith, Helen B. Leon Fannon, and Ruth, Marion, and Virginia Leon, his daughters.

MACHATSCH, ANNA, (died Oct. 11;) left $1,235 personalty in uncomputed amounts to Franz Machatsch, her husband, and Anna Hayn, Bertha Hoffman, Helen Engle, Tillie Nieb, and Ida Alexander, her daughters.

MONTGOMERY, CATHERINE, (died Oct. 8;) left $4,000 personalty; $100 each to the Rev. John Murphy, the Rev. John P. Hines, Margaret McKay, and Margaret Fahey; residue to Margaret Carney, her niece.

ROOS, FREDERICKA, (died Oct. 28;) left more than $1,000 personalty to Charles F. T. Roos, her husband.

SWIFT, HENRY J., (died Sept. 23;) left more than $1,000 personalty to Emma E Swift, his wife.

VAN AXTE, FREDERICK, (died Oct. 28;) left more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty; unknown amounts to Anna Van Axte, his wife, and Emma King, his niece; $5,000 to Sophie Van Axte, his sister-in-law; $3,000 each to St. Timothy's Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School; $2,000 each to Woodlawn Cemetery and the Fritz Reuter Altenheim; $1,000 each to the New York Bible Society, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Society for the Care of German Seamen in the Port of New York, the Board of Church Extension of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, and the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church; $500 to the Lutheran Cemetery; unknown amounts to Henrietta Bartha, Matilda Stein, and Helena W. Woebling, his cousins.

WEBER, ADAM, (died Sept. 18;) left $4,500 personalty; $1,087.50 each to Elizabeth Schwaner, Theresa Henne, Bertha Schroder, and Emily A. Weber, his daughters; $150 to Mildred Henne, his granddaughter.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 244.

Mounted Patrolman Promoted to the Rank of Sergeant, (transferred and assigned as indicated.)—George F. Darrow, from 42d Precinct to 68th Precinct, without horse and equipment.

Transfers and Assignments.—Transfers: Lieuts. George E. Greig, from 26th Precinct to 14th Inspection District. To take effect 8 P. M., Nov. 10: Frank Rathgaber, from 60th Precinct to 154th Precinct. Sergts. Edward J. Patterson, from 28d Precinct to 155th Precinct. To take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 9: George T. Ferguson, from Traffic Precinct A to Bureau of Repairs and Supplies; Charles J. Donovan, from 32d Precinct to Commissioner's office. Patrolmen Nathan A. Davis, from Commissioner's office to 7th Precinct; Hugh Cassidy, from 2d Precinct to Detective Division, designated as Acting Detective Sergeant, second grade; William H. McSweeney, from 154th Precinct to 28d Precinct. From precincts indicated to 4th Inspection District: William A. Gibbons, 13th; John F. Redmond, 13th; Martin P. Dunn, 13th; John J. White, 36th. From 3d Inspection District to precincts indicated: Earl S. Ryan, 18th; John A. Dolan, 13th; Curtis F. R. Barrios, 36th. From 4th Inspection District to Precincts indicated: John W. Sutter, 7th; Walter V. Rose, 13th; William O. Jones, 28th; Joseph J. Huebschman, 43d; William B. Noll, 43d. Detective Division: Acting Detective Sergeant (first grade) James G. Reynolds, from 152d Precinct to 2d Precinct. Patrolmen to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 9: Patrolmen George Leis, from 63d to 65th Precinct; Joseph Whalley, from 65th Precinct to 63d Precinct.

Assignments: Lieutenant—George E. Greig, 14th Inspection District, to clerical duty, from 5 P. M., Nov. 8, 1913. Sergeants—Charles J. Donovan, C. O., to duty in Chief Inspector's office, from noon, Nov. 10, 1913, and George T. Ferguson, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, in charge of Training Stable, from 8 A. M., Nov. 9, 1913. Temporary: Inspector—Edward P. Hughes, 16th Inspection District, to command 15th Inspection District, in addition to his own, for twenty days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 11, 1913. Sergeant—Cornelius W. Willemse, 21st Precinct, to Detective Division, for five days, from 4 P. M. Nov. 9, 1913, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County. Patrolmen—John O'Neill, 40th Precinct, and Matthew McCormick, 161st Precinct, to Bureau of Telegraph, for five days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 8, 1913. To Detective Division as indicated: Joseph Digilio, 14th Precinct, and Italo Cassetti, 15th Precinct, for five days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 9, 1913, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County; William Silver, 21st Precinct, for five days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 9, 1913; Morris M. Fried-lander, 37th Precinct, for five days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 8, 1913, detailed to District Attorney's office, New York County, and George C. Bancker, 27th Precinct, for ten days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 9, 1913. Matrons—Adele D. Preiss, 5th Precinct, to Commissioner's office, for ten days, from 6 P. M., Nov. 9, 1913, and Catherine Fitzpatrick, 149th Precinct, to Detective Division, for five days, from 11 A. M., Nov. 8, 1913. Discontinued: Patrolman—Nathan A. Davis, C. O., duty in Chief Inspector's office, from noon, Nov. 10, 1913.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector—Robert E. Dooley, 15th Inspection District, for twenty days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 10, 1913, duration. Without pay: Patrolmen—John J. Corbett, 143d Precinct, for one day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 12, 1913; James L. Mullin, 156th Precinct, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Nov. 12, 1913, and Lawrence Heslin, 167th Precinct, for four days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 6, 1913.

Advancement to Grades—The grade checks for the following named patrolmen will be ready for payment at the office of the City Paymaster on Nov. 20, 1913: To $1,400 grade, Timothy Holland, 282d, Oct. 30, 1913. To $1,200 grade, Emil H. Ludeberg, 5th; James H. Wavle, 5th; Thomas E. Roden, 5th; Julius Scheider, 7th; William J. Cummings, 7th; John F. J. Hofman, 23d; Bertram M. Smith, 60th; William H. Daly, 149th; Charles W. Steurer, 162d; Nathan A. Davna, C. O.; Michael Silberski, 7th District; Joseph H. Cahill, 5th; Frederick Reger, 5th; Henry Wolf, 7th; Michael Raftery, 7th; Salvatore Guarnaccia, 7th; John A. Flanagan, 63d; Raymond L. Mulvey, 143d; Peter Schuler, 156th; Herman J. Ahr, 172d; John W. Sutter, 4th District, George F. McGann, D. D. To $1,000 grade, Oct. 27, 1913: Louis Hoffman, 1st; James F. Rileyq, D. D.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 215.

The following-named members of the department will report to Engineer of Steamer Thomas S. Richards at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, for practice at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, Nov. 13, 1913: John T. Foote, Engine 18; T. S. Richards, Engine 227; William Clancy, Engine 76; Jos. Roe, Jr., Engine 13; Ernest A. Dammeyer, Engine 92; E. A. Wooiley, Engine 287, (Second Section;) Marion Ferguson, Engine 224; William A. Walsh, Engine 230; F. Engeninger, Engine 247; Frank Munn, Engine 244; John J. O'Keefe, Engine 250; Ralph Bornholz, Engine 36; I. W. Chattaway, Engine 271; Joseph Stack, Engine 230; Charles A. Wilmer, Jr., Engine 261; William F. Gallagher, Engine 213; Ernest Bernsen, Hook and Ladder 11; Alex J. Muir, Hook and Ladder 22; Ellsworth S. Clemments, Hook and Ladder 35; Julius Umrath, Hook and Ladder 35; August M. Forster, Hook and Ladder 108; William H. Breuer, Hook and Ladder 115; Joseph Miller, Hook and Ladder 115; N. J. Bruno, Hook and Ladder 126; Arthur Cole, Hook and Ladder 118; Alexander Ungerer, Hook and Ladder 23; Charles Brown, Hose 6.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 153, Rules and Regulations, the following fireman, first grade, John F. Tuttle, Engine 287, is hereby fined $2 for loss of fire alarm box keys Nos. 2534-1 and 2556-C.

The resignation of Inspector Hubert W. Eldred, Division of Inspection, Bureau of Fire Prevention, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, is hereby accepted, to take effect at 5 P. M., Oct. 31, 1913.

Temporary Painter Mark H. Davis, Division of Buildings, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, is hereby dropped from the rolls of this department from 5 P. M., Nov. 12, 1913, the period of leave of which he was appointed having terminated.

Special leaves of absence, without pay, are hereby granted to the following members of the Emergency Hospital Corps: George C. Dunn, Engine 55, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M. Nov. 11, 1913; fireman, first grade, Frederick M. Nuhn, Hook and Ladder 12, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 12, 1913.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Between 400 and 500 guests are expected at the testimonial dinner, to be given at the Hotel Astor, on Nov. 15, by the Associated Alumni of the City College to State Commissioner of Education John H. Finley upon his retirement from the Presidency of the college.

Some friends of Dr. Thomas S. O'Brien, former Associate City Superintendent, who was retired by the Board of Education on a pension last September, are advocating his appointment by Mayor Kline as a Commissioner to succeed one of the nine present members of the board, whose term of office will expire on Jan. 1.

That pupils should have an increasingly large share in general school discipline was the sum of opinion of the members of the Schoolmasters' Association at their 191st regular meeting last Saturday morning, at the Mechanics' Institute, 20 West Forty-fourth Street.

Papers were read by Arthur P. Butler, associate headmaster of the Morristown School, Arthur F. Warren, headmaster of the Collegiate School, and J. E. Harney of the Washington Irving High School. Mr. Butler explained that in the Morristown School seven boys were elected each month by the pupils. These boys assume responsibility for the conduct of the boys, take full charge of study periods, and, in the absence of masters, of dormitories as well. They have the power to enforce discipline by means of punitive measures.

Mr. Warren maintained that the purpose of the teacher should be to work with and through the pupils for the common cause of the attainment of self control, responsibility, and thoughtfulness. Mr. Harney of the Washington Irving High School described the general elections as conducted through the civics department of the school. These are maintained in the manner of municipal election, involving proper registration, conventions, and voting rules.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CONLON, MARGARET, (died April 6, 1911, at Portsmouth, N. H.;) left gross estate in New York, all personalty, $5,433.75; net estate, $5,342.25. Held 30 shares American Telephone and Telegraph stock, appraised at $4,305, and 10 shares New York Central stock, appraised at $1,068.75.

DE VOGUE, MARIE CAROLINE, Countess Antoine De Nicolay, (died Dec. 4, 1910, at Paris, France;) gross estate in New York State, all personalty, $30,150; net estate, $27,873; held half interest in $10,000 Southern Railway bonds, appraised at $3,787.50; half interest in $44,000 United States Steel bonds, appraised at $22,687.50, and half interest in $5,000 General Electric bonds, appraised at $3,675. Table of interest reports portions of $9,260 each to her children, Alfred, Louis, Roger De Nicolay, Count Jean De Nicolay, and the Marquise de Lillers.

GALLAGHER, JAMES J., (died March 25, 1913;) gross estate $7,890.46, of which $400 was equity in realty on Castleton Avenue, Staten Island; $3.1.; bank deposits, $50, household furniture, $7,632.29, interest in the New York Packing Company at 145 West Twentieth Street.

GEORGES, LOUIS F., (died May 27, 1913;) left gross estate, all personalty, $360,854.57; net estate, $353,341.70; bank deposits, $10,590.20; personal chattels, $860.90; pictures, $1,435; life insurance, $15,065.14; $11,700 National Biscuit stock; $19,750 Baltimore & Ohio stock; $11,000, Pennsylvania Railroad stock; $8,420, Baldwin Locomotive stock; $29,100, Southern Pacific stock; $9,975, Santa Fe common; $9,950, Santa Fe preferred; $30,000, American Smelters stock; $8,400, Union Pacific stock; $10,000 United States Steel preferred; $4,350, Norfolk & Western; $9,450 Northern Pacific-Great Northern stock; $9,000, New York Telephone stock; $4,450, Louisville & Nashville stock, $7,700, United States Steel bonds; $5,000, New Haven note; $53,500, Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company stock; $11,700, Clinton Realty Company stock; $3,500, Oxford Realty Company stock; $5,000, 30 East Twenty-third Street Company stock; $6,312.50, National Fireproofing Company stock; $9,500, Adirondack Electric Power Corporation stock; $80,800, C. C. Guenther's Sons second preferred stock; seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange, $80.

LOUGHRAN, MARY, (died Feb. 23, 1913;) left gross estate, $13,460.83, of which $13,000 was realty at 234 East Thirtieth Street and $460.83 in savings accounts.

McGINLEY, MARY, (died March 31, 1911,) at Highbridge, N. J.; gross estate in New York State, all personalty, $7,891.14; net estate, $7,661.14, consisting of cash on deposit in savings accounts.

ROSENBAUM, JOHN H., (died Jan. 17, 1898, at Hoboken, N. J.;) gross estate in New York State, $7,500; net estate, $7,500, a leasehold interest in 120 Greenwich Street, New York.

SMITH, ELIZABETH, (died April 25, 1911;) left gross estate, $2,737.50, of which $2,750 was equity in realty at Thirty-first Street and Railroad Avenue, Coney Island, and Winfield, Long Island; net estate, $2,507.50; bank deposit, $2.50; gold wedding ring, $5.

VON BAUMBACH, ERNST, (died Aug. 26, 1910, at Milwaukee, Wis.;) gross estate in New York, all personalty, $5,851.10; net estate, $5,003.29, all in Western Union Telegraph stock.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

EAST BROADWAY, 206, n s, 27x--; Rudolph Wallach Co to Terrain Realty Co, 99 Liberty St, Nov. 10; 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway. $ 0.0

LEXINGTON AV, 884 and 886; Michael Hecht to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $15,000,) installments, 6 p. c., Nov. 7.....$7,750

PARK AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x [illegible]

32 McDonough St, Brooklyn, 5 years, Nov. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co, 160 Broadway.....$5,500

WATER ST, n w corner of Jefferson St, 7x27; Hyman Motterisky and another to Sol Frankel, Inc, 54 Loew Av, due as per bond, Sept. 6; attorneys, May & J. 13 Park Row $5,500

2D AV, 1,202 to 1,208, n e corner of 63d St, 100.5x85; Port Jervis Land Improvement Co to Joseph Toch, 303 East 63d St, Nov. 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

5TH AV, 471, s e 26.5x98.4; Guardian Holding Co., Inc., to Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, Nov. 8, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$75,000

8TH ST, 318 and 320 East, s s, 39.8x97.6; Max I. Rosenbaum to Bertha and Louis Snitman, 1,939 Bergen St, Brooklyn, prior mtg $41,000, Nov. 21, 5 years; attorney, Harry Weinberger, 261 Broadway $10,000

12TH ST, n s, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Max Kopilla to Jacob Klein, 25 12th St, Oct. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William W. Knabe, 214 East 57th St. .$800

28TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 16.83x98.9; Gertrude R. Hamilton to Elmina F. Palmer, 1,562 Union St, Brooklyn, Nov. 10; 5 years; attorney, E. R. Vollmer, 202 Broadway. $2,500

55TH ST, 39 and 41 West, 50x--; 39-41 West 55th Street Realty Co, Inc., to Margaret O. Sage, 604 5th Av, 5 years, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100,000

56TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 75x100.5; John S. Coleman and others to Katharine C. Percival, 222 West 71st St, Nov. 7, due as per bond $4,150

63D ST, 303 to 311 East, n s, 65x100.5; Fort Jervis Land Improvement Co. to Joseph Toch, 303 East 63d St, Nov. 6, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,000

8[illegible] ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 40x102.2; Katholischer Gessellan Verein of New York to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 1 year, Nov. 10; attorney, Amend & A., 175 Nassau St. $35,000

94TH ST, 172 West, 17x93.1; George Boyd to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, 5 years, Nov. 10; attorney, Theodore L. Bailey, 62 William St. $12,000

99TH ST, 147 and 149 West, n s, 35.2x100.11; Hannah E. Barnes to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 8, due, &c., as per bond. $23,000

138TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11; William Cahill to Peter J. Brancalo, 6,304 14th Av, Brooklyn, Nov. 10, (prior mtg $42,000,) 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, [illegible]

—Earley, 271 Broadway $5,000

150TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Chrystine M. Rasche to Emigran Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 10, 3 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. $8,000

Bronx.

ALBANY CRESCENT, w s, 141.2 ft n of 231st St, 44.6x50; Martin Passaunanti to Joseph Maffia, 2,896 Bailey Av. Nov. 6, 1913; 2 yrs; 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Cohen.

CHERRY ST, 124, n s, 25x103.9; Maurice J. Burstein to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Nov. 3, 5 years; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St. .....

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 157.2 ft n of 169th St, 52.6x irregular; Franklin Av. Realty Company, Inc., to James Douglas North, 237th and Park Avenue, Nov. 7, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway $16,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 105.6 ft n of 169th St, 49.6x irregular, same to same, prior mtg $44,500, Nov. 7, due Nov. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $13,500

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 259.2 ft n of 169th St, 50x208; same to same, Nov. 7, due Nov. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$13,500

JACKSON AV, w s, 225 ft n of 156th St, 57.1x79.10; Hyman Rossberg to Dora A. Schwanneke, 765 Jackson Av, Nov. 10; prior mtg $3,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, L. F. Hollenbach, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn. $2,500

LOT 4, Block 452, map of Unionport; Vito Santuoso to Pasquale Coviello, 304 West 39th St, 1 year, 6 p. c., Nov. 3.....$244

NELSON AV, 1,019, w s, 25x84.7; Catherine M. Dunbury to Lorenzo Sterling, 420 East 136th St, Nov. 3, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $4,000

PLOT begins 940 ft e of White Plains Road and 970 ft w of Morris Park Av, 50x100; Apollonio Gallo and another to Henry F. Wrudeknecht, Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,700

TRAFALGAR PLACE, w s, 174 ft s of 176th St, 25x65; John B. Riddele to Christina Gebel, 2,131 Prospect Av, prior mtg $2,800, due Dec. 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph T. Hanlon, 1,009 East 180th St.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, 3,331, w s, 50.4x103.7x50.4x103.7; William [illegible] Keating, executor, to Title Guarantee Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Nov. 8, due as per bond $5,000

152D ST, 537 East, n s, 25x100; Kate Hobeiltz to Frances Meiner, 1,879 Cedar Av, Nov. 10, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, Woolworth Building $2,000

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials —Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opened and calendar called in Special Term Room, ground floor, at 10 A. M.—Aspinall, J.—The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be put over a future day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached. All cases tried before Justice Aspinall must be submitted with briefs, and requests to find submitted at the close of the trial. 121—Ellery v. Brawley and another. 130—Best v. New York City Water Front Co. 56—Torpey v. Torpey. 134—Haviland v. Nebelung and another 136—Burns v. Russell et al. 137—Towner v. Hoge. 138—Towner et al v. Chamberlain and another. 141—Tietig v. Coursen et al. John v. Schwoerer, an infant, v. Schwoerer. Highest number reached, 230.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, N. Y. Court opens and calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.—Crane, J. 215—Feely v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 219—Masel v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 437—Keenan v. Milk. 58—Hubbell v. Brooklyn, Queens Co & Suburban R R Co. 204—Muskat v. Tisdale Lumber Co. 143A—Wilson v. Styles. 80A—Walling v. Schwab et al. 89B—Walling v. Commercial Advertising Association. 215—Palmero v. George P. Schinzel Cardboard Co. 99A—Greenstein, as admx, v. Long Island R R Co. 201—Schneckenberger v. City of New York. 225—Hoesten v. H E Taylor Co. 225A—Lettermann v. Maennerchor Hall Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 225B—Hunter v. City of New York. 226—Rodoski v. Nichols Copper Co. 227—Reddy, an infant, v. Otis Elevator Co. 229—Gee, an infant, v. American Druggists' Syndicate. 230—Reciniello v. Standard Bithulithic Co. 190—Ferrell v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 148—Fiegenbaum, an infant v. Defiance Button Machine Co. 153—Gonenbusky v. National Sugar Refining Co. 12—Zimmermann v. Klein and another. 161—Sykes v. Long Island R R Co. 120—Cullinan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 214—Stuck v. Consumers' Brewing Co. 145—Finocchio v. N Y & Queens Co Railway Co. 231A—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Light & Power Co. 232—Kelly v. 42d St, Manhattanville & St Nicholas Av Railway Co. 233—Laskowski v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 234—Caddy v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. 235—Schumacher v. Brooklyn Union E R R Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 235.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. 90—Miller v. B H R R Co. 96—Same v. same. 79—Neuscheller v. Dietz. 102—Neisloss v. Cottier. 42—Manken Bldg Material Co v. L. Scheidig v. Weber. 82—Chinela v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. ...—Gilroy v. Gilroy. 103—McLaughlin v. Harvey. 104—Fred Adee Co v. McTigh. 135—Rooney v. B H R R Co. 107—Stanczak v. Nat Sugar Refining Co. 108—Days v. Feldman et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 110—Haas v. Woods. 111—Same v. same. 86—Steiner v. E. Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 114—Maher v. same. 115—O'Donnell v. same. 116—Corwin v. same. 117—Topliz v. Sharp. 118—Rowe v. B H R R Co. 119—Ricard v. Miller. 120—Krieger v. Hawes. 121—Hanold v. Biesmann. 122—Eisenberg v. Eisenberg. 123—Marino v. B H R R Co. Highest number reached on general calendar is 123.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Charles McClair of Schenectady, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

466—The United States, petitioner, vs. Frederick W. Whitridge, as receiver, &c., et al.; and

467—The United States, petitioner, vs. Adrian H. Joline et al., as receivers, &c.—Decree affirmed.

20—The Clement National Bank, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Vermont.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

306—Emelia Aizua et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. E. Finley Johnson.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

459—Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Judgment reversed.

502—C. M. Summers, petitioner, vs. The United States.—Judgment reversed.

2, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, complainant, vs. the State of West Virginia. —Case assigned for final hearing on April 13 next.

44—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company of Texas, plaintiff in error, vs. Oliver Letot.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

750—The United States vs. the Mid West Oil Company.—Assigned for argument on the first Monday in January next.

762—American Bell Telephone Company, petitioner, vs. Western Union Telegraph Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

585—Belva A. Lockwood, petitioner, vs Frank A. Rucker.—Petition denied.

768—City Water Company of Chillicothe, petitioner, vs. the City of Chillicothe.—Petition denied.

709—Annie F. Craig, petitioner, vs. Emily E. Parish, executrix.—Petition denied.

770—The Carborundum Company, petitioner vs. the Electric Smelting and Aluminum Company.—Petition denied.

251—George W. Radford, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary D. Myers, executrix.—Motion to place the case on the summary docket for the plaintiff in error.

399—John T. Hendrick, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Maryland.—Motion to advance submitted.

618—Street & Smith, appellants, vs. the Atlas Manufacturing Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the appellees.

75—Mound City Company, appellant, vs. Robert H. Hazlehurst.—Continued.

779—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, petitioner, vs. Union Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted for the petitioners.

720—Samuel B. Archer et al., petitioners, vs. Imperial Machine Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

423—Peter Quinn and J. J. Beal vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file brief for Quinn and Beal.

81—William S. Tevis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Jepp Ryan et al.—Dismissed, with costs.

123—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Starr Grain and Lumber Company.—Dismissed, with costs.

436—C. F. Easton, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Chicago Hotel Company et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

264—Booth Fisheries Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois, and 265—Booth Fisheries Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed, with costs.

55—Clifford G. Ludvigh, as trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the American Woolen Company of New York et al.—Continued.

11, Original—The City of Louisville, petitioner; 12, Original—A. Brandeis & Sons Company, petitioner, and 538—City of Louisville, Ky., appellant, vs. Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Argument commenced.

8—In the matter of America Capo, petitioner.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Nov. 11: Nos. 56, 57, 58, (and 59 and 60,) 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 71, (and 72,) and 78.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will take a recess from Monday next, the 17th inst., to Monday, Dec. 1 next.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Argument of Rule 6 R R of Virginia, 55—Coggey v. Bird. 62—Guaranty Trust Co v. Hennay. 61—Palmer v.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Half Block Front on Manhattan Avenue Sold—Sixth Avenue Deal Pending—Investor Buys New East Side Apartment—Many Suburban Buyers—The Leasing Market.

A deal involving half a block front on Manhattan Avenue in the lower Harlem section lent some activity to the realty market yesterday. The property includes the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and 108th Street, fronting 100.11 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. It has been sold by the estate of Simon Bernheimer. The name of the buyer was not divulged, but it was rumored that the New York Telephone Company was the real purchaser.

The property forms the lower half of the block front between 108th and 109th Streets acquired by the late Mr. Bernheimer several years ago, and the 100th Street half was sold by the estate over a month ago to the Manhattan Avenue Theatre Corporation, which has filed plans for a two-story theatre on the plot.

The parcel just sold is said to have figured at a consideration of about $75,000.

Sixth Avenue Deal Pending.

Negotiations are pending and will probably be closed to-day for the purchase of 660 Sixth Avenue by the Jantzen Shoe Company, the present occupants.

The structure, which is of brick, four stories in heights, occupies a lot 22 by 85 feet between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, and is owned by George F. Walters.

The prospective buyer intends to make numerous improvements to the building.

Seventieth Street Apartment Sold.

A newly-completed flat in Seventieth Street, near Third Avenue, has just been purchased by an investor from the 178 East Seventieth Street Company, controlled by I. Randolph Jacobs and Everett Jacobs. The plot is at 178 to 182 East Seventieth Street, 52 by 100.5 feet, and on it has been finished a nine-story apartment house, which adjoins a row of flats on the southwest corner of Third Avenue. The property was acquired by the sellers a year ago from Mrs. Henrietta M. Porter in part payment for the twelve-story apartment at 749 West End Avenue, built by the Jacobs operators. The Seventieth Street building was erected at a cost of about $250,000.

Investors Buy Tenement.

Tenement property continues to attract the small investor, several sales being reported yesterday. On the lower east side Morris Finn purchased from W. Kashowitz 5 and 7 Hester Street two six-story tenements on a plot 50 by 100, located between Clinton and Suffolk Streets.

Uptown the Schelbel estate sold to a client of M. F. Mulvihill 111 West Ninety-sixth Street a five-story flat on a plot 31.3 by 100.11 located near Columbus Avenue.

Buys Harlem Dwelling.

A client of D. H. Scully has purchased from Ennis and Sinnott 137 West 130th Street a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 100.

Brooklyn.

Louis Arnold has sold for Julia A. Schenck, 170 South Elliott Place a two-story and basement brick dwelling, 21.3 by 100, to a client for investment; also 25 Irving Place, a three-story extension, frame dwelling, 23 by 100 feet, for Annie S. Penfield, of Boston, Mass., to Elizabeth B. Combs for occupancy; and 237 Cumberland Street a three-story extension frame dwelling, lot 23 by 100 feet, for the estate of Alice Smith, to Grace F. Havens, for occupancy.

Another Brooklyn Theatre.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a moving picture theatre at Eastern Parkway Extension and Lincoln Place, on a plot of 74 by 138.8 for the Arenkay Realty Company, of which John J. Keit is Treasurer.

Long Island.

At public auction Saturday the Jere Johnson Jr., Company, sold for Courtney Development Company sold fifty-seven lots for a total of $114,345. The lots which were located at the junction of Thornsen and Greenpoint Avenues, Long Island City averaged $2,000 a lot.

William R. Brown sold to the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company approximately two blocks, or over 100 lots, of upland in the upper Astoria section on the East River front above Hell Gate. It has a frontage of 1,280 feet on the north side of Ditmas Avenue, 297½ feet on the East River and extends easterly to the middle of Van Alst Avenue. It also comprises about two-thirds of an acre under water, and the upland includes part of the new East River Park.

The Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company has increased its holdings in Long Island City by purchasing from the Degnon Realty and Terminal Company a plot adjoining its present $2,000,000 factory, for a garage and general repair shop. The site comprises about an acre and a quarter, and has a frontage of 280 feet on the west side of Queens Place; 236 feet south of Meadow Street; 200 feet on the north side of Mott Avenue; 280 feet on the east side of Dutch Kills Place, and 200 feet on the south side of the present factory building.

Baroness Hatch Sells Country Home

Baroness Marie Van Haeften Hatch of Holland has sold her country place, situated on the north shore of Manhasset Bay, at Port Washington, to Louis Jandorf, who will occupy it for his Summer residence. S. Osgood Pell & Co. were the brokers.

New Jersey.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. sold for the estate of Theo. Sayre, to an investor, 110 acres, residence and outbuildings, on Mendham Road, Morristown. The property adjoins Delbarton, the estate of Luther Kountze, and Marnet Farm, owned by the late May Potter Jones.

Westchester County.

J. C. Gleason & Son sold to an investor the property at 60 Sound View Avenue, New Rochelle, for M. M. Gardner. The same firm also sold for N. Kelly the property at 60 and 62 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, to a builder, who will improve the site with a moving picture theatre.

Suburban.

John Crawford has sold for the Concord Company to a New York merchant a tract of 1,000 acres near Middletown, Conn., fronting on the Connecticut River for over a mile.

On the property are twelve cottages, a fifty-five room hotel, outbuildings, an 800-foot wharf, and two granite quarries. There is a mortgage of $100,000 on the property, which is to be discharged before the title is passed.

Arthur F. Vernay Leases Building.

Arthur F. Vernay has leased for a long term of years the five-story building at 14 East Forty-fifth Street, owned by Thomas B. Hidden.

After extensive alterations its lessee will use the structure in connection with the buildings he now occupies at 10 and 12 East Forty-fifth Street. The Douglas Robinson, Charles P. Brown Company negotiated the lease in conjunction with the McVickar, Gaillard Realty Company representing the owner.

Leases.

Nicholsen & Co. have leased to Holtz & Freystedt the store and basement at 365 and 367 Broadway for a term of fifteen years at an annual rental of $19,000.

The Cross & Brown Company have leased for M. J. Cavanaugh to the Taxicab Association, Inc., the property at 229 East Sixty-fourth Street for a long term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Talbot J. Taylor his residence at 91 Park Avenue on a lot 25 by 100 to G. R. Steinhardt and for Paulding Fosdick to Sherwood Aldrich, the four-story house at 52 East Sixty-seventh Street.

New Blackwell's Island Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a one-story day room and industrial building in the City Home section of Blackwell's Island south of the ward building for women. It will have a frontage of 177.1 feet and a depth of 40.6 feet and is for the Department of Public Charities. Walker & Gillette are the architects, and have placed the cost at $54,000.

Real Estate Notes.

The Brooklyn Board of Real Estate Brokers will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Clarendon on Tuesday, Nov. 18. An election of five Directors and the officers of the board will take place.

Contract for the construction of the new station at Thirty-eighth Street on the Sixth Avenue elevated road has been awarded to John B. Roberts of 1 Madison Avenue.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

161st St, 558 West, s s, 284.6 ft e of Broadway, 16x99.11, three-story dwelling; Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co. against B. H. Heintz and others; Davies, A. & C., attorneys; C. S. Fettretch, referee; due, $8,632.82; taxes, &c., $221.15; to Frederick H. Ehlen for $9,900.

Madison Av, 2,103, e s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80, three-story dwelling; Equitable Life Assurance Society against F. F. Salomon and others; Alexander & G., attorneys; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $6,390.25; taxes, &c., $145.67; to the defendant for $6,700.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By J. H. Mayers.

88th St, 177 West, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x100.8, three-story dwelling; S. B. Booth and others against Sarah Friedman and others; B. E. Rabell, attorney; John Mulholland, Inc., due, $15,939.18; taxes, &c., $635; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.
By J. H. Mayers.

Saratoga Av, n s, 50 ft w of Newport Av, 100x100, Westchester; J. A. Besemer and others against James Kennedy and others; J. J. O'Brien, attorney; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $5,709.08; taxes, &c., $415.58; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Delancey St, 40 and 42, n s, 50 e of Forsyth St, 50.3x100.2x irregular, two five-story tenements; voluntary sale.

Madison St, 217, n s, 130.5 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x100, five-story tenement; voluntary sale.

5th Av, 12, w s, 28.6 ft n of 8th St, 26.3x100, nine-story apartment house; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and others against W. N. Heerd and others; Woodford, B. & B., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $135,001.; taxes, &c., $9,738.

120th St, 507 East, n s, 98 ft e of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10, vacant; M. P. Barker and others, executors, against Louis Lese and others; W. Schneider, attorney, W. A. Hirsch, referee; due, $7,118; taxes, &c., $368.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bathgate Av, 2,504, e s, 100 ft s of Fordham Road, 50x82.1, five-story tenement; H. C. Muller against August Nelson and others; S. S. Terry, attorney, Joseph Kaufmann, referee; due, $6,228; taxes, &c., $1,006; subject to prior mortgage of $28,000.

175th St, 413 East, n s, 130.10 ft w of Park Av, 25x100, two-story building; S. B. Clocke against Henry Young and others; Clocke, K. & R., attorneys; William Wiess, referee; due, $1,094; taxes, &c., $420.

Starling Av, s s, 271 ft w of Glebe Av, 25x 112, Unionport; T. F. Keating against Colorado Realty Co. and others; J. B. Harrison, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $3,902; taxes, &c., $404.

222d St, 851 and 853 East, n s, 556.7 ft e of Barnes Av, 35x—x50.4x88.10; George Hauser against Louise Ringelstein and others; Neier & V. D., attorneys; A. J. Connick, Jr., referee; due, $3,445; taxes, &c., $257; subject to mortgage of $6,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

There were no plans for new buildings in the Bronx yesterday. The following were filed in Manhattan:

Blackwell's Island, in City Home section south of ward building for women, for a one-story room and industrial building, 177.1 x40.6; Department of Public Charitits, owner; Walker & Gillette, 128 East 37th St., architects; cost, $54,000.

Alterations.

102d St, 428 to 436 East, to a four-story factory; G. W. Grote, premises, owner; J. H. Knubel, 305 West 43d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Hudson St, s w corner of Vandam St, to a nine-story candy factory; H. Heide, premises, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,624, n w corner of 140th St, 24.11x100; Tion Realty Co. to Simon Fink, 310 West 80th St, (mtg $35,000,) Sept. 19; attorneys, Jonas, L. & N., 115 Broadway $100

AVENUE A, w s, 34.2 ft n of 122d St, 16.8x 50; Sarah Cripps to Harry V. Bowman, 2,409 1st Av, (mtg $1,000,) Nov. 10; attorney, George Meyer, 1,102 Lexington Av. $4,000

CHERRY ST, 62, n s, 20x58.2; Jennie Benning to Annie S. Molloy, 3 James Slip, Oct. 24, (mtg $7,000;) attorney, N. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place.....$1

EAST BROADWAY, 254, n s, 23x57.1; Harry and Annie Lesseur to Jennie Weill, 8 Van Nest Place, Nov. 7; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Weill to Harry Lesseur, 256 East Broadway, B. & S., C. A. G., all liens, Nov. 7; attorneys, same.$100

EAST BROADWAY, 256, n s, 23x56.9; Harry and Annie Lesseur to Jennie Weill, 8 Van Nest Place, Nov. 7; attorneys, same...$100

SAME PROPERTY; Jennie Weill to Harry Lesseur, on premises, B. & S., C. A. G., all liens, Nov. 7; attorneys, same.....$100

EAST BROADWAY, 256, n s, 27x103.9x irregular; William Lustgarten to the Rudolph Wallach Co., 68 William St, Nov. 6; attorney, A. Weymann, 68 William St.....$100

FRONT ST, 132 and 134, westerly corner of Pine St, 40.11x86.4x irregular; Constance E. Poor to Thomas T. Grace, 415 East 136th St, B. & S., Nov. 8; attorneys, Montgomery & Peabody, 2 Wall St.....$1

FRONT ST, 103, s e s, 20.11x71.6; James H. Post et al. to Elizabeth Drowns, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Nov. 7, (mtg $45,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

MULBERRY ST, 32, e s, 20x85; John M. Farley, Cardinal Archbishop of New York, to Leila Pastano, 32 Mulberry St, quitclaim and confirmation deed, Nov. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

PARK AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x 80; William F. Gray to Andrew Gray, 32 McDonough St, Brooklyn, 1-9 part, quitclaim, Aug. 8; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$600

SAME PROPERTY; Andrew Gray and others to Hyman Tarnarutsky, 154 East 109th St, all of, Oct. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.6 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; Elijah D. Murphy to Marketable Title Co., 100 William St, (mtg $48,-000,), all liens, Nov. 7; attorneys, Watson & Karsteller, 100 William St.....$100

WATER ST, 347, n s, 19.10x—; Jennie Benning to Jeannette T. Golden, 347 Water St, Oct. 24, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, N. F. Walsh, 37 City Hall Place.....$1

2D AV, 1,202 to 1,208, n e corner of 63d St, 100.8x80; Richard Price to Port Jervis Land Improvement Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $66,-000,) Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Port Jervis Land Improvement Co. to Richard Price, 124 West 120th St, (mtg $72,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, same $100

7TH AV, 2,027, e s, 37.6x92; Henrietta St. D. Wallace to L. Harding Rogers, Jr., on premises, Sept. 9; address, 60 Wall St....$1

85TH ST, 229 and 231 West, n s, 42.1x98.9; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, all liens, Oct. 31; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

48TH ST, 133 and 135, w s, 37.6x100.5; Elizabeth Drowns to Thomas A. Howell, Quogue, L. I., Nov. 5, (mtg $70,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

63D ST, 303-311 East, n s, 145x100.11; Richard Price to Port Jervis Land Improvement Co., 35 Nassau St, (mtg $77,000,) Nov. 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Port Jervis Land Improvement Co. to Richard Price, 124 West 120th St, (mtg $82,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, same $100

64TH ST, 232 East, s s, 25x100.5; Arthur J. Marks to Aimee Oppenheimer, 23 Morningside Av, Sept. 30; attorney, H. H. Oppenheimer, 170 Broadway.....$100

71ST ST, 351 West; Mark Goldberg, referee, to Mannados Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Nov. 10; attorney, Elsman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $12,000

81ST ST, 422 East, s s, 25x102.2; Anna Fantel to William Fantel, 147 East 92d St, (mtg $18,000,) Nov. 6; attorney, M. Carl Levine, 119 Nassau St.....$100

107TH ST, 419 and 421 East, all right, title, and interest to the building thereon; Charles Bergenfeld to Fleck & Hillman, Inc., 49 Lenox Av, (subject to rights of landlord,) Sept. 26; attorneys, May & Jacobson, 13 Park Row $1

112TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Annie Weinstein to Louis Epstein, 123 West 33d St, (mtg $23,000,) Sept. 9, 1912; attorney, Max Franklin, 299 Broadway....$100

149TH ST, 304 and 306 West, s s, 50x99.11; —to Ida S. Nathanson, 210 West 140th St, all title, (mtg $9,000,) all liens, Nov. 6; attorney, George Meyer, 1,102 Lexington Av...$1

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 35 ft n of 168th St, 22x100; Harry Bijur, referee, to George B. Price, guardian, Rahway, N. J., July 11; attorney, C. F. Bishop, 67 Wall St....$3,000

JACKSON ST, w s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 37.1x79.10; Dora A. Schwannecke to Hyman Rossberg, 701 Prospect Av, Oct. 28, (mtg $3,000;) attorney, Leon Frost, 135 Broadway $1

LOT 147, map of Belmont Village; Edmund H. Kayser to Letitia H. Elliott, 407 Vose Av, South Orange, N. J., quitclaim, Nov. 8; attorney, M. H. Elliott, 277 Broadway....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Julia A. Kayser, widow, to same, quitclaim, Nov. 8; same attorney..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick K. Kayser to same, quitclaim, Nov. 7; same attorney..$1

LOTS 441 and 442, map of Lohbauer Park; Julian E. Ingle, Jr., to Cecilia Sudendorf, 177 West Broadway, Feb. 20; attorney, S. Graham, 128 Broadway.....$1

LOT 460, map of Van Nest Park; Robert Adelmann to Christina Adelmann, his wife, 1,760 Westchester Av, (mtg $5,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $100

LOT 96, map of Unionport; Annie M. Harrison to August F. Walsh, 2,389 Quimby Av, Sept. 4, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Alexander Walsh, Westchester $1

LOT 692, Block 14, map of Tremont Terrace; Baxter Howell Building Co. to Margaret Cambels, 1,437 Williamsbridge Road, Nov. 3, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, John Kadel, 2,069 Westchester Av $100

LOT 402, Block M, map of Mapes estate; David C. Lewis, referee, to Martha A. Arnow, 2,525 Westchester Av, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

LOTS 159 to 161, map of Century Investing Co.; Maurice Muller to Melville H. Bearns, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 6 .....$1

OLMSTEAD AV, e s, 105 ft s of Starling Av, 25x100; Celia Levy to William L. Phelan, 2,045 Ryer Av, Nov. 7.....$1

FOX, Morris, 640 ft e of White Plains Roads and 970 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x 100; Hy. F. Windeknecht to Apollonio Gallo and another, 1,923 Barnes Av, Nov. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

VYSE AV, n w s, adjoining land sold by Walker to Ward, 50x150; Robert Adelmann to Christina Adelmann, his wife, 1,760 Westchester Av, (mtg $6,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av. $100

VYSE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 100x114.8; Forbes Construction Co. to James Forbes, 1,719 Fillmore St, (mtg $93,000,) Nov. 8; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St..$100

3D AV, s w corner of 183d St, 94x58; M. C. Milnor, referee, to William Sudbrink, 2,286 Bathgate Av, Nov. 6; attorneys, Cohen, L. & G., 128 Broadway.....$69,000

143D ST, n s, 425 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x 100; Kate Bleoo to James Bleoo, 445 East 143d St, Nov. 10; attorney, D. L. O'Reilly, 258 Broadway $100

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,682, store; Kellwood Realty Co. to George H. Isaacs, 799 East 160th St, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, H. Cohen, 1,360 Wilkins Av $900

3D AV, n w corner of 178th St, corner store; James V. Gauly to James T. Martin, 367 East 193d St, 7½ years, from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney, Guggenheimer, U. & M., 37 Wall St $1,500

31ST ST, 313 and 315 East, all; George H. Shaffer to Sophie Sterns, 36 West 77th St, 3 years, from Nov. 1, 1913; attorney Kaufuss & C., 119 West 10th $6,250

99TH ST, 205 East, all; Sam Yudlewitz to Jacob Padolsky, 228 East 67th St, 3 years, from Aug. 1, 1913; attorney, Haskel Corenthal, 309 Broadway $3,200

125TH ST, 241 West, west half of store and basement; Major A. White, agent, to Thomas M. Connelly, 16 Washington Terrace, 4 11-12 years from Oct. 1, 1913..$2,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

HUNTS POINT ROAD, s e corner of Seneca Av, 75x123; Cooper Electric Engineering Co. against George G. Graham Construction Co., owner and contractor $1,150

STEBBINS AV, 1,008 and 1,008.5; Joseph M. Gallo against Michael Ginto, owner and contractor $710

WATER ST, n w corner of Beekman St, 66.9x76.9; T. J. Donovan Co. against Volunteer Hospital, owner; James F. Egan, contractor; Gollick & Smith, sub-contractors $95

94TH ST, 216 West; Meyer Skobel against Bonta Hotel Co., owner; Selly Iron Works, Inc., contractor $64

179TH ST, n s, between Hughes and Belmont Av, 98x66.6; Hay Walker Brick Co. against Orlando Misclone, owner and contractor $157

237TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Martha Av, 100x100; David Shapiro against Wesley Construction Co., owner and contractor $185

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

HENRY ST, 137; Greenwald & Pollek against Mary E. Mullins and others, Sept. 4, 1912 .....$2,250

WHEELER AV, w s, 110 ft n of Westchester Av; Grant L. Gray against Kellwood Realty Co. and others, Dec. 10, 1912 .....$275

2D AV, 559; Crane & Clark against A. H. Kahns Sons and others, Sept. 6, 1913...$118

LIS PENDENS.

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, between Parker and Grace Avs, Lot 98; American Tax Lien Co. against Katie Marcon et al, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, J. J. Schwebel.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,213 and 1,215, and 127th St, 143 East; Gotham Mortgage Co. against David Klein et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Y. Bauchle.

LOT 105-1, Map 1, known as Ollnville, Bronx; Henry Seinfel against Anna J. Peacock et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weinstein.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 188.9 ft s of 165th St, 50x80; Mary Mebron against Michael Ginto et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. J. Morrison.

48TH ST, 128 West; Doretha S. Warsawer against Grace C. Smith et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elsman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

65TH ST, 246 West; Alexander Robb against Ann Errett et al, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. W. Clausen.

116TH ST, 60 and 62 West; Meyrt S. Blumberg et al against Edward Weber et al, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;)attorney I. Josephson.

163D ST, 410 East; Margaretha Schilling against William Schussler et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. R. Bergman.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT $25 and $30 in Brooklyn

Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn; on lines of present "L" and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean; 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; send for booklet. Special Manager, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

THE SEVILLIA
Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
Very desirable apartment, 2 rooms, bath, furnished; also one of 3 rooms and bath. (Unfurnished.)

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRENTISS, NATHANIEL APPLETON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL APPLETON PRENTISS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Thomas G. Barry, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of May, 1913. ALICE PRENTISS. Executrix. T. G. BARRY, Attorney for Executrix, 2 Rector Street, New York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Public Auction Sale
By order of the Supreme Court
MADE IN "WRIGHT TRUST SUIT"
And to close
ESTATE OF FREDERICK BEDFORD,
Wednesday, Nov. 19,
At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
2 Vacant Plots
Located opposite the Convent of the Sacret Heart, between Northern Ave. and Riverside Drive (Boulevard Lafayette), known as Lots 532 and 533, in block 2,179.
These plots constitute all that part of former Lot 532, in block 2,179, to which the City of New York has not taken title and will be sold subject to all unpaid assessments made or to be made against said former Lot 532, or any part thereof, and with benefit of all awards of compensation which have been made on account of said lot or any part thereof, but which have not been paid by said City, and all awards of compensation hereafter made on account of said lot or any part thereof.
Further particulars from
Telephone, 744 Cort. Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N.Y. City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 Cedar Street
The Management, Sale and Rental of
REAL ESTATE
Business Established 1886

West Side.

Eleventh Avenue Corner Plot
for Factory Building, near new docks at Bargain Price.
Wm. A. White & Sons,
62 Cedar Street

Washington Heights.

SPECULATIVE PROPOSITION
Five story, 4 apartments to a floor; actual gross rental, $7,920; located near this office; electric light, all improvements; A1 construction; size 50 front by extra depth; guaranteed to show good profit on investment; Institution Mortgage 4½ per cent.; can be purchased under $65,000.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.

6-STORY ELEVATOR.
Corner, size 75x100. Gross rental, $18,000. Mortgages, $124,000. Located near 181st St. Subway. Asking $155,000. Will trade.
McDowell & McMahon, 1,429 St. Nicholas Ave., at 181st St.

Below 14th St.

Factory with 48,000 net sq. ft. Equipped with elevator, steam heat, electric light, and automatic sprinklers; 425 horse power plant.

NOS. 28-32 ROSE ST.
Close to Subway, 2d and 3d Av. "L's."
Particulars of
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. Tel. 1182 Cort.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

New 1 and 2 Family, All Stone
and brick; hardwood; new; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Will rent. FLEER BROS. Write us.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

20c. Sq. Ft. BARGAINS IN LIGHT LOFTS 20c. Sq. Ft.
Including Heat and Elevator Service.
Lofts 9,000 Sq. Ft. $1,800
WITH 150 FEET STREET FRONTAGE.
540-550 WEST 58TH STREET
Opportunity to Reduce Your Rent and Cartage Charges.
Now open for inspection, or can communicate with the owners, Mayal Realty Company, 2 Rector Street.

2 FLOORS 6800 SQ. FEET EACH.
Second and fifth floors. Second floor has exceptionally high ceiling.
½ FLOOR 3400 SQ. FEET.
54-60 LAFAYETTE ST.
Between Leonard and Franklin Sts.
Will divide for office purposes.
LOFT 2200 Sq. Feet
414 BROADWAY, near Canal.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
On Premises or Your Own Broker.

SUITABLE FOR DELICATESSEN.
New store in center of 100,000 population on important cross-town business street in Harlem; very moderate rent. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 E. 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

To SUBLET at SPECIAL Figure
8,000 square feet Office Space in
FULTON BUILDING,
Southwest corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.
Exceptional air and light.
Will divide.
W. F. FUERST, agent, 87 Nassau St.

FOR BOTTLED LIQUORS.
New store on cross-town business street in Harlem, near "L" and subway stations; 20,000 families in neighborhood; very moderate rent. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

AN ENTIRE top floor, with light on four sides for Lithographer or Photographer. MONAHAN EXPRESS COMPANY BLDG., 216-222 W. 18th St.
Monahan Express Company, Owners.

Boot Black and Hat Cleaning.
New store; rent very moderate, on one of Harlem's busiest streets; "L" station and trolley transfer point corner. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 East 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

LOFT BUILDING.
Automatic Sprinklers. Low Insurance Rates. Light and Air all Floors. Apply
RIKER & HEGEMAN CO.,
162 West 34th St., New York.

FOR CIGARS AND STATIONERY.
New store, 11 feet wide, on important business street in Harlem, one door from theatre; very moderate rent. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 E. 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

13 EAST 30TH ST.
CLOSE TO 5TH AVE.
Store and Basement to let.
Steam heat, electric light. Rent low.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

18 WHITE ST.
STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.
Size 25x100. Rent Low.
Possession February 1, 1914.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MODERN COTTAGE.
Seven rooms; large, light, and airy; all improvements; ground enough for vegetables, fruit, and berries; quiet, restricted neighborhood; 30 minutes' ride; $100 cash; balance $18 per month; one month free to responsible party. Address Cottage, Box 38 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.
For sale at attractive price, country home especially adapted for year-round occupancy; beautiful parked grounds of five acres, ornamented with sunken gardens, MacMonnies fountain, sun dial, horticultural groupings; garage, stable, and gardener's cottage; house contains 8 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; sufficient servant quarters; ready for occupancy; no exchange desired.
BADGLEY, JONES & GOOD, 505 5th Av.
'Phone 710 Murray Hill.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE.
18 acres, one hour from Grand Central; dwelling 10 rooms, stable, large orchard; high elevation; extensive views; excellent neighborhood; price $8,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

ANGELL and Co. 507 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City. Tel. 8150 Murray Hill & Scarsdale, N. Y.
HOMES AND ESTATES
In Westchester County, ESPECIALLY SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE & WHITE PLAINS.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Real Bargain

Stucco House, just built; ¾ acre grounds, highly restricted residential neighborhood; 7 rooms, bath, 2 fireplaces; hardwood floors. Price $6,000, terms to suit. 36 minutes New York; 6 minutes railway station. Owner, A. W., 1000 Times.

BARGAIN
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE—7 rooms, 2 tiled baths, hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; near Express Station on D., L. & W. R. R., 47 minutes on train. Riparian rights, best of water sports, select neighborhood, fine country homes. Large plot of shaded ground. Will sacrifice to quick bidder. $5,000; very liberal terms. Address FRANK T. KEE, 2 Maiden Lane, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cort.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH
buys this beautiful stucco bungalow, with 7 rooms, open fireplace, washtubs, range, and cement cellar under entire house, on ¼ acre of the most fertile land on Long Island; only 50 minutes out on south shore; cheap commutation; near schools, churches, and stores; full price, $2,200; will show house any day. Address Referee, Box 275 Times Downtown.

ON THE HILLS
of L. I., I am erecting a neat, pretty bungalow of 6 rooms and improvements, which I will sell to right party for $100 down and $12 per month; near Sound, large town, and railroad; makes an ideal year-round home; good-sized plot of ground for small farming and chickens. Address Bungalow, Box 71 Times Downtown.

PLOT ON THE OPEN SOUND
with all improvements; 20 miles out. Fine beach. Reasonable price and easy terms.
S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
Bryant 5610. 542 Fifth Av., N. Y.

GARDEN CITY PARK HOUSE.
A beautiful all-year home, up to date in every respect; cottage of 7 rooms, electric, gas, and water; near depot and trolley; a perfect home, having nice garden plot in good location; will sell cheap $200 cash; $18 monthly; title guaranteed. Mrs. B. Harrison, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SUITABLE FOR CONFECTIONER.
Beautiful new store, 18 feet wide, adjoining theatre; on important business street in Harlem; very moderate rent. Apply
GEORGE GOLDSON,
Room 1,507, 30 E. 42d St., N. Y.
Telephone 4297 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Corner Apartment
All Outside Rooms, Southern and Eastern Exposure, Nine Rooms and Baths..... $2,300
Seven All Outside Rooms and Baths, Southern and Western Exposure..... $1,900
CORNWALL
255 West 90th St., Cor. B'way
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents. 162 West 72d St.

36 Central Park South
All conveniences of a modern hotel and apartment house combined. Between 5th and 6th Aves. 14 Story, High-Class Apartment House; Steel Construction; Absolutely Fireproof.
ONLY A FEW LEFT
Overlooking the Lake Section of Central Park
2-3-5 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
RENTAL $1,000 UP.
Satisfactory References Indispensable.
Resident Owner as Manager assures high-class service.
Dining Room on first floor.
Tray service in room if desired.

Berkeley Arms
326-330 WEST 95TH ST.
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
5 ROOMS $50.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone 4174 Riverside.

WELLSMORE
BROADWAY and 77th STREET
5th Floor North.
7 Very Large Rooms and 2 Baths TO SUBLET
$125 a month—all light.
Nothing like it in N. Y. City for the price.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.
7 and 8 large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry, 2 elevators, night and day, passenger and service; steam dryers; convenient to all traction lines; $1,250. Superintendent on premises.

128 WEST 11TH STREET.
High-class elevator building, 7 rooms and bath, all light; quiet, refined neighborhood; rent, $70 to $80. Inquire on premises. Telephone 661 Chelsea, or FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St. Telephone 9010 Columbus.

106TH 61-63 W. ELEVATOR APTS. 6 ROOMS & BATH, $55 7 ROOMS & BATH, $70
Exceptionally large, light rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; A1 service; house under new management; select tenants.

Lasaang Court
207 West 75th Street
Modern Combination of Elegance Comfort and Reasonable Price.
8 Rooms, 2 Ba

Real Estate

Farms.

ALFALFA, CORN, AND HOGS are rapidly making farmers in the Southeastern States wealthy. The South is the new "corn belt" and the natural realm of "King Alfalfa." Act quickly while land prices are so extremely low; values rapidly advancing. Farm lists and "Southern Field" sent free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

Mortgage Loans.

WASHINGTON HTS MORTGAGE MONEY. Sums of $15,000 to $100,000. Liberal loans on own appraisement. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

Wanted—Applications for loans, $10,000 to $40,000, on well-located Manhattan property; quick results. Loeb, 206 West 142d.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. E. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Will sublet, until May 1, 1914, suite of offices in the American Surety Building, 100 Broadway, New York City, at a substantially reduced rental. Arrangements may be made for a longer term of lease, also for offices partially furnished if desired. For particulars address Y 286 Times.

Sublet, five months, office; high class, centrally located building; attractive concession; marble to use; space 11x32. Bester, 1,170 Broadway, Room 1206. Phone 1855 Madison.

253 PEARL ST.
FIRST LOFT TO LET; LIGHT FRONT AND REAR; LOW RENT. INQUIRE ROOM 702, 30 EAST 42D ST. 'PHONE MURRAY 8214.

Part of store to rent in a high-class dressmaking shop, completely furnished, to a ladies' tailor, corsetiere, lingerier, or novelty. MacBride, 18 West 37th St.

26 Vesey St.—Exceptionally large, light lofts for rent. Apply to Superintendent Evening Post Building 20 Vesey St

30 EAST 42D ST.
Desirable front office to sublet. Inquire Room 702.

Daylight lofts, also store, basement, 25x100; 28 West 15th; cheap rent. Gray, 1,128 Broadway.

Office.—Broadway, Wall; rent low; will reserve desk room. Brokaw, 100 Broadway.

Private office, downtown section, to lease; reasonable. H. Felber, 90 West St.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Bronx.

To lease for a long term of years the property, n. s. 173d St., facing Anthony and Carter Avs., 100 ft. on each; deep cellar; sewer connections to both avenues; suitable for theatre or department store; terms reasonable Kleinle Bros. 123 Lexington Av.

Business Opportunities.

A GEM.
71st, (near Broadway.)—Three stories, exquisitely decorated and newly furnished; long, straight lease; rent only $1,700; illness compels immediate sale furniture and lease. Office, 118 West 69th, basement.

A commercial office business, already doing $20,000 yearly, requires man and $5,000 investment for expansion; good salary and profits assured from start out of present business; rare opportunity. N 301 Times Downtown.

A.—First-class up-to-date dry goods and grocery store for sale in Dutchess Co.; cheap for cash. For particulars apply to F. H. Bassett, Beacon, N. Y., care of Bennett Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED.
Good, established ladies' hat factory wants partner with $3,000 to $5,000 to enlarge their quick growing business. N 249 Times Downtown.

Moving-picture theatres; 300 seats and upward; bona fide propositions; details cheerfully submitted. Pitzer & Smith, 82 Union Square and 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d.

PARTNER WANTED.
Good, long-established woodworking factory wants partner with $2,000 to $3,000. Address L 84 Times.

Good opportunity for young salesman with small capital, enter partnership with ladies' dress manufacturer. Allara, 180 6th Av.

Export, import house desires partner with $10,000 capital; references required. N 336 Times Downtown.

Partner.—$20,000 required; magnificent opportunity; manufacturing new goods; large profits. C 38 Times.

Capital Wanted.—Electrical device; several uses; demand established for moving pictures. C 39 Times.

Splendid young business, profits enormous, needs capital; unparalleled opportunity. 403 Tribune Building.

Business Exchange.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Business Notices.

PERFECT FAC-SIMILE Typewritten Letters —500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.60; 10,000, $7.45. Addressing; best workmanship; delivered when promised. Harakon Company, 143 West 40th. 'Phone Bryant 6907.

$3 buys forcible, convincing circular letter sure to bring business; any line. Call NATIONAL ADWRITING SERVICE 1,182 Broadway.

Multigraphed letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. 'Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,018.

Company finances outstanding accounts, buys bills. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway, N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 2, 3 AND 5 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

TWO NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET FOR THE SEASON; 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS; $250 MONTHLY. LASANNO COURT, 307 WEST 70TH ST. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.
6, 8, 9 rooms and two baths, newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

THE NEVADA,
70TH ST. AND BROADWAY.
Seven all-light rooms, facing Broadway, exquisitely furnished; two handsome baths. Apartment 3C. Phone 084 Columbus.

High-class furnished apartments to sub-lease four months or longer; $75 to $000 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—Riverside Drive, Nos. 120-125, north corner of 84th St.; handsomely furnished apartments, 10, 11 and 12 light rooms; three, four baths. Stewart. See Superintendent.

THE ESTLING,
223-224 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, near 95th St. Richly furnished housekeeping apartments, seven, eight rooms, bath; also unfurnished.

101ST, 241 WEST.—EIGHT LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, 2 BATHS, SUBLET TO OCTOBER NEXT. 'PHONE 3290 RIVERSIDE. APARTMENT 2 E.

NEAR WASHINGTON SQ.
Attractively furnished house, 4 master's rooms, 3 baths; $3,000 season. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av.

Beautifully furnished eight-room corner apartment, including piano. Apply to janitor, Bennington Corners, West End Av. and 106th St.

78TH, 102 WEST.—Apartments of one, two, or more rooms, with kitchenette privileges; electricity, telephone, &c. Del Monte. Apartment 53.

124th, 510 West.—Corner apartment, six rooms; telephone, electricity, elevator. Weber, 880 Morningside.

Newly furnished five-room apartment; adults preferred; references. Buckley, 618 West 156th St.

Riverside Drive, 454, (near 116th.)—Five large rooms. $85 month. Apt 4C.

Furnished apartment, 7 rooms, bath; 2 maid's rooms; all night elevator. 125 West 58th.

East Side.

THE HAMPTON, 22 EAST 31ST.
Exclusive, well-managed apartments, 2 to 4 rooms, with bath; furnished or unfurnished; table service optional; worth investigating.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 72D ST., LEXINGTON AV.—ROOMS AND PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 UP. TELEPHONE 120 LENOX.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENT, BY FAMILY OF 4 ADULTS, FOR 4 MONTHS, BEGINNING DEC. 1, WEST SIDE, BELOW 96TH ST., (NOT ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE); 8 OR 9 ROOMS, (3 MASTER BEDROOMS,) 3 BATHS; PRICE LIMIT $2,500. ADDRESS SAMUEL KUBIE, 121 FRONT ST.

By four adults; must have three bedrooms and maid's room; moderate rent. Box 123, Huntington, L. I.

Lost

LOST—Riverside Park or Drive or West End Av., between 90th and 83d Sts., Monday noon, gold powder box, with diamond in cover, marked "B. R." on chain, with gold lip case, marked "A. B. R."; liberal reward. Van Loan, 181 West 75th.

LOST—Large gold fob with square locket, diamond in centre; initials, "J. S."; lady's photograph in locket; lost somewhere between 120th and 145th Sts. and Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.; liberal reward. Call Shulman, Madison Square 1404.

LOST—$2 reward offered for silver hook-handled umbrella, marked "M. Thorne, Wolverhampton," left in taxicab, 11:30 P. M., Tuesday, Oct. 28, between Tammany Hall and Delmonico's. Miss Richter, 120 East 76th St.

LOST IN GREENWICH,
diamond bracelet, one inch wide, set in platinum. Finder please notify E. B. Close, 62 Broadway, New York City; liberal reward.

LOST—If lady returns two rings she removed from Child's Restaurant, 32d and 6th Av., no questions will be asked; liberal reward paid. Fleming, Room 408 Whitehall Building.

LOST—Small black bag, containing gold watch and fob monogram, "M. H. J.," Sunday, 5 P. M., vicinity 83d St. Subway; reward. Return to French Hospital, 450 West 34th.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, with 5 chipped diamonds, between Washington Av., Richmond Hill, and Brooklyn Manor station; liberal reward. 71 Washington Av., Richmond Hill.

LOST—Cabochon sapphire ring, surrounded by two rows of diamonds, Friday evening, Shanley's, 44th St., or Broadway car; liberal reward. E. Sweeney, 514 West 160th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, with one small diamond, between 130 East 82d and 84th and Park Av., Sunday morning; liberal reward. McAvey, 130 Park Av.

LOST—Pocketbook containing bunch of keys, Broadway and Cortlandt St., 6th inst.; no value except to owner; $10 reward if returned. 43 West 58th.

LOST—A gold chain with key attached, between 84th and 88th Sts., on Saturday about 5:30 P. M.; reward. Reply to Y 283 Times.

LOST—Diamond earring, with drop, from 164th to Subway, 168th; finder liberally rewarded. 558 West 164th, Apartment 5H.

LOST—Monday afternoon, pendant earring, four diamonds, one pearl; reward. Apply 117 East 24th St., New York.

LOST—A pocketbook with no money in it; valuable papers inclosed. Apply 2,598 Broadway.

LOST—Pocketbook on "L." Return Miss Hopkins, St. Mary's Hospital, 407 West 34th.

LOST—Pearl, diamond, and sapphire pendant; reward $10. Karelson, 68 Nassau St.

LOST.—Gold watch and chain, monogram C. H. N. 550 West 158th. Apartment 5B.

LOST—Eyeglasses; owner's name and address inside case. Reward.

Reward of $100 for return of ring lost on or after Sept. 28. Single pearl surrounded by diamonds, platinum head, gold shank. Will buy ticket if pledged. PICKSLAY & CO., 570 5th Avenue.

$25 REWARD.
Mink boa, lost vicinity Broadway and 31st St. Return to 2,271 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LIBERAL REWARD.
Strayed from 160 West 126th, female fox terrier in harness; brown marking on head.

$25 REWARD
and no questions asked for return red Chow dog; bare spot on back; lost Saturday. Mrs. Axtell, 18 East 90th St. Lenox 7493.

Public Notices

MRS. WESTPHAL expresses thanks to Mr. Charles Westphal's friends for kind sympathy.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

206 WEST 52D STREET,
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Five and six room elevator apartments, with all modern improvements. Building just renovated. Most convenient location in city. Rents $45 to $70. Superintendent on premises. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Telephone 3700 John. 62 Cedar Street.

TO LET—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartment; till next October; ten rooms, three baths; "Riverdale," corner 70th St. and Riverside Drive; fine view of river; convenient location. Apply to superintendent.

THE JEFFERSON,
824-828 WEST 51ST ST.
Very attractive apartments; four, seven rooms; elevator service; all improvements. Apply premises or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

THE LINCOLN,
806-810 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment, four and five large, light rooms, bath; elevator; all modern improvements. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

311 WEST 128TH ST.,
northeast corner 8t. Nicholas Av.; very desirable corner apartment, six rooms, bath; all improvements; suitable doctor, dentist, or dressmaker. Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

93D ST., 46 AND 48 WEST.
Seven and eight large rooms; bath; all light; fine location; half block from Park entrance and "L" express station; $50 to $62.50.

7 LARGE ROOMS.
2,924 Broadway, near 168th.
All light rooms.
Steam heat, hot water. $47.50.

171st, 569 West.—Five rooms, modern improvements, $32; concessions; near 168th St.-Broadway subway.

173d St., 526 West.—4 and 6 large, light rooms, $25-$32; concessions; will renovate to suit.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Small kitchenette apartment; heat, hot water; every convenience; moderate.

Attractive unfurnished apartment to lease. The Chelsea, West 23d St. Phone 2700 Chelsea.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $45.
5 rooms; high class. 40 W. 127; 30 E. 128.

160th St., 556 West.—Six large, light rooms; all modern improvements; $29.

5 West 16th St.—Bachelor apts. and skylight studios; rent, $45-$50. Tel. 3106 Chel.

East Side.

Hotel St. Lorens, 127 East 72.—2-room apartment, with bath; $10 weekly; 3-room apartment, with bath, $14 weekly; 4-room apartment, with bath, $15 weekly; 5-room apartment, with bath, $18-$25 weekly.
Furnished or unfurnished.
Includes service, heat, and electric light.
Moderate-priced restaurant.
Phone 130 Lenox. S. S. Ryman, Mgr.

APARTMENTS TO LET,
UNFURNISHED—HOUSEKEEPING.
Two rooms and bath, front, choice.....$32
Four rooms and bath, front.....$34
Excellent meals served in handsome dining room if preferred. One dollar dinners for 50c.
THE HILLHURST, 154-160 East 91st St.

COR. MADISON AV. and 92D ST.—7 rooms and bath; all outside rooms, and conveniences; reasonable rent. 1,202 Madison Av.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 72D ST., LEXINGTON AV.—ROOMS AND PRIVATE BATH, $1.50 UP. TELEPHONE 130 LENOX.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished

Wanted—Apartment of 5-5 rooms, below 120th St.; must be light; rent reasonable; 6 or 7 months' lease. C 40 Times.

Five rooms, below 116th St., west side; not over $800; two years' lease. Room 832, 346 Broadway.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, etc., at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-608 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Ansonia Storage Warehouse Co.—Moving, packing, and shipping automobiles; vans for long distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139-141 West 99th, or Tel. 3052 or 3053 River.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

20TH ST., 38 EAST.—Desirable front rooms; a comfortable home, with excellent table.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; table boarders; references.

63D ST. 23 AND 30 EAST.—Large corner and single room; excellent board.

76TH ST., 8 2 EAST.—Desirable rooms, good board; table boarders accommodated; ideal location.

MADISON AV., 830.—Large, handsome room, with board; breakfasts in rooms; references.

West Side.

18TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; excellent board; telephone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

39TH, 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

44TH, 253-259 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites, with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6065 Bryant.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephone, superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS, FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

54TH, 31 WEST.—Two rooms with baths; will rent separately. 'Phone 3893 Plaza.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Choice accommodations; double, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class large, small rooms; good board; reference; telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Sunny front room; private bath, steam heat; room telephone.

71ST ST., 135 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Unexcelled table board served outside guests; single meals a specialty; large, handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; single rooms; reasonable.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms; new furniture; excellent table; southern exposure; half block from Subway and elevated; every convenience; moderate.

78D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome, large front room; also sunny square room; all conveniences.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—10th year; sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 248 WEST.—Desirable, large and medium rooms; parlor, dining room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

70TH, 244 WEST.—Attractive room; first floor front; private house; reference.

78TH, 155 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; conveniences.

79TH ST., 114 and 122 WEST.
Norena Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room. Booklet on request.

79TH ST. 64 Riverside Drive.—Newly decorated large rooms; conveniences; Southern table; steam.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; southern exposure; first-class boarding house; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Delightful parlor suite; private bath; southern exposure; excellent cuisine.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; board optional. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; quiet, refined, homelike; excellent table; telephone.

85TH, 209 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; rare chance for good meals.

88TH ST. 114 WEST.—Large second-story front room; refined home; references.

88TH ST., 100 WEST.—Board, room for two; steam, bath, piano; $12. Monahan.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; electricity, steam heat; table specialty.

90TH ST., 15 WEST.
Refined home; excellent table. Stajer.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; "L"; substantial French board.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable two; excellent board; private house. Strauss.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Double room, second floor; running water; small room; table guests.

95TH, 65 WEST.—Rozelle — Handsome rooms; cuisine, service exceptional; attractive dining; references.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

103D ST., (Corner West End, 879,) near Riverside Drive; Subway.—Delightful rooms; conveniences; splendid meals and service; moderate rates.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms; private bath; table board; references.

105TH, 254 WEST.—Private dwelling, accommodating few guests only; newly furnished single, double suites; unquestionably refined neighborhood; references.

118TH, 625 WEST.—Large front, southern rooms; all conveniences; good table; references.

122D, 156 WEST.—Front room; dressing room; refined location; excellent table; references.

123D, 111 WEST.—A house for particular people; exceptional accommodations for table d'hote; inspection invited.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city dust and noise, yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan; grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables, everything sweet and clean, very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 822, (143d.)—Unusually large, handsome room, private bath, or entire second suite, in beautiful modern home; electricity; one other medium room; Southern cuisine; permanent; references. Telephone 7177 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 830.—Large, front, double, single rooms; steam heat; table specialty.

THE WOODBURY.
Riverside Drive, 855, two blocks north 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524.—TWO ROOMS AND BATH; ALSO SINGLE ROOM; EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD TABLE; REFERENCES.

Board Wanted

YOUNG MAN wishes room and board, strictly private family, between 137th and 157th Sts., near Broadway. C 36 Times.

Country Board.

New Jersey.

Westfield, N. J.—New Jersey Central; 19 miles from N. Y.; private family, no children; excellent accommodations; all improvements; lady only; reasonable. Y 287 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

117TH ST., 72-82 EAST. (Corner Broadway.)—Furnished rooms, hotel service; bath and telephone accommodation. $4, $5, and $6 per week. Ask for Mr. Palmer, Stuyvesant 4200.

157TH ST., 105 EAST, (Subway.)—Sunny parlor and bedroom; elevator, steam, electricity, telephone; bachelors; references; $50 monthly. Hardy.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Large and small well furnished rooms; refined private house; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.
Newly furnished room.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Large and single rooms with board; private baths.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; private house.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Sunny living room; two connecting bedrooms for two gentlemen.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Large room, private bath; suitable one or two gentlemen.

58D, 58 EAST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom, bath; handsomely furnished; electric light; phone; gentleman; private house; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large room; hot and cold water; all conveniences; phone.

MADISON AV., 128, (NEAR 30TH ST.)—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS.

PARK AV., 13, (34th.)—Handsomely furnished, clean rooms; single, en suite; private house.

West Side.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Skylight room, adjoining bath; private house; references; bachelors.

45TH ST., 330 WEST.—Desirable rooms; large, medium sized; very comfortably furnished; gentlemen.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; telephone; board optional; conveniences; respectable.

46TH, 43 WEST.—Large front, back rooms, connecting; others, small; private baths.

47TH 53 WEST.—Room; large single; private baths; board optional. 4580 Bryant.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large alcove room; all conveniences; references.

50TH ST., 4 WEST.—Fine rooms, with board; every convenience; private house.

55TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive room in private apartment; refined surroundings; reasonable. Tappan.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Suites, large, small rooms; private baths; steam heated, newly decorated, parquet flooring; 5th Av. section.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

56TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large furnished room, with private bath; gentleman; references.

57TH ST., 362 WEST.
Doctor's office and service, in conjunction with a general practitioner, in a house now occupied by an established eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, who is leaving the city.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; electricity, steam heat.

61ST, 21 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, all newly furnished; gentlemen only. Rosar.

65TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; dressing room; heated; telephone; $6.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Beautiful floor; en suite, separate; handsome back parlor with kitchenette; moderate; refined; responsible, permanent people.

68TH, 67 WEST.
Large and small rooms; running water.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Commodious rooms, en suite or separate; private baths; references.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; well furnished; private baths; refined surroundings.

69TH, 118 WEST.—Doctor or dentist; large, sunny back parlor, private bath, complete; furnished as desired; other rooms.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms, large and small; all conveniences; Subway and "L"; reasonable.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Two elegant, sunny rooms adjoining bath; electricity; single or en suite; strictly private house; for gentleman; references.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Large and medium rooms, with or without bath; every convenience.

71ST, 122 WEST.—House just opened; desirable large, small rooms; suites; board optional; transients accommodated; subway and "L."

71ST, 165 WEST (off Broadway.—Immaculately clean, sunny rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone; also rooms with private bath.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Handsomely, newly furnished suite; private baths; physicians; sleeping apartment; other rooms; Subway express. Telephone Col. 9087.

71ST ST., 69 WEST.—Large front rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; phone, Subway, "L"; references.

71ST ST., 151 WEST.—Beautiful large room for two; southern exposure; telephone; reference.

71ST, 840 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; attractive rooms; home cooking; table board; dietary laws strictly observed.

71ST, 66 WEST.—Furnished room; telephone; private house; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent rooms; select bachelors only; furnished, unfurnished rooms; en suite; "L" and Subway.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, large, small; with or without bath; Subway express.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Apartments of one, two, or more furnished rooms in elevator apartment, with kitchen privileges; electricity, telephone, &c. Del Monte, Apt. 53.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Second floor, furnished; unfurnished; unexcelled service; electricity; gentlemen; reference.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished medium sized room; refined neighborhood. Telephone 5352 Schuyler.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST, 303 WEST.—Room; bath, electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Well furnished medium room, heated; bath adjoining; private house.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; reasonable; references.

78TH (2189 Broadway.)—Desirable, sunny two room suites, for one or two refined business gentlemen; telephone; references. Hazelwood.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; single or en suite; reasonable; permanent party. "L," Subway.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Select private house; large front room; 3 windows; electric light.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome, warm, sunny room; electricity, telephone; private family.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; handsome rooms, all modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive large room, well furnished; breakfast optional; reasonable; references.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Front room, back parlor, hot, cold water; near "L."

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; homelike surroundings; board optional.

82D, 127 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, bath, elegantly furnished; private entrance. Campbell.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

84TH 268 WEST.—Elevator apartment; reasonable room; conveniences; gentlemen, business women. Osborn.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny front room, with bath; private house.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, second floor; private house; suitable two.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; elevated and Subway; telephone.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—House just opened; newly decorated; refined, quiet, private home.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Attractively, newly furnished large, small rooms; continuous hot water.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; gentleman; references; private house.

87TH, 320 WEST.—Beautiful, airy rooms; steam heat, electric light; private house, Phone 6819 River.

91ST ST., 126 WEST.—Large front room, connecting bedroom; ground floor; reasonable. Maguire.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Attractively furnished large rooms; all conveniences; Sub., "L."

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Small room, running water; closet; private family; references.

94TH ST., 161 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; Subway Express.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Exceptional room; strictly private house; telephone; gentleman.

95TH ST, 230 WEST.—Large, also single outside rooms; Broadway Subway. Clark.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, small room; breakfast; refined home.

96TH, 304 WEST.—Large, light room, elevator apartment, near Riverside; gentlemen. Tomlinson.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsome, sunny rooms in private house; lavatory, bath, electric light.

101ST ST., 230, Corner Broadway.—Well-furnished room, all conveniences, gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 108 WEST.—Delightful front parlor, 14 x 20; refined environment; steam, bath; "L," Subway expresses; parks, good restaurants. Mackay.

108D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful front room, running water; private house; references; telephone.

104TH ST., 150 WEST.—Desirable hall room, private; every convenience; gentleman. Apt. 25.

109TH ST. 312 WEST.—Large, attractive room, overlooking Hudson; Subway; reasonable; seventh floor.

110TH, 200 WEST., 2D.—Attractively furnished front room, four windows; high-class apartment.

110TH, (246 Manhattan Av.)—Private family; light room; business person; reference. Schilling

111TH, 311 WEST.—A lady having elevator apartment would rent large front or medium room, adjoining bath; woman or couple employed. Schrader. Morn. 6844.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent cuisine; fine surroundings; moderate.

116TH ST., 620 WEST (near Riverside).—Two gentlemen; front rooms; private family.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Attractive housekeeping suite; southern exposure; also other rooms. Smith.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Well furnished, light, quiet, single room; references exchanged. Maurice.

119TH, 480 WEST.—Attractive room; adjoining bath; near Columbia; reasonable; 3350 Morningside. Hammond.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Outside, sunny rooms; $4 up; elevator; dining room. Apt. 21.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting front rooms; also singles; $3 up. Sherman.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Splendid two-room suite in corner elevator apartment. Weber.

127TH ST., 243 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; refined surroundings; excellent board; reasonable; telephone.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Outside rooms, facing Hudson; shower; phone; select; references. Apt. 2A.

141ST ST., 611 WEST, Near Riverside.—Business gentleman can have large, beautifully furnished room in private family. Apt. 8B.

BROADWAY, 3,801, (185d.)—Large outside room; southern exposure; adjoining entrance and bath; hand-d large closet; suitable two; board if desired; very reasonable. Apartment 14.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Elevator Apartment 36; neat, well-heated rooms; telephone; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

COZY ROOMS, $3, $4; business women; references; private family. P 61 Times.

FOR RENT—To refined gentleman only, beautifully furnished room, overlooking Central Park; no other roomers. L 39 Times.

ROOM, bath; private family; exclusive apartment; door from Broadway-112th. C 11 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

WANTED 4 rooms in private home, bath, heat, near Subway, in Brooklyn, or South Brooklyn section; rent must be reasonable. P 73 Times.

Help Wanted Female

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
FUR DEPARTMENT—Require several experienced fur finishers and liners. Apply to Manager, second floor, Central Building.

A desirable all-year-round position as model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure, measuring 36 bust and 5 feet 7 inches tall. Apply P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

AN ALERT, well-educated woman, capable of earning $30 weekly, in educational forward movement; liberal business, personality, and earnestness more necessaary than experience; guaranteed income; organizing tour in Florida and California; apply after 2. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Brains enough to answer some letters without dictation; office west side New York; answer in own handwriting; state salary. F 74 Times.

CANVASSING. — Ladies, experienced, can make $3-$5 commission daily; references. B 146 Times.

COMPANION.—Semi-invalid, living in East Orange, wishes a refined middle-aged lady as companion; position not arduous, and desirable to any one wishing a good home. D 234 Times Downtown.

DENTAL ASSISTANT.—A young lady to act as assistant in high-class dental office. Apply after 5 P. M. Dr. W. B. Short, 176 West 72d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR YARD LACES AND CRETONNES.
Experienced preferred.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN
FOR THEIR KNIT UNDERWEAR SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. Side.

KINDERGARTNER wanted; an experienced kindergartner; references required; state terms. L 41 Times.

LORD & TAYLOR, BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED FUR SALESWOMEN. ONLY THOSE HAVING HIGH-CLASS REFERENCE NEED APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FOURTH FLOOR, BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M.

TEACHER.—Stenography and typewriting, Isaac Pittman system. Call 9 A. M., school, 410 Grand St.

TWO REFINED, EDUCATED LADIES; new educational field; guaranteed salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company of ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call Hanson-Bellows Co., 306 5th Av.

Instruction.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 Fifth Av., N. Y., opp. Public Library.
LEARN TO EARN.
Complete secretarial course; special stress on English. D. McClellan Smith, Director.

A new profession; I will teach you latest dances, Tango, Two Step, One Step, &c. Will fit you as teacher capable of earning $25 to $50 per week; write for terms for lessons. Box P 65 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
BLANKET DEPARTMENT—Require an experienced salesman for our Blanket Department.
ALSO,
FUR DEPARTMENT—Require several experienced fur finishers and liners. Apply to Superintendent, Subway floor, East Building.

ACCOUNTANT and systematizer; familiar with lithographing business; desirable, permanent position for experienced man, with executive ability; state age and salary expected to commence. "Opportunity," 343 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, high class, wanted; good opportunity for producer; commission basis; state experience and particulars. N 316 Times Downtown.

A NUMBER OF MIDDLE-AGED MEN, good dressers, will secure permanent employment securing an income of at least $50 per week all the year round; no experience necessary; thorough training will be given while earning money. Call daily after 3 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 2 o'clock. No letters. McKee, 156 West 65th St., first floor.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly experienced as auditor, to act also as floor manager in woman's establishment; good appearance and address; man with floor-walking experience preferred; state references and salary expected. A. Simonson, 306 5th Av.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large law office, competent office boy between the ages of 17 and 19 years. N 332 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, bright, about 17 years old; reference; no others need apply. Write D. C., Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, about 17 years old, in office of a large wholesale paper house; must come well recommended; good opportunity for advancement; salary, to one looking to his future welfare, $5 weekly to commence. Address Paper, N 321 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, office assistant; must be neat, quick, and accurate. United Cut Glass Co., 26 Murray St.

GENTLEMAN qualified to present proposition of merit to wealthy home owners, safeguarding their interests; commission; not real estate or insurance. S. A. C., 271 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK.
Require the services of
FIRST-CLASS INSIDE UPHOLSTERERS
FOR THEIR CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE WORKROOM.
Only capable men need apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32nd St. side.

LACE SALESMAN.
LACE IMPORTING HOUSE WITH LARGE FOLLOWING AMONG JOBBERS, MANUFACTURERS AND

SEEK SAFETY AFLOAT AS FLAMES EAT PIER

Mrs. Behlein and Her Children Cut Off by Fire at End of Canarsie Jetty.

DRIFT INTO MIDST OF BAY

On Frail Raft, Mother Dares Waves to Save Children—Rescued in Launch by Father.

As a destructive fire swept the Sands Bay settlement on the shore of Jamaica Bay at Canarsie, just at daybreak yesterday morning, Mrs. August Behlein and her four children were asleep in their home, which was built on piles at the end of a long pier. The Canarsie Yacht Club and several other buildings along the shore were already ablaze, and the flames were moving out along the dock, when one of the children was awakened.

His cry of fear aroused his mother, and a moment later Mrs. Behlein was facing the fact that the rapidly spreading flames had cut her and her children off from shore. A few minutes more and their home would be afire.

She had no one to ask for aid, for just before the fire started her husband had set off for his work in Brooklyn. In a moment she had acted. Wrapping blankets around her weeping children, she huddled them on the little float that was moored alongside their house. She bade her thirteen-year-old son Rudolph see that none of his three little sisters fell into the sea, and then she, too, stepped aboard the float.

The men on shore saw by the light of the fire Mrs. Behlein crouching over the rope which fastened the float to the pier. Then as the flames rushed forward they saw her cut the frail craft adrift.

The waves were running high and in the fierce cross currents the float spun round and round. At the very outset it threatened to capsize, but it was whirled rapidly away from the burning dock and swept far out from the shore. Again and again a big wave would sweep across it, drenching the children and their mother ,and it was all they could do to cling to the little raft, 12 feet by 10.

Meanwhile Mr. Behlein had seen the light of the fire from the trolley car and had run back home. He fought his way to the shore and the men there pointed out his family, tossing about on the waters far from all aid. He called for volunteers and in a launch put out to the rescue. He caught up with the float just as it seemed it must be battered to pieces in the stormy waters three miles off the Canarsie shore. But it held together, and his wife and children, sick with cold and fear, were brought one by one in safety to the launch.

This fire destroyed twelve boating and yacht clubs, many houses, and about fifty motor boats, launches, and sloops. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

It was practically impossible to fight the blaze. Firemen from Brooklyn did their best, but their engines were mired up to the hubs in the meadows, and after great delay they finally had to bring water in mile lengths of hose from Canarsie Landing.

ENGINEERS ASK RECOGNITION

Public Service Boards Need Engineering Members, They Say.

The American Institute of Consulting Engineers of New York has written to Gov. Glynn, urging the necessity of appointing capable engineers to the two Public Service Commissions of the State. Appointments should be made, it is suggested, from a list of engineers recommended by the institute. In part the letter says:

The building of new subways in New York City primarily calls for the talents and experience of the engineer, the lack of which was strongly shown in the plan of the original triborough system, that was abandoned, to the great saving of the City of New York, after a public mass meeting of engineers had exposed the inherent faults of its general layout and detail design.

At the present time, after several years of work, we see many miles of new subways approaching completion, while a vital connecting link at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, in many respects the most difficult of all, has not yet been even definitely located, let alone placed under active construction. The trained administrative engineer surely would plan the building of this great work so that in a manner the converse of the famous "one-hoss shay," the construction of the various parts would be commenced at varying intervals so that all would come together at one time ready for effective operation.

The failure to do this in New York will result later in cries of scandal over a delay of years in opening the new system; and, the loss to the taxpayers of millions of dollars in wasted interest charges on idle capital, a loss just as real as if the money were burned in the public place.

The institute offers to provide the Governor with a list of engineers, suitable for appointment to the commission, through the Presidents of the five national engineering societies acting in conjunction with the President of such a body as the Chamber of Commerce of New York.

BUILT BONFIRE IN KITCHEN.

Children's Prank Causes Burning of Five Houses.

When Mrs. Timkin went out yesterday morning from her home at 184 Livonia Avenue, Brownsville, she left her five-year-old twins, Jucob and Abraham, to amuse themselves. They did it by building a bonfire on the kitchen floor, and the fire was not put out until their own home and four other buildings in Livonia Avenue had been reduced to shells.

The fire loss was $10,000, and twelve families were made homeless.

Hearing on Long Island Rates.

The women and the reformers of Far Rockaway do not understand why they should be asked to pay more to travel over the Long Island Railroad to the Pennsylvania station than to Flatbush Avenue, and have complained to the Public Service Commission. Commissioner Williams this morning at 10:30 o'clock will hold a hearing on the complaint of the Progress Society and the Housewives' Association of the Rockaways that they have to pay $8.50 for a twenty-trip ticket to the Pennsylvania station and only $7.50 for a similar ticket to Flatbush Avenue.

State Arbitration Board Is Busy.

John J. Bealin, of the New York State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, said yesterday that the board had begun arbitration in three labor disputes on the east side. The Retail Shoe Clerks' Union, the Barbers' Union, and the Umbrella Handle and Cane Makers' Union are the bodies on strike. Mr. Bealin expects the board to bring about a settlement of all these troubles in the near future.

Ten Eyck Made a Magistrate.

Mayor Kline yesterday appointed Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Ten Eyck a City Magistrate, to fill the unexpired term of the late Magistrate Butts. Mr. Ten Eyck was recently a candidate for District Attorney in Bronx County, and was highly indorsed by Justice Blanchard, Justice A. P. Rich, Justice Hendrick, ex-Justice Hall, Magistrates Breen and Freschi, and many others.

Won't Review Telephone Verdict.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Supreme Court declined to-day to direct the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to send up for review the $5,000,000 litigation between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the American Bell Telephone Company growing out of a contract in 1879 whereby the former went out of the telephone business as a competitor of the latter. The Western Union got a decree in the New England courts.

BANKRUPTS SENTENCED.

Brothers Who Concealed Assets Get Two and One Year Terms.

Jacob and Samuel Karp of the bankrupt furrier firm of Karp Brothers, who were found guilty of having conspired to defraud their creditors of $23,000 by the concealment of assets, were sentenced yesterday by Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court. Just before the failure in 1911 Samuel Karp took a trip to the West and disposed of most of the firm's effects in a series of auctions. Then when he was called upon to account for the proceeds he told a story of having been robbed of $10,000 in a Chicago resort.

When his brother was away Jacob Karp was at the firm's store in Atlantic City. This was broken into, it was alleged, and a large number of valuable furs carried away.

Jacob Karp has six children, the eldest of them 11 years old, and most of them were in court yesterday with their mother while their father was being arraigned. Judge Hunt glanced over to them constantly during the proceedings and took notice of the jury's recommendation of Jacob Karp to clemency on the ground that he had already spent eleven months in the Ludlow Street Jail. He sentenced the man to imprisonment for one year and one day in the Atlanta Penitentiary and a fine of $1,000. The court said that it did not believe that Jacob Karp had formed the scheme to defraud, but had been a willing tool in its execution.

Judge Hunt sentenced Samuel Karp to two years in the Atlanta Penitentiary and a fine of $10,000. He said that the prisoner in holding the auction sales had "entered into a most wicked and transparent fraud" and that he had concocted the robbery story in order to deceive his creditors.

WANTS MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Navy League Favors Immediate Construction of Four Superdreadnoughts.

President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt were elected honorary members of the Navy League of the United States at a meeting of the league held in this city yesterday. Gen. Horace Porter, President of the league, presided.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, President of the Annapolis Alumni Association, and one of the founders of the league, offered in the course of the meeting this resolution calling for an immediate increase of the navy by the addition of four battleships of the superdreadnought type:

That the Navy League of the United States, organized for the purpose of collecting and distributing accurate information about the navy and its needs, considers this an appropriate time to call the attention of all patriotic citizens to the fact that for several years past the building programme adopted by the General Board of the navy, (after due consideration of the nation's requirements at home and abroad,) has been curtailed until the United States has lost the place among the nations which its responsibilities demand it to take, in spite of the recommendation of successive Presidents and Secretaries of the Navy, and therefore urges upon the President and the Congress the prime importance at this time of authorizing the construction of four new battleships of the first class.

The resolution was adopted. A committee was appointed to co-operate in the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of peace between English speaking people.

SNEEZES AND LOSES A MEAL

Bill Snyder Circumvents El Capitan's Cannibalistic Design.

Bill Snyder, head keeper in the Zoo in Central Park, was seated in the hay house yesterday afternoon when an excited young woman rushed in. The pelican had just swallowed two pigeons, she exclaimed.

"That happens about twice a month," said Snyder and laughed.

"But the poor birds! What becomes of them?" cried the visitor.

"They wait until the pelican sneezes," said Snyder. "Come with me. I'll show you."

Snyder led the way to the large bird cage. El Capitan, the largest pelican, looked sheepish, and the pouch under her great bill bulged enormously. Snyder called Bob Hurton, another keeper.

"Are you ready?" he asked.

"I am," said Hurton.

"El Capitan!" they roared together.

The great bird started, opened her bill, and out flew the pigeons.

"You see," explained Snyder, "their feathers were dry, and a bird cannot swallow a dry feathery substance. So we startle the pelican by shouting her name, and that gives the pigeons a chance to escape."

$50 FINE FOR LOCKED DOOR.

Judge Salmon Sorry He Cannot Give Isaac Schreiber More.

Keeping a door leading to the fire-escape locked in his factory at 17 Allen Street cost Isaac Schreiber, a clothing manufacturer, $50 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions. According to a Fire Prevention Inspector, the door was fastened at the time of his visit on Sept. 29, and it took five minutes to find the key.

Judge Salmon, in imposing the fine, regretted that the law prohibited a larger fine.

"This is a flagrant case," he said. "In case of a fire the key to the door leading to the fire-escape would probably not have been found at all, but the limitation of $50 in a fine is binding."

EXAMINE MRS. CLAUSSEN.

Alienists Said to Have Found Woman Who Threatened Strauss Insane

The report of Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. William Mabon, who were designated by Judge Malone of General Sessions to pass on the sanity of Mrs. Ida von Claussen, the young woman who was arrested for threatening Charles Strauss, President of the Board of Water Supply, will be filed early next week. It is understood that the alienists will report Mrs. von Claussen insane.

The physicians made their second examination yesterday. There will be one more examination. It is possible that there will also be an examination of Mrs. von Claussen before Judge Malone in open court.

Jews to Protest Rumania's Policy.

Henry Green, executive secretary of the American Rumanian Jewish Emancipation Committee, will sail for Europe on Dec. 10 to compete arrangements for the International Congress to be held in Berlin on Jan. 23 to 31, 1914. A formal protest will be made against Rumania's denial of the rights of citizenship to her Jewish subjects, in violation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, and will be laid before King Charles of Rumania.

Jumped from Window to Death.

After thirty years' work in the employ of Morris Brothers, manufacturers of suspenders, Mrs. Alice McDonald retired a few weeks ago to live at her own home, at 203 Cornelia Street, Astoria. She became so depressed, however, that her doctor advised her to go back to work. She took his advice a week ago and felt better, but yesterday her depression returned and she leaped from the fifth story of the firm's loft at 573 Broadway and was instantly killed.

Calls Fire Company to Cathedral.

Some conscientious citizen noticed sparks flying from the chimney of one of the buildings connected with the Cathedral of St. John the Divine at 6 o'clock last night and turned in a fire alarm. Company 47 arrived on the scene in a hurry, only to be assured by the janitor that the sole reason for the sparks was some ground coal he had been using for the first time.

More Pay for Cloak Pressers.

Samuel Lefkovits, manager of the Cloak Makers' Unions, said last night that the Arbitration Board for the cloak makers' industry had finished its deliberations and granted a general advance in wages to cloak pressers in the city of from $1.50 to $2.50 a week. This decision, he said, prevented a threatened strike of over 1,000 cloak pressers. Louis Biandels was the Chairman of the board.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Velours That Will Surprise You.

It is surprising to know how becoming a velour hat is, made in the proper style.

We have wondered why other hatters continue to offer Velour Hats in the ordinary, commonplace shapes, Truly Warner has created a Velour with the new droop brim effect with a puggaree silk scarf band and style touches that tickle the taste of Mr. Goodresser. It is surprising that no other hatter but Truly Warner thought of this.

You will be surprised that we have turned out such a wonderful Velour for $3.00. At the 12 Truly Warner Stores—only.

GIRLS BESIEGE KELLEHER.

Bogus "Ad." Said Defeated Fusion Candidate Had Jobs for 100.

Jeremiah Kelleher, who ran as a Fusionist for the Assembly in the Twenty-fourth District in last week's election and was defeated, had just finished dressing in his apartment on the fourth floor of 164 East 102d Street yesterday morning when there came a knock at his door. He opened the door, wondering who his early caller might be—and saw nothing but girls, pretty girls and homely girls, young girls and old girls, girls of all kinds. The hall was full of them; they were jostling each other on the stairs; they were coming from all directions on the sidewalk.

Mr. Kelleher was aghast. He did not know what to make of the avalanche of femininity, and, as soon as he could collect his wits enough to talk, he asked the girls—that is, those within the range of his voice—what they wanted.

"A job," answered all the girls who heard him, and then those on the outskirts of the crowd echoed, "A job."

Then Mr. Kelleher learned that an advertisement had appeared in a morning paper. It read:

GIRLS—Wanted, 100 at once for clerical work. J. Kelleher, 164 East 102d Street.

Mr. Kelleher had not inserted the "ad." He told the girls so, but they would not believe him. He insisted that some one who thought himself a practical joker must have put the "ad" in the paper, but the girls would not leave. Finally Mr. Kelleher escaped from the house by a back way and sought a patrolman from the East 104th Street Station, who convinced the girls that a mistake had been made, and then they departed.

MATCH IN GAS-FILLED ROOM.

Man Who Lighted It Blown Out and Panic Follows.

Gas was escaping from an open jet in the room of Louis Dicrino on the third floor of the tenement at 48 Roosevelt Street last evening, and though he detected the odor he struck a match as he was entering the room. The explosion that followed threw him across the threshold into another room, and spread panic in the tenement. When Patrolman McGauley of the Oak Street Station reached the third floor he found the bedding in Dicrino's room in flames and Dicrino himself lying unconscious on the floor in the room adjoining.

The fire was quickly put out and Dicrino was treated at the Hudson Street Hospital. He was badly burned, but he will live.

BELMONT SUIT GOES OVER.

Raymond Belmont Must Appear in Separation Case on Nov. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 10.—Through the failure of Raymond Belmont to appear to-day for examination in the separation suit brought by his wife, formerly Miss Ethel Lorraine, the actress, the case was postponed until Nov. 20. If Mr. Belmont fails to appear on that date he will lose by default.

Young Belmont married Miss Lorraine, whose real name was Ethel Lindner, daughter of Alfred Lindner, a cloth sponger of 147 West Twenty-second Street. A week after the wedding day he disappeared, and she then brought the suit.

Halleran Case Goes Off Calendar.

The suit for separation brought by Mrs. Sarah G. Halleran against her husband, Aloysius G. Halleran, which has figured during the last few months in Queens politics, because the plaintiff is a sister-in-law of Borough President Connolly, was called yesterday in the Queens Supreme Court before Justice Aspinall. On motion of William Rasquin, counsel for Mrs. Halleran, the case was stricken off the calendar. Mr. Rasquin refused to say why he made the motion.

City Sues Church for Water Power.

The churches that use city water to run the motors of their pipe organs are interested in a test suit brought yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Aspinall in Queens, to decide whether the city may charge for the water so used by St. George's Episcopal Church in Flushing. It means about $100,000 to New York.

McAneny Off to Virginia.

Borough President McAneny, who was elected President of the Board of Aldermen on the Fusion ticket, left yesterday for White Sulphur Springs, Va., where he will spend the next two or three weeks.

HORSE SHOW

The Box Office at the MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of NOVEMBER, for the sale of seats and boxes for the entire week of the show and on and after Nov. 13 for reserved seats for any single performance.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MR. CYRIL MAUDE
Combines the finished technique of John Drew with the comedy gift of Goodwin and the wholesomeness of Jefferson.—Eve. Mail.
To-day & To-m'w, "The Second in Command." Com. Thurs., (double bill), "Beauty & The Barge" and "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler."

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft. at 3. PIANO RECITAL HATTIE
Scholder-Edlin
(STEINWAY PIANO.) Managem't Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Piano Recital—ELEANOR
SPENCER
(Mason & Hamlin Piano.) Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

THE LITTLE THEATRE, 240 West 44th Street. Sunday Evening, Nov. 16, at 8:30.
Violin Recital SAMUEL GARDNER
Tickets, $2. Management Foster & David.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Eve., Nov. 12, 8:15. PIANO RECITAL BY VICTOR
WITTGENSTEIN
50c. to $2. Management of Loudon Charlton.

HELENE KOELLING RECITAL announced for Wed. Aft. at Aeolian Hall, HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL A LATER DATE THIS SEASON.
Tickets Bought Good For Later Date.

LITTLE 240 W. 44th. Wed., Sat., 2:30. Eves. 8:30. A FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella
Marguerite Clark as "Prunella".

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST.
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nights at 8.
TO-NIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK.
"SAMSON AND DELILAH." In English.

JARDIN DE DANSE DANCING & HIGH CLASS CABARET 8:30 to 1
Mr. Sebastian & Mae Murray, featuring "The Barcarole"; Marvellous Millers, 30 others.
TEA 3 to 6:30
TAKE INSTRUCTION at MATINEE TEAS

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day
MINER'S BIG FROLIC

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Mon., Tues., RASERNENLUFT, Wed. Stuetzen der GESELLSCHAFT (Ibsen.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE; have two good seats in orchestra for all Saturday matinees for sale. C 84 Times.

TWO ORCHESTRA SEATS, fourth row, Metropolitan Opera, for season, Friday nights, for sale. C 85 Times.

Two opera tickets wanted, part or subscription; Monday or Wednesday nights. Orchestra, Room 1620, 33 West 42d St.

MURRAY HILL. Evgs., 8:15. BURLESQUE. Mat. To-day. ROSEY POSEY GIRLS.

All kinds of literary oddments—rare old books, prints, pamphlets, autographs—at bargain prices in the Book Exchange of THE NEW YORK TIMES Review of Books. Every Sunday.—Adv.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MON., NOV. 17, at 8. MANON. Farrar, Duchene, Maubourg, Sparkes; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond. Toscanini.
WED. at 8. MAGIC FLUTE. Destinn, Hempel; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
THUR. at 8:15. BOHEME. Bori, Alten; Martinelli, (debut), Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Pini-Corsi. Cond., Polacco.
FRI. at 7:45. LOHENGRIN. Fremstad, Ober, (debut); Urlus, Braun, Well. Cond. Hertz.
SAT. at 2. BALLO in MASCHERA. Destinn, Hempel, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.

THANKSGIVING DAY SPECIAL MAT. AT 1. PARSIFAL
Sale of Seats for all Performances begins Thurs., Nov. 13, at 9 A. M. at Box Office.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Aft. at 3.
SOLOIST KATHLEEN PARLOW
Tableau Symphoniques "Thebes," FANELLI; (first time in America); Violin Concerto D minor, BRUCH; Serenade, VOLKMANN; "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks," STRAUSS.
Seats on sale at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Thurs., Nov. 13, at 8:15. Fri., Nov. 14, at 2:30.
Soloist, JACQUES URLUS TENOR.
WAGNER—STRAUSS
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 18, at 2:30.
KREISLER
Tickets 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 to $18. Now on sale at Box Office.
C. A. ELLIS, Manager. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tuesday, Nov. 11, at 3 o'clock
Song Recital Mme. Johanna Gadski
Tickets $1 to $3. Box Seats, $4 & $5. Now on sale. Steinway Piano used. Direction Marc Lagen.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Nov. 15th, at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL DEBUT OF
MAURICE WARNER
(PUPIL OF LEOPOLD AUER)
Assisted by N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Seats 50c. to $2. Boxes $15. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.

AEOLIAN HALL.
1ST CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist HENRY LEON LEROY.
Seats $2 to $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 13, at 8:30.
Morgan Kingston
Joint Concert with the GWENT WELSH MALE SINGERS
Tickets 50c to $2 at box office.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Nov. 14, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL MRS. LILIAN
BIRMINGHAM
Tickets at Box Office, Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Metropolitan Opera House Tickets. 3 seats in Dress Circle, Row A. For Season, Wednesday Night. Address Mrs. Klor, 37 Oakdene Avenue, Grantwood, N. J.

"A NATIONAL INSTITUTION"
Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
The Verdict
It does not follow, of course, that our Clothing is Best simply because WE say it is; but because Men who wear it, for the reason that it IS the Best, say so.
In a word, while we make the Clothes, their enviable reputation is made by the wearers of them; and we do our best to maintain that reputation.
If you have yet to learn that a Perfect-Fitting Suit or Overcoat may be had here, Ready-to-Wear, at a great saving in money, there is no time like the present to prove it.
Suits, $15 to $40.
Overcoats, $15 to $50.
BROWNING, KING & CO.
Broadway, near 32nd Street.
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$27.50 Sale—Last Week
The special materials that have created a furor among our value-seeking customers will be gone by Saturday. Seize the opportunity to get more than double value.
Overcoats, Satin-Lined, $27.50
Suits, Silk-Lined, (to measure), $27.50
Ordinarily sold by us for $40, and elsewhere as high as $60. Special Silk-Lined Full Dress Suit, $40; Tuxedo, $35. Choice of black or white silk waistcoat.
Broadway & Ninth St.
Arnheim

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THE MADCAP DUCHESS
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In a play of Grand Opera atmosphere by Edward Childs Carpenter
THE TONGUES OF MEN.
HUDSON 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-m'w & Sat. at 2:30.
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DONALD BRIAN In the Musical Comedy Triumph
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